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RECREATION IN THE CROWSNEST PASS

A SURVEY OF
INTERESTS, ACTIVITIES AND
OPPORTUNITIES

Department of Youth
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RECREATION IN THE CROWSNEST PASS

A SURVEY OF
INTERESTS, ACTIVITIES AND
OPPORTUNITIES

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INTRODUCTION

The Alberta Department of Youth was established in 1966 by the approval of "The Department of Youth Act" on April 7, and the appointment on July 4 of R. C. Clark as Minister of Youth. The Recreation Branch of the Department of the Provincial Secretary was transferred to the newly created Department, and its responsibilities modified and elaborated.

One of the early projects of the Branch was a significant involvement in the establishment of a Crowsnest Pass Recreation Board, including the underwriting of a substantial portion of the initial costs of the new Board, supplying the services of consultants of the Recreation Branch to advise and help in planning of programs, and embarking on a substantial recreation research program in the Crowsnest Pass area, by the Research Division of the Department.

The purposes of the research were three-fold. The first was a broad interest in assessing the fruitfulness of this concept of "regionalization" as applied to the development of recreational programs and facilities, in order to determine its possible usefulness in other areas. The second was to generate data on the recreational needs and interests of inhabitants of the area, and on the varied recreational resources of the area to assist the Recreation Board in its future planning. The third was to generate "baseline data" which could be compared with similar data collected three or four years later in order to assess the impact of programs devised by the Recreation Board for this area.

This report presents the results of this first stage of the research in the Pass area with some recommendations for programming based on the findings.

CHAPTER I

HISTORY OF THE CROWSNEST PASS RECREATION BOARD AND THE CROWSNEST RECREATION SURVEY

On February 10, 1966, the Interim Crowsnest Pass Cultural and Recreation Board presented a brief to Mr. W. Kovach, M.L.A., for submission to the Honorable Ambrose Holowach, Provincial Secretary, asking for assistance in the organization and operation of a recreation program for the Crowsnest Pass area. The brief was ratified by:

The Citizens' Committee of I.D. #10
The Cowley Village Council
The Citizens' Committee of Lundbreck
The Citizens' Committee of Hillcrest
The Bellevue Village Council
The Frank Village Council
The Blairmore Town Council

The brief proposed the establishment of a Regional Recreation Board responsible for the development of a recreation program for all citizens in the Crowsnest Pass and area.

The Provincial Government was asked to employ a Regional Director, provide an office, and to appropriate clerical staff, and an adequate operational budget. The participating municipalities, in addition to current expenditures, expected to contribute funds to develop specific programs.

At the time of its submission, neither the policies nor the budget of the Recreation and Cultural Development Branch of the Department of the Provincial Secretary permitted favorable consideration of the brief.

However, in July of that year the Department of Youth was established and charged with the responsibility of initiating and fostering

projects that would encourage broader participation in desirable leisure pursuits. This new legislation permitted a favourable reconsideration of the brief from the Interim Board.

It was deemed essential to future progress that a project be attempted that would encourage cooperative recreation development by small municipalities, and which would provide guidelines for comparable development elsewhere in Alberta and Canada. Assessments of the effects of such a new program were seen as necessary; an attempt would be made by the Research Division to provide this assessment. The first stage of each evaluation was to conduct a survey with the intent of uncovering supply of, and demand for, recreational services in the Crowsnest Pass. This would provide some baseline data against which to evaluate the consequences of action undertaken by a newly formed Recreation Board.

A development proposal including provision for a research program, was presented by the Minister and officials of the Department of Youth on December 1, 1966, to a meeting of approximately 70 people in Bellevue. The meeting was chaired by Mr. Muspratt, the Chairman of the Interim Board. The brief submitted is outlined here:

"It is proposed that the Department of Youth enter into an agreement with the aforementioned (See Page 1) groups for the cooperative development of constructive leisure opportunities in the Crowsnest Pass area. The agreement would be for a period of three years".

Specifically, the Municipal Councils involved would appoint a policy-making board, representative of the area, which in turn would employ a qualified administrator and such other staff as might be required to develop imaginative and challenging opportunities for all.

In addition to the amount the separate municipalities were

presently spending for facility operation and maintenance (approximately $11,000.00) they would be expected to contribute on a per capita basis an additional $4,000.00 (no less than) in the first year of operation, with each municipality retaining revenue received from use of facilities.

The Department of Youth would contribute a flat amount of $12,000.00 per year to the project under the following conditions:

(a) That a qualified executive would be employed to administer the project;

(b) That at no time would the Provincial contribution be greater than the total contribution of the participating municipalities;

(c) That staff of the Provincial Government would be welcome in the area to advise on development and to cooperate with the Board and local staff in evaluating progress and recommending any changes in structure or policy that might be necessary;

(d) That no agreement would be signed by the Department of Youth unless all municipalities within a defined area also signed and agreed to participate for the full three year period;

(e) The participating municipalities would be eligible for any recreation grants other than current expenditures grants which might be made available during the three year period.

Provincial and local contributions outlined above would provide an operating budget, for the first year, approximately as follows:

Provincial Grant		$12,000.00
Municipal Funds		
Current operating expenditures	$11,600.00	
Further expenditures	4,000.00	$15,600.00
		$27,600.00

(See Appendix A for estimated expenditures)

The major objectives of the project were outlined as follows:

1. To test whether or not neighboring towns can minimize their competitive spirit sufficiently to permit cooperation on a project that is of mutual benefit.
2. To test administrative structures in an effort to develop one that has the best chance of success in developing a wide range of leisure opportunities for the area.
3. To seek the active participation of other branches of the Provincial Government (i.e. Cultural Development, Preventive Social Services) and to test ways in which they may cooperate for the benefit of the area.
4. To work toward full use of school facilities and cooperative school-community development.
5. To establish a basis for continued development after termination of the project.

Regarding termination of the project, it was decided that after three years, and providing participating municipalities wished to continue the program, Provincial Government assistance would revert to the regular assistance given to Alberta municipalities.

Following the presentation of this proposal, Miss McFarland, Director, Recreation Branch; Mr. Walters, Area Recreation Consultant; and Mr. Riddel, Supervisor, Community Recreation Services, added further remarks

and the meeting was then opened for questions and comments.

The tone of comments from the floor indicated that there was general approval of the project as outlined, and that the communities of the Crowsnest Pass area would be willing to participate. It was agreed that each council would take this proposal back and discuss it at their next meeting, and that Mr. Muspratt would serve as coordinator in the area. It appeared that all municipalities would be prepared to go ahead with the experimental program.

By February 10, 1967, written acceptance had been received from the inner nucleus of communities Bellevue, Hillcrest, Blairmore, Coleman, and Frank.

A formal agreement between the Department of Youth and the incorporated communities of Coleman, Blairmore, Frank and Bellevue, the unincorporated Village of Hillcrest and Improvement District (I.D.) #10, was drafted and ratified by all participants by the end of July, 1967.

The remainder of this monograph will present the results of the recreation survey done by the Research Division of the Department of Youth. A great number of significant developments have occured in the Crowsnest Pass since the beginning of the study, but are outside the terms of reference of this report.

Significance of the Study

The primary purpose of the Recreation Branch of the Department of Youth is to assist Alberta communities and organizations in the development and operation of programs of recreation that offer opportunity to all, that challenge every participant to fully develop his potential talents and that offer the individual the opportunity to give leadership and service to his community.

The term "recreation" may be applied to any experience in which a person chooses to participate in free or unobligated time for the satisfaction and enjoyment derived. It is a term commonly applied to sports and other physical activities, to reading, crafts and T.V. watching. It may be applied as accurately to discussions, leading choral groups, planning community centres and political campaigns providing such activities are engaged in voluntarily and are not essential to earning a livelihood.

Since recreation is activity, and since learning results from activity, recreation cannot be conceived as merely a filler of time. It must be seen as having potential for contributing to human growth or human degradation. This fact becomes increasingly significant as, with automation and resulting leisure, work becomes much less of a factor in shaping the individual's values, and recreation becomes much more of a factor.

Opportunities for recreation must not be restrictive, but rather, they must be broadly conceived and supported so that every person regardless of age, sex, education, economic or ethnic background and interest may find scope for his own and his community's enrichment.

Opportunities for recreation can be equated with imaginative knowledgable leaders, adequate facilities and freedom to choose from a wide range of experiences. Freedom to choose implies ability and opportunity to choose.

Today and to an even greater extent in the future, the majority of man's experiences, the events and situations that shape his way of life, will occur during leisure. They will be recreative experiences.

Consequently, society through its families, its institutions, and its governments, has an obligation to ensure that recreation contributes

to the socialization of the individual and to the preservation of society.

Objectives of the Study

The responsibility for making the initial assessment of recreational opportunities in the Crowsnest Pass was given to the Research Division of the Department of Youth. The general aim of the study was to ascertain the recreational needs and interests of the citizens of the Pass and the degree to which available programs and facilities were geared to the interest of the people they were supposed to serve. Several more specific but interrelated objectives were also intended as part of this study. These purposes, with brief discussions of each are:

(1) To provide objective guidelines for the development of recreation programs in the Crowsnest Pass, through analyzing the adequacy of the existing recreational opportunities in the Pass, in the light of the current, and desired recreational activities of its residents. The goal is to identify "recreationally underpriviledged" areas and underpriviledged age-sex components of the population, in order to design programs to compensate for deficiencies. This involves four questions:

(i) What recreational resources are available in the survey areas?

(ii) What overall patterns of recreational activities, needs, interests, satisfactions and dissatisfactions are apparent from the responses of sample members?

(iii) Which communities may be rated as recreationally more adequate, and which areas as recreationally less adequate?

(iv) What are the characteristics of those who are highly involved, whose needs and interests are well met, who are "recreationally satisfied", and what are the characteristics of those with few recreational involvements,

who are "recreationally deprived" and/or frustrated. This will involve pinpointing the high need groups in terms of their salient characteristics, and this in turn will permit making recommendations and designing programs to minimize and, if possible, eliminate the recreationally underpriviledged in the Pass.

It was felt that it was necessary to discover whether recreational programs designed to meet certain needs are succeeding in their aim or are failing, for varied reasons.

Where there is reason to believe that programs and facilities are adequate, but are not available to deprived groups because of financial, transportational, communication failure, and other obstacles, ways of surmounting these may be suggested. Where there are no inadequacies of programs or facilities appropriate to deprived groups, the data analysis will bring these to light.

(2) To determine areas where the Department of Youth can be of service in the development of improved recreational opportunities. The purpose of the Recreation Survey is not to determine only those areas where the Recreation Board or the Provincial Government should become directly involved with programming, but also to determine what assistance might be given to existing organizations. Such assistance might take the form of making professional advice available, or of assisting with the development of facilities.

(3) To develop a research model for use in other communities, throughout the Province of Alberta, by the Department of Youth. This study necessitated the development of research instruments and procedures which

which "representatively" [illegible] d or illustrated. This will [illegible] in terms [illegible] his in turn [illegible] actions design, [illegible] elimina[illegible] in the [illegible]

[illegible]

programs designed to meet [illegible] in which they are failing, for varied reasons.

Where they [illegible] program and facilities are adequate, but [illegible] because financial, transportational, commun[illegible] surrounding these [illegible] programs or fa[illegible] will bring these to light.

(2) To determine [illegible] be of service in the development of [illegible] recreational opportunities. The purpose of the Recreation Survey [illegible] determine only those areas where the Recreation Board of the Provincial Government should become directly involved with [illegible], but also to determine what assistance [illegible] be given to [illegible] organizations. Such assistance might take the [illegible] advice available, or of assisting with the

would then be available for making similar studies in other parts of Canada.

(4) To provide initial information against which the effects of new recreational programs, on the people of the Crowsnest Pass, can be evaluated. The study will provide a set of data which will illumine, through detailed and precise comparison, other studies which may be made in the area. It will provide a comprehensive and detailed baseline picture in terms of which the programs introduced by the Crowsnest Pass Recreation Board may be evaluated.

In summary, the purpose of the study was to provide guidelines for the improvement of the recreational opportunities of the residents of the Crowsnest Pass, and to discover general principles of development and research which would be of use to other communities and governments.

CHAPTER II

DESCRIPTION AND HISTORY OF THE CROWSNEST PASS AREA

This first section of this report presents (1) a brief description of the area, (2) a history of the Crowsnest Pass, (3) a brief description of the present communities in the Crowsnest Pass, and of the area, and (4) a description of the resident population.

A. Description of the Area

The Crowsnest Pass area, in the southwestern corner of Alberta, is defined for the purposes of this report, as the inhabited areas along the Crowsnest River, between the British Columbia boundary on the west and the western outskirts of Cowley on the east. Within this area lie the communities of Coleman, Blairmore - Frank, Bellevue, the unincorporated village of Hillcrest, and certain portions of Improvement District No. 10.

Coleman, which is situated toward the western end of the area, lies at an elevation of 4,310 feet. Cowley, eighteen miles due east of Coleman, is at an elevation of 3,842 feet. The river valley in which the communities are located is approximately one mile across at the widest point. The area is sub-alpine, and the climatic conditions are relatively uniform. The following meteorological data, for Coleman, may be taken as representative of the area as a whole.

Temperature		Precipitation	
Average Summer	58 Degrees F	Average Annual Rainfall	13.3 in.
Average Winter	19 Degrees F	Average Annual Snowfall	67.0 in.
Average Annual	40 Degrees F	Average Annual Precipitation	20.0 in.

Highway No. 3, a southern loop of the Trans-Canada Highway, enters the western slopes of the Canadian Rockies at the Crowsnest Pass, thus connecting this area with other parts of Southern Alberta and Southern British Columbia. Vancouver lies 730 miles west of Coleman on this highway; Lethbridge lies 95

miles east along the same highway, and Calgary is 165 miles to the north and east.

The Canadian Pacific railroad also enters the mountains at this same location, thus connecting this area with British Columbia, the other Prairie Provinces, and Eastern Canada. The area is also serviced by a bus line.

B. Early History of the Crowsnest Pass

In 1792, Peter Fidler became the first white man to travel through the Crowsnest Pass. In 1845, Father Jean de Smet became the second white man to come into the region. It was not until the third man, Michael Phillips, came through in 1873, that the Crowsnest Pass can be said to have been discovered. For only Phillips, an agent for the Hudson Bay Company, was struck by the ease with which the continental divide could be crossed at this point. Shortly after Phillips' "discovery" became known, the Pass became the major route for driving cattle through the mountains.

By 1891, the Canadian Pacific Railroad had initiated a general survey of the Pass region, and by the following decade, construction of the railway through the Pass was in process.

During the early explorations, many notes were made regarding the abundance of coal outcroppings in the area. Phillips, who was looking for gold, was chagrined at finding "nothing but coal". At the time of Phillips' explorations, the Northwest Territories were beginning to experience the gold rush, the news of gold strikes in southeastern British Columbia, along with the legend of "Lost Lemon Mine" brought in hundreds of prospectors and have the area a gold rush atmosphere, though no gold was actually found there.[1] During the end of the last century, the area's economy was based on construction, gambling, cattle handling and rustling.

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[1] The legend tells of a prospector and an Indian maiden who found a rich gold mine. Some people are still looking for it.

Coal mining activity did not begin until 1900 when Parliament passed legislation permitting British mining interests to move into the Yukon and Northwest Territories. This resulted in the incorporation of the United Gold Fields of British Columbia, a British company. After completing a survey of the Crowsnest area, the company changed its name to the "United Coal Fields of British Columbia", and set up offices in Frank. Within three or four years, ten mines had been established, around each of which had emerged company towns. The majority of these mines were under the direct control of the United Coal Fields Company. In 1904, the company sold out to West Canadian Collieries, Ltd., which was actually French owned and required special legislation in Parliament in order to obtain official recognition. Of the original ten company towns, two have been incorporated into their more successful neighboring towns. Many of the buildings have been moved to the more successful towns and some houses have been moved several times.

Had there been any regional planners around the Pass prior to 1910, they would have likely concluded that Frank was destined to become the centre of the Pass. As early as 1888, W. S. Lee operated a guest ranch at "the gap" by the sulphur springs located on the western edge of Frank. Later, an elaborate sanitorium was erected there. While the sulphur springs at the gap are ice cold, they are stronger than those elsewhere in the Rockies, and it was felt that they could effect faster cures. The first hotels, symphonies, businesses, and churches were located in Frank. This was partially due to a lengthy litigation regarding the ownership of the Blairmore townsite. However, this early development was ended abruptly by the Frank Slide disaster and the subsequent government ruling that the town be relocated westward. This resulted in the gradual development of Blairmore and Coleman, at the expense of Frank.

The real boom era lasted from 1900 to about 1911. Several smelters, a cement plant, a brickyard and a brewery were built. The wave of optimism during this period was well expressed by the slogan of the newly incorporated town of Blairmore ... "The El Dorado of the Golden West". This wave of prosperity, however, was short lived and most of these enterprises were defunct after one or two years. One of the smelters worked for only one day before closing down forever, and the brewery was never opened.

Economic hardship and insecurity are characteristic to coal mining communities and the Pass is no exception. The first serious disaster was the Frank Slide which occurred in 1903 and took seventy lives. Within ten years of the slide, the area experienced its first economic slump, when the Maple Leaf, Lil and Passburg mines failed. Along with these, several coking operations including an elaborate set-up at Lil, closed down.

The first World War primed the economy sufficiently to put people back to work, but in the fairly prosperous mid-twenties, the Hillcrest mine "blew out", killing 186 men. After the Hillcrest disaster, came the depression and widespread unemployment; only a second war ten years later brought economic prosperity back to the Pass.

During the war and until the mid-nineteen fifties, the area enjoyed a period of relative prosperity and there was no serious mine disasters. By the mid-fifties, however, the Canadian Pacific Railway, the area's primary coal customer, had more or less completed the transition from coal to diesel locomotion. The coal mining industry has always catered towards two general markets for two types of coal: steam coal, which is suitable for fuel, and coking coal, which is suited for smelting. The railroad's conversion to diesel and the development of the natural gas fields drastically reduced the market for steam coal. At the same time, the coking

coal market was limited.

Once more the Pass sank into a depression which lasted until the Federal government was able to court the Japanese steel companies into buying the area's coking coal in the early 1960's.

At this time, the government has signed a fifteen year coking contract with Japan. The majority of the wealth that stays in the Pass will go to the British Columbia side, but there have been statements by officials of West Canadian Collieries, Ltd., to the effect that the Alberta facilities will be expanded.

Discussion

The most prominent aspect of the Crowsnest Pass' history is the great economic fluctuation it has experienced. This economic fluctuation caused many abrupt changes in most sectors of the area's social life.

Changes in economic circumstances resulted in the inward and outward migration of fairly large numbers of people within relatively brief spans of time. These migrations were often gross enough to qualitatively change the social structure of the various towns. Consequently, the main steam of community life in the various towns has been occupied by differing groups which have supplanted each other over the decades.

The relative size as well as the composition of the towns has changed with economic circumstances. Frank used to be an intact and integral community of nearly one thousand people. Its citizenry was predominantly of central European origin. Its population is now less than two hundred people.

In many areas of the Pass, people repeatedly report feeling like "strangers" in their home towns, and that the town "isn't the same place" as it used to be. Many who were active in the community are now isolated and unknown, again, not so much through age as through the dissolution of their community

following economic collapse, and the emergence of a new and different community during periods of economic recovery.

The formal status of towns has varied as much as the informal life within them. Hillcrest, once a town in the legal sense is presently under the jurisdiction of the Municipal Affairs Department in Edmonton. Bellevue, having once reverted to the jurisdiction of the Municipal Affairs Department, is now in its second period of incorporation.

Institutions have also changed their status. The Anglican Church began its existence under the classification of "missionary outpost" in the official church structure. It became a "church" for several years and then reverted back to mission status after the last big coal shutdown.

An interesting consequence (and one for which the area is somewhat notorious) was the period of radicalism and labor militancy. The history of the radical left there is similar to the radical left in most coal mining areas. This can be understood largely in terms of the basic lack of security which characterizes the coal mining industry.

Ironically, the same economic fluctuations that stimulated the radical left and gave it its appeal, mitigated against the movement. Just as abrupt changes disrupted the community life in the towns, they disintegrated the community basis of the radical left. In the prosperity of the war years, radicalism lost much of its relevance. After the war, large numbers of people moved into the area, many of whom were refugees from the excesses of Stalinism and needless to say, were not interested in anything remotely socialistic. Moreover, after the war, people wanted peace and stability more than basic changes.

Thus, it is clear that communities, institutions, and social movements, as well as individual careers have flourished and floundered in time with the economy. Some have survived the fluctuations, some have not. Few have been

unaffected by the successive uprootings the area has suffered. The discontinuity of the Crowsnest Pass' history over the years has made the towns of the area somewhat unlike most small towns.

There is a general lack in the Crowsnest Pass of the kinds of "common knowledge" that are usually found in small towns. A record was kept of things that people did not know about the community. As late as April, 1968, a fairly prominent minister had no idea what the recreation association was. Only one clergyman knew who the other clergymen in the Pass were and most did not know what other churches were still functioning. People active in different organizations were quite unaware of the activities of branches of their organization in the other Pass communities. They were equally unaware of what similar organizations in their own communities were doing. These examples of "ignorance" have to be understood as consequences of the disruption of informal communication networks resulting from the exodus of substantial numbers of people in periods of economic depression. They point to the need for programs which would promote various forms of community wide participation, and thus, the redevelopment of communication networks.

To briefly summarize, after sixty years of chaotic existences, the five towns and villages of the Pass comprise a loosely organized group of sub-societies which are based on informal neighborhood associations, nationality, extended families, previously intact communities, occupational groups, past and present political organizations, and age groups. Some sub-societies are confined to a single town or village, but many derive their membership from two or more towns. The separate towns of the Pass are characterized in varying degrees by the same lack of shared local consciousness. The present situation is the result of repeated disruptions which have broken the continuity of the area's social life, and hence, prevented a shared local consciousness from crystallizing.

C. Communities in the Crowsnest Pass

There are six communities in the area under consideration here. Population data on them, based on the 1966 Dominion Census, are found in Table I. The largest, Blairmore, is a Town which had a population of 1,779 in 1966. The second largest, Coleman, is also a Town and had a population of 1,507. Bellevue, Hillcrest and Frank are all Villages and their populations in 1966 were 1,174,551, and 178 respectively; Burmis is a Hamlet which reported a population of 60 in 1966, but was a 'ghost town' by 1968.

These six communities together accounted for about 70 per cent of the population of the area in 1966. Indication of the distribution of other components of the population in the Alberta portion of the Pass Area is found in Table II - 1.

Table II - 1

Distribution of Population Crowsnest Pass Area, 1966

(Based on 1966 Dominion Census)

1. Coleman and District		2,407
(a) Coleman	1,507	
(b) East Coleman Grafton Town Carbondale Willow Drive	800	
* (c) Sentinel Area (including area west of Carbondale and Willow Drive)	100	
2. Blairmore and Frank		2,007
(a) Blairmore	1,779	
* (b) Area outside Town Limits of Blairmore	50	
(c) Frank	178	
3. Bellevue and Hillcrest		1,725
(a) Bellevue	1,174	
(b) Hillcrest	551	
4. Other Areas		226
(a) Burmis	60	
(b) Other Areas - Mainly scattered	166	
TOTAL		6,365

* Estimated Population

Table II - 2 gives the population figures for the main communities in the area, Blairmore, Bellevue, Coleman, Frank, and Improvement District No. 10, which includes the Village of Hillcrest, from the 1911 through 1961 decennial censuses, and for 1966 and 1967. Generally, the data show consistent population increase in the area from 1911 through 1951. The figures for 1961 and 1966 show the effect on the population of the drastic curtailment of coal production which hit the area during the 1950's and the effects of which extended into the early 1960's. During the past two years, the population has declined slightly. How long this decline will continue, remains to be seen, but the recent movement of new industry into the area, the Philips plant being the most prominent example, and the contracts which have been signed with Japanese firms to supply coal from this area, point toward continuing high levels of employment in the Pass, at least during the near future, and are influences against further decline.

There are few noteworthy differences between communities. The drastic reduction in the population of Frank between 1911 and 1921 reflects the effects of the famous Frank Slide disaster. The decrease in population between 1966 and 1968 is characteristic only of Coleman.

D. Characteristics of the Population

Information is available from the Dominion Bureau of Statistics on the following characteristics of the population of the Crowsnest Pass area: age and sex distribution, family characteristics - including number of people in the family and number of unmarried children under age 24 living at home, occupation, education, ethnicity, and religion. The first two sets of data are quite current since they were gathered for the 1966 Census in the middle of that year. The remaining three sets were taken from the 1961 Census, since these data were not collected in 1966. Data for the whole of the Province of Alberta are also provided on all of these characteristics in order to per-

Table II - 2

Populations 1911 to 1967

Census Data*	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1966	1968
Bellevue						1323	1165	1174
Blairmore	1137	1552	1629	1731	1933	1980	1773	1791
Coleman	1557	1590	1704	1870	1961	1713	1467	1308
Frank	806	401	268	204	239	223	177	178
I.D. #10 (including the unincorporated Village of Hillcrest)	1549	3350	3980	3922	4706	1844	1637	1664
Totals	5049	6893	7581	7727	8839	7083	6219	6115

From: Sources* 1911 - 1966 Census of Canada, 1968 Alberta Bureau of Statistics

mit identification of communities having an unusually high proportion of elderly residents, in contrast to those with a "normal" composition of young families, identification of religiously or ethnicly homogeneous, and diverse communities, communities having an over-representation of certain occupational categories, etc.

Age And Sex Distribution Of Population

In Table II - 3 is found information on the age and sex characteristics of the population grouped into six age classes, for the total area and for the various communities included within it, based on 1966 census data. Included also, for the sake of comparison are comparable data for the Province of Alberta. The data show, most strikingly, that young people aged 20 to 34 are grossly under-represented in the area. The next three older groups, aged 35 to 54, 55 to 64, and 65 and over, are distinctly over-represented. Similarly, males are slightly over-represented in the area, especially among those over 54 years of age. It is noteworthy, however, that the relative proportions of males and females by age groups are as constant as they are. More specifically, it would appear that this area is exporting about the same proportions of young people (aged 20 to 34) of both sex groups.

Family Characteristics Of The Sample

In Table II - 4 are found data on the family characteristics of the population of the area under consideration, as well as for the various communities and for the whole province. It should be noted that the term "household" refers to a dwelling unit, which may be inhabited by several related people - a family, or by various non-families, including a single person, or several unrelated persons living together. A "family" is a group of 2 or more people who are related to each other, and who live together. The table presents data on the total number of households, the number of one person households, the total number of families,

Table II - 3

Population of Alberta and of Crowsnest Pass Area, by Age and Sex

by Pass Communities, 1966 Census Data, Percentages Only

DISTRICT	E.A.	SEX	TOTAL	0 - 9	10 - 19	20 - 34	35 - 54	55 - 64	65 +
Coleman	112 - 114	T	1507	17.9	19.7	12.9	27.6	10.6	10.5
		M	773	16.0	22.4	13.2	26.6	10.7	11.0
		F	734	19.9	18.7	12.5	28.6	10.4	9.9
Around Coleman	107	T	855	22.7	21.4	12.5	24.3	10.3	8.8
		M	452	22.3	21.0	12.1	23.2	11.5	9.7
		F	403	23.1	21.8	12.9	25.6	8.9	7.7
Other areas of Crowsnest Pass	106	T	226	21.7	17.7	16.4	21.7	10.6	11.9
		M	130	23.1	12.3	16.9	19.2	13.1	15.4
		F	96	19.8	25.0	15.6	25.0	7.3	7.3
Blairmore	110 & 111	T	1779	18.4	20.12	12.8	26.6	9.8	12.2
		M	932	20.4	19.2	12.01	26.1	9.5	12.8
		F	847	16.3	21.1	13.6	27.3	10.2	11.6
Frank	119	T	178	16.3	25.3	13.4	26.4	14.0	5.6
		M	99	19.2	25.2	10.1	26.3	13.1	6.1
		F	79	12.6	25.3	15.2	26.6	15.2	5.1
Bellevue	116 & 117	T	1174	18.2	18.9	13.9	24.4	11.2	13.3
		M	586	17.6	18.6	13.3	23.9	11.3	15.4
		F	588	18.9	19.2	14.4	25.0	11.2	11.2
Hillcrest	120	T	560	21.4	18.9	13.1	22.9	12.0	14.0
		M	283	20.8	16.2	15.2	23.3	9.9	14.5
		F	277	21.3	20.9	13.7	21.7	9.4	13.0
Total Pass Area	Total	N	6279	19.1	20.1	13.2	25.8	10.5	11.5
		M	3255	19.2	19.8	13.0	24.9	10.7	12.4
		F	3024	19.0	20.5	13.5	26.3	10.2	10.4
	% Male		51.8						
Total for Alberta	Total	N	1,463,203	24.1	19.6	19.7	22.5	6.9	7.1
		M	746,245	24.2	19.5	19.4	22.5	7.1	7.2
		F	576,165	29.9	24.4	25.0	28.1	8.3	8.7
	% Male		51.8						

Table II - 4

Family Characteristics For Alberta and For Pass Area Residents, by Community

1966 Census Data

	Enumerated Areas	Total Households	One Person Households		Total Families	Mean Persons/Family	Mean Children/Family
			N	%			
Burmis	102	107	22	20.5	83	3.5	1.4
Around Blairmore	106	77	27	35.1	51	3.7	1.8
Around Coleman	107	251	46	18.3	202	3.8	1.9
Sentinel	108	11	2	18.1	8	3.8	1.8
Blairmore	110 & 111	571	110	19.3	443	3.6	1.6
Coleman	112 - 114	452	74	16.4	370	3.6	1.5
Bellevue	116 - 117	380	75	19.7	303	3.4	1.5
Frank	119	50	8	16.0	41	3.8	1.8
Hillcrest	120	176	34	19.3	142	3.5	1.6
Total Pass Area		2,075	398	19.2	1,643	3.6	1.7
All of Alberta		349,816	42,133	12.0	305,671	3.8	1.8

the mean number of persons per family, and the mean number of children per family. If one compares the figures for the area with those for the whole province, the most remarkable aspect of the information available is the large number of one person households, the small mean number of persons per family, and the small mean number of children per family, which are characteristic of the population in the Pass. All of these are clearly related to the large number of elderly people in the area, many of whom are living alone, and most of whom do not have children living at home.

Occupation Characteristics Of Population

In Table II - 5 is found a distribution of the occupations of employed residents of the area, by sex and by community. The data show, predictably, that in contrast to the Province as a whole, managerial, professional, sales, clerical, farmers, fishers and trappers are under-represented and loggers, miners, and laborers are over-represented in the Pass area. In brief, the area has disproportionately small numbers of people in white collar employment, and disproportionately large numbers of people in hard and often ill paid manual employment.

There are, again predictably, significant differences in the occupational characteristics of the different communities. Blairmore, the largest town in the area, is over-represented in terms of managerial, professional, clerical, sales and service workers, as might be expected of the town performing "central place" merchandising and service functions for an area. It is under-represented in terms of miners and transportation and communication workers. Coleman, the next largest town, is slightly over-represented in clerical and service and recreational workers, and distinctly over-represented in terms of miners, and very much under-represented in terms of sales workers. It is clearly something of a "bedroom community" for miners, and it is over-shadowed from a

Table II - 5

Occupation of Employed Residents, for Alberta and for Pass Area, by Sex and Community

1961 Census Data, Percentages Only

		All Occupations	Managerial	Professional	Clerical	Sales	Service & Recreation	Trans. & Comm.	Farmers & Farm Workers	Loggers, etc.	Fishermen Trappers	Miners & Quarrymen	Craftsmen	Labourers	Not Stated
Bellevue	M	350	6.6	4.6	3.1	.8	5.9	10.8	.8	1.7	0	19.4	30.0	15.1	1.4
	F	76	3.9	22.4	10.5	14.5	26.3	1.3			0		3.9	5.3	2.6
	T	426	6.1	7.7	4.5	3.3	9.2	9.2	.7	1.4	0	16.0	25.4	13.4	1.6
Blairmore	M	503	13.5	5.8	3.6	4.6	6.2	6.8	.8	3.4	0	10.9	28.6	13.1	1.2
	F	136	5.9	19.1	12.5	12.5	36.0	5.1			0		29.4	.7	5.1
	T	639	11.9	8.6	5.5	6.2	12.5	6.4	.6	2.7	0	8.6	23.9	10.5	2.0
Coleman	M	482	9.3	3.5	3.5	1.6	5.0	9.1	.8		0	25.5	28.6	10.4	1.6
	F	136	4.4	21.3	13.2	.7	41.2	0	3.7		0				4.4
	T	618	8.2	7.3	5.7	1.4	12.9	7.1	1.4		0	20.0	22.3	8.1	2.3
Frank	M	70	5.7	0	2.8	1.4	5.7	5.7	1.4		0	10.0	47.1	12.8	7.1
	F	19	14.3	10.5	21.0	36.8	21.0	0			0				
	T	89	6.7	2.2	6.7	9.0	9.0	4.5	1.1		0	7.9	37.1	10.1	5.6
I.D. No. 10	M	475	3.4	2.9	1.7	2.31	5.3	12.6	2.5	2.1	0	30.5	21.0	10.9	2.5
	F	55	5.4	21.8	5.4	16.4	43.7	1.8			0				5.4
	T	530	3.6	4.9	2.1	3.8	9.2	11.5	2.3	1.9	0	27.4	18.9	9.8	2.8
Totals for Pass Area	M	1880	8.3	4.0	3.0	2.4	5.5	9.6	1.3	1.8	0	21.2	28.0	12.2	1.9
	F	422	5.2	20.4	11.8	10.7	36.2	2.1	1.2		0		1.65	1.2	4.3
	T	2302	7.7	7.0	4.6	4.0	11.1	8.2	1.2	1.4	0	17.3	23.1	10.2	2.3
Total Province of	M	361,961	10.5	7.3	5.4	5.5	7.9	6.9	25.2	.6	.02	1.5	21.6	5.1	2.3
	F	127,550	3.0	15.7	28.1	9.2	23.8	2.5	10.2	.00	.00	0	4.2	.83	2.5
	T	489,511	8.3	9.5	11.3	6.5	12.1	5.8	21.3	.4	.01	1.1	17.0	4.0	2.3

shopping perspective by Blairmore, only a couple of miles away. Bellevue, the third largest community, is under-represented in terms of laborers. Frank shows a somewhat similar pattern since it is under-represented in terms of managerial, professional, sales, transportation and communication, and mining workers, and over-represented in terms of craftsmen. The rural area, I.D. 10 is under-represented in all types of white collar employment, and in craftsmen, and it is over-represented in transportation and communication, logging and mining workers.

Thus it is clear that the larger centres more closely approach the occupational distribution characteristics of the province as a whole, since they tend to have higher proportions of white collar employment and lower proportions of mining, logging, transportation and unskilled workers. The smaller settlements and those characterized by wider dispersal of population tend to reverse this picture.

Educational Characteristics Of The Population

The relevant data are found in Table II - 6 which shows the years of schooling completed by those no longer in school, in the Province of Alberta, and in the various communities of the Pass, as well as for the Pass as a whole. The data show dramatically the relatively low level of education of the residents of the Pass area in comparison with the population of the whole province. Twice as many subjects in the former as in the latter had less than 5 years of schooling (29% vs. 14%) and twice as many in the latter had completed more than 10 years of schooling (39% vs. 20%). This discrepancy is no doubt largely explained in terms of the unusually large proportion of elderly people in the area, but whether the disproportionately low educational levels are entirely associated with the elderly residents of the area, or whether the younger residents are also less-well

Table II - 6

Years of Schooling Completed by Those no Longer in School, for Alberta and for Pass Residents

by Community, 1961 Census Data

DISTRICT	E.A. Equivalent	Total	0 - 4		5 - 8		9 - 10		11 - 13		University	
			N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Burmis	102	226	80	35.4	55	24.3	48	21.2	31	13.7	12	5.3
Around Blairmore	106	240	83	34.6	10	29.2	41	17.1	38	15.8	8	3.3
Around Coleman	107	702	235	33.5	268	38.2	99	14.1	87	12.4	13	1.8
Sentinel	108	(No equivalent for this area in 1966 census)										
Blairmore	---	1522	416	27.3	461	30.3	308	20.2	294	19.3	43	2.8
Coleman	---	1279	340	26.6	441	34.5	209	16.3	239	18.7	50	3.9
Bellevue	---	1003	290	28.9	315	31.4	208	20.7	150	15.0	40	4.0
Frank	119	173	55	31.8	57	32.9	33	19.1	27	15.6	1	.6
Hillcrest	120	461	130	28.2	160	34.7	91	19.7	73	15.8	7	1.5
Total for Pass Area	---	5606	1609	28.7	1827	32.6	1037	18.5	939	16.7	174	3.1
Total for Alberta		728,605	104,301	14.3	253,959	34.8	190,916	26.2	227,781	31.3	55,949	7.7

educated in comparison with their like numbers in the province as a whole, cannot be determined from the Census data available.

Ethnic Origin Characteristics Of The Population

In Table II - 7 is found the distribution of subjects by ethnic origin for the whole of the province of Alberta, for the Pass area, and for the various communities within the Pass. The data show that the Pass area has disproportionately high proportions of residents from Italian, Polish, and other European backgrounds and disproportionately low proportions of British Isles, French, German, and, to a lesser extent, Scandanavian, and Ukrainian background residents, in comparison with the Province as a whole.

There are certain distinctive patterns of ethnic origin groups in various communities in the Pass area. The most atypical is I.D. 10, which is heavily under-represented in terms of British and Italian origins residents and over-represented in terms of German and Polish residents.

Religious Denomination Characteristics Of The Population

In Table II - 8 are found the proportions of residents in the whole of the Province of Alberta, of the Pass area, and of the communities in the Pass, who acknowledge affiliation to various religious denominations, based on 1961 Census data. The comparison of these data for Pass and total province residents show that the area has a heavy over-representation of Roman Catholics, and an under-representation of Anglican, Lutheran and Pentecostal adherents.

There are few noteworthy differences between the different communities of the Pass. Frank has an unusually large proportion of Anglican and United Church, and an unusually small proportion of Roman Catholic residents. United Church members are over-represented in Bellevue and under-represented in I.D. # 10.

Table II - 7

Ethnic Origins for Alberta and Pass Residents, by Community

1961 Census Data

	British		French		German		Italian	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Bellevue 1323 (96.7)	473	35.8	51	.4	83	6.3	217	16.4
Blairmore 1980 (99.9)	708	35.8	117	5.9	98	4.9	309	15.6
Coleman 1713 (100.1)	592	34.6	82	4.8	80	4.7	223	13.0
Frank 223 (99.9)	80	35.9	8	3.6	9	4.0	2	.9
I.D. #10 1844 (100.1)	527	28.6	53	2.9	160	8.7	161	8.7
Total Pass Area 7083 (99.5)	2,380	33.6	311	4.4	430	6.1	912	12.9
Total Alberta 1,331,944	601,755	45.2	83,319	6.2	183,314	13.8	15,025	1.1

Table II - 7

Cont'd.

Jewish		Dutch		Polish		Russian		Scandinavian	
N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
2	.2	63	4.8	78	5.9	12	.9	42	3.2
		26	1.3	157	7.9	12	.6	73	3.7
		44	2.6	154	9.0	35	2.0	49	2.9
				3	1.3			8	3.6
		42	2.3	245	13.3	77	4.2	81	4.4
2	.03	175	2.5	637	9.0	136	1.9	253	3.6
3	.3	55,530	4.2	40,539	3.0	17,952	1.3	95,874	7.2

Table II - 7

Cont'd.

Ukrainian		Other European		Asiatic		Indian-Eskimo		Others & Not Stated	
N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
56	4.2	236	17.8	5	.4			5	.4
57	2.9	401	20.2	15	.8			6	.3
96	5.6	318	18.6	18	1.0	1	.05	22	1.3
13	5.8	100	44.8						
136	7.4	322	17.5	34	1.8			6	.3
358	5.0	1,377	19.4	72	1.0	1	.01	39	.1
,923	8.0	2,003	.2	13,503	.9	28,554	2.1	85,300	6.4

Table II - 8

Religious Denomination of Alberta and Pass Residents, by Community

1961 Census Data

	Anglican		Baptist		Greek Orthodox		Jewish		Lutheran	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
ue 1323	73	5.5	16	1.2	27	2.0	2	.2	34	2.6
ore 1980	169	8.5	36	1.8	12	.6			42	2.1
n 1713	166	9.7	28	1.6	41	2.4			43	2.5
223	40	17.9	7	3.1					5	2.2
o. 10 1844	140	7.6	13	.7	59	3.2			52	2.8
rea 7083	588	8.3	100	1.4	139	2.0	2	.02	176	2.5
a ,944	156,630	11.8	42,430	3.2	47,353	3.6	7,523	.6	122,520	9.2

Table II - 8

Cont'd.

onite	Pentecostal		Presbyterian		R. C.		Ukrainian Catholic		United	
%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
.1			47	3.6	543	41.0			494	37.
.1			40	2.0	956	48.0	10	5.9	648	32.
	4	.2	45	2.6	819	47.8	14	8.4	499	29.
	1	.4	7	3.1	54	24.2			96	43.
.3	8	.4	74	4.0	849	46.0	55	3.0	505	27.
.1	13	.2	213	3.0	3,220	45.5	79	1.1	2,242	31.
1.2	15,112	9.6	55,337	4.2	298,741	22.4	35,260	2.6	418,927	33.

Table II - 8

Cont'd.

Other	
N	%
87	6.6
63	3.2
54	3.2
13	5.8
85	4.6
02	4.3
45	3.9

SUMMARY

Population Characteristics

The data which we have reviewed here show that the population of the Crowsnest Pass Area is significantly different from the population of the whole of Alberta in a number of ways. In terms of age, the young adult (20 to 34 years of age) group is grossly under-represented, while all older age groups are distinctly over-represented in the Pass in contrast to the province. In terms of family characteristics, the area has an unusually high proportion of single person households, and the average numbers of children per family and of persons per family are below those for the province. All three of these differentials are the result of the high proportion of elderly people in the area. In terms of occupational distribution, the Pass area has a disproportionately small proportion of white collar occupations, and of course, of farmers and an unusually large proportion of people employed in the hard and usually ill-paid manual occupations. In terms of education, the area has a high proportion of residents with less than 5 years of schooling, and a comparably small proportion of those with more than 10 years of schooling. These differentials also appear to reflect the large proportions of elderly people in the area. In terms of ethnic origins, the area has unusually high proportions of residents from Italian, Polish, and other European backgrounds, and low proportions of British, French, and German origins residents. It follows from this that, in terms of religious affiliation, the area has an unusually high proportion of Roman Catholics, and an unusually low proportion of Anglican, Lutheran, and Pentecostal adherents.

The variety of differentials in population characteristics which exist between the various communities of the Pass do not add up to any constant pattern. Generally it is the more rural areas and especially I.D. # 10 which

exhibit the more atypical characteristics. The rural areas more frequently include young families with small children, elderly people and have an unusually high proportion of those in mining occupations and those with low educational attainment. They also include among their residents a disproportionately large number of Italian and Polish origins subjects, and thus of Roman Catholics as well.

The population of Frank shows a disproportionately large number of craftsmen, of other Europeans, and of Anglicans. The second largest town in the area, Coleman, has a disproportionately large number of miners, and its occupational distribution further shows that it is overshadowed by Blairmore as a business and service center. Overall, it is the residents of the town of Blairmore who most closely approximate the population of the province as a whole on those characteristics which we have considered.

CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY AND SOURCES OF DATA

This chapter of the report presents information on the methodology and sources of data used. The first section is a description of the sources of data. These are: Dominion Bureau of Statistics' reports, Participant Observation research, adult and high school interview schedules, and facility and program inventories. This is followed by a section on the methodology of the study including material on the sampling procedure, the adequacy of the sample actually interviewed, some characteristics of the community sub-samples, the interview procedure, and the procedures for the analysis of the data.

A. The Sources of Data

Dominion Bureau of Statistics:

Information from standard published tables of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics was used to describe the population of the Crowsnest Pass with respect to such characteristics as age, sex, ethnic origins, and occupations. As well, some information from the Alberta Bureau of Statistics was used where it was more recent.

Participant Observation:

The Department of Youth employed a researcher who resided in the Pass from July, 1967 to May, 1968. While living and participating in the life of these communities, he was to act as an objective observer of the overall social picture in the Pass, in an attempt to obtain information which cannot be readily obtained through the use of questionnaires. This information included data on friendship patterns, attitudes, informal recreation and travel patterns, folk history and anecdotal information and other material which was used in further characterizing the current recreational and social activities in the Pass.

Adult Interview Schedule:

This was the primary data-collection instrument used in this study. The schedule was co-operatively devised by representatives of the Alberta Department of Youth and The Oldman River Regional Planning Commission. The Department of Youth entered into an agreement with the Oldman River Regional Planning Commission to collect information on housing in the Pass, as part of the overall research procedure. The Youth Department components of the schedule consisted of a recreation inventory, which included a large number of questions on amount of leisure time available, recreational and leisure time activities and involvements, recreational activities in which the respondent would like to engage, etc., as well as a large number of social background items. The social background information was used in the process of analyzing the kinds of attitudes that were found among respondents having various contrasting social characteristics.

A number of questionnaire items used to collect data for this report were borrowed from the earlier Drumheller Valley Community Opportunity Assessment study*, but most of them were devised especially for the present research. The questionnaire went through a number of editions as earlier questions, which were found to be vague or ambituous, were rewritten or eliminated. Eventually, a draft which seemed satisfactory was pretested in Fernie, B.C., an area chosen for its general similarity, in geographic and economic conditions, to the area of the Crowsnest Pass in Alberta. Forty-four interviews were conducted making use of the schedule in that location. The final draft incorporated changes which seemed to be necessary on the basis of this field testing of the questionnaire. A copy of the questionnaire used

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* David Turner, Community Opportunity Assessment, Appendix, the Drumheller Valley. Human Resources Research and Development, Executive Council, Government of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta, March, 1967.

to elicit the data for this report is found in Appendix B. The complete interview took between one hour and fifteen minutes and two and a half hours to complete, depending on the fluency and the volubility of the respondent.

One major problem experienced in the recreation-oriented portion of the questionnaire was the difficulty in obtaining an accurate or useful measure of discretionary free time - the amount of leisure time available - for each person interviewed.

Measurement of Leisure or Discretionary Time

Four somewhat overlapping approaches may be used to assess discretionary or leisure time. These are (1) time ratings, (2) use of activity check lists, (3) logging time and money expenditures, and (4) logging the "feelings" associated with the activities logged in (3).

1. For time ratings, subjects are asked to estimate the number of hours of "leisure time" that they have during specified seasons of the year. The disadvantages of this approach include the variations in subjective, implicit definitions of leisure time between different respondents, and the inaccuracies resulting from factors like faulty memory, variations in leisure time from week to week or month to month and desire of the respondent to impress the interviewer in one way or another.

2. Discretionary time may be examined in terms of activities participated in during leisure: lists of entertainment devices, hobbies, sports, recreational items and sociable modes that appear to constitute the realm of leisure. These are often studied with respect to time, money or interest, and as a result, their relative importance along one or more of these dimensions can be established. Check lists including as many as 400 items may be used.

Time pressures in the data collection process frequently necessitate grouping of these lists. This, of course often raises serious methodological and substantive problems as to what kinds of activities belong together.

3. Expenditures of time and money may be recorded by the keeping of monetary or temporal logs (diaries). From the charting of all such expenditures and activities that occur within a particular time period, it is possible to isolate discretionary time according to specified criteria.

4. The fourth technique for studying discretionary time, which attempts to include the subjective components, involves keeping the logs as noted in (3) above, but as well, the respondent is asked what kinds of feelings accompanied his various activities. Here, feelings, as well as time-users, are incorporated into the criteria of leisure.

It was not feasible to ask residents of the Pass to keep the kind of careful logging records which are implied in the last two alternatives. Accordingly, use was made of the first two procedures, although it was recognized that these are relatively gross procedures. This difficulty is handled in part, by viewing the data so generated not as valid and reliable indicators of the actual amounts of discretionary time available to each respondent, but rather as relative indices of such time. The point here is that the data are seen as adequate for the purpose of ranking the study sample members, from high to low, in terms of the amount of discretionary time available to them. People with high scores on the two discretionary time indices used are assumed to have somewhat more "leisure time" than those with lower scores. It is not assumed that the amounts of time reported by respondents can be taken as accurate reports of the time that they actually spend. More specifically, then, the indices of discretionary time used in the present study include two gross ratings, and an activity check list.

The former involved asking respondents the following questions: "How much free time a week do you usually have in summer?" in winter?" and "How many hours during the school day are you completely free to do as you like?"

The latter involved use of an activity check list which had first been devised to use in the Drumheller Valley Community Opportunity Assessment study. This was modified somewhat to include about 20 items, and was then field tested in Fernie, as noted earlier. Following this testing, further modifications were made and in its final form it consisted of the 20 items found on the fourth and fifth pages of Appendix B.

There are limitations in using such a short check list of activities for the purpose of inventorying leisure time. However, rapport with respondents would have been jeopardized by subjecting them to the tedium of much longer check lists. Further, the overall length of the questionnaire also mitigates against very great expansion of the check list. One device used to partially circumvent the difficulties of the short list was that interviewers were instructed to probe carefully for other leisure time uses of respondents which were not on the list and to record these in space provided.

It was intended that the use of this check list would result in a qualitive description of the universe of recreational opportunities available to the interviewees. It was also assumed that the hourly involvements, in total, would give a relative index of the amount of leisure available to each person, and that comparisons between hourly involvements per activity would give an assessment of the relative importance of each of the leisure activities noted for Pass residents.

Clearly the procedures used in this study, as in all field studies, were a compromise between ideal procedures if unlimited resources and unlimited co-operation were available, and what was possible in view of the limitations of the actual field situation. The weakness of the procedures used

are readily acknowledged, but it is emphasized that they are deemed adequate in providing indices of leisure time.

High School Schedule

The high school schedule was an abbreviated version of the adult schedule and was administered, in groups, to selected high school classes. Again, questions which were included dealt with the students' current use of leisure time, activities desired, but unavailable, and a lesser number of social background questions than in the adult schedule. The questionnaire was shortened so that it could be administered during one classroom period. This questionnaire was pretested in two classrooms of a large public high school in Edmonton, Alberta. Appendix C is a copy of the High School Schedule.

Inventory of Programs and Facilities

These inventories were intended to provide information on the supply of recreational opportunities in the Pass. An attempt was made to inventory all physical facilities that were, or could be, used for leisure activities, such as public parks, pools, and arenas, all commercial outlets and all churches. Further, an inventory of all recreational programs, taking place within any of the above-mentioned facilities, or taking place without a formal facility or 'place' was undertaken. This information, when related to age-sex components of the population, offers some guidelines as to need for new facilities, under-or-over-utilization of present facilities, under-or-over-subscription of programs, and indications of leadership and administrative difficulties, if any. Appendicies D and E are copies of the two inventory schedules used.

B. The Sampling Procedure

The sampling area consisted of the towns and hamlets in the valley of the Crowsnest River, bounded on the west by the British Columbia border, and on the east by a line drawn just west of the town of Lundbreck, Alberta, so as to exclude its inhabitants. The reason was that this centre was judged to be more closely articulated with the more agricultural economy of the foothill zone than it was with the industrial economies of the Pass area. The towns and hamlets included in the sampling area consisted of Bellevue, Blairmore, Coleman, Frank, Hillcrest, and Sentinel, as well as adjacent portions of Improvement District No. 10.

The decision was made to interview a single subject in each household contacted, and since the goal was a final sample of about 400, a sampling ratio of 20 per cent was decided upon. The procedure, in each town, hamlet, or settled area, was to first assign numbers sequentially to all of the household units, i.e. to each single family house, apartment, etc. Then beginning at a randomly selected point in this series, every fifth household was contacted.

The procedure for selecting interviewees within the particular household was as follows. The decision was made not to try to select a sample which was as perfectly representative of the population as possible, but rather to draw a stratified sample. The reason for this was that it was known that a high proportion of the residents of the area were elderly and/or retired people, while young people were under-represented in the population. Accordingly, if the usual random sampling procedures were used, the final sample would consist of a very large proportion of the elderly people, and just a sprinkling of young people.

Since the need of both the Youth Department and the Oldman River Regional Planning Commission was for information on all components of the population, the following procedure was arrived at. It was decided that the final sample should consist of six sub-samples, as nearly equal in number as possible:

Young (under age 36 & no longer in School) males, and females
Middle aged (aged 36 to 55). . . . . males, and females
Older (aged 56 & over) . . . . males, and females

The instructions to interviewers on how to select the respondent within the selected household in order to draw this type of a sample were as follows. There were told that they should try to select respondents in such a way as to maintain equal frequencies in these six sub-samples as nearly as possible. The preferred sequence was to interview a young male first, a young female second, a middle-aged male third, a middle-aged female fourth, an older male fifth, and an older female sixth. This list was constructed in reverse order of what was assumed to be the relative availability of subjects in the Pass area. That is, it was assumed that young males would be most readily available--given a large number of elderly people in the area, and the earlier mortality of men than women. If a young male was available in the first household on the interviewers assignment list, he was interviewed. If there was no young man in the household, the interviewer was to proceed down the list until he found the first member of the household who qualified, and to interview this person. At the second household he again proceeded through his list until he found a member who qualified, skipping on that "round" those age-sex types on the list which he succeeded in interviewing already. In this way, ideally, by the time he had interviewed six subjects, he would have interviewed a member of each of the types on the list.

In practice there was almost always over-representation of some subject types and under-representation of other types, simply because in the first six or ten households contacted, there may have been no young man in the home. As the interview proceeded then, each interviewer kept a frequency distribution of the number of each age-sex type of subject he had already interviewed, which told him in what ways--for what sub-types--his sample was under-representative.

The disadvantage of this procedure was that the resulting sample would tend inevitably to be under-representative of those men and women in the middleaged and older categories who had young men or women in their homes; since in such homes it would be the younger subjects who were interviewed in preference to the older subjects. It was judged that this was an acceptable distortion which would make little difference, given the uses to which the data would be put. Notice, this did not mean that the sample tended to eliminate parents with children at home; only those parents with children at home who had already left school.

Although this procedure is clear and unambiguous and should have yielded the best balanced sample available under the circumstances, it did not work out very well in practice, as the following comparison of actual and "expected" sample members, by age-sex type, shows.

Table III - 1

Actual and Expected Interview Sample Members, by Age - Sex Type

Age-Sex Type	Actual Sample		Expected Sample	
	N	%	N	%
Young Male	36	9.0	67	16.6
Middle-Aged Male	70	17.5	67	16.6
Older Male	74	18.5	67	16.6
Total Male	180	45.0	201	50.0
Young Female	63	15.5	67	16.6
Middle-Aged Female	112	28.0	67	16.6
Older Female	45	11.5	67	16.6
Total Female	220	55.0	201	50.0
Total Young Subjects	99	24.5	134	33.2
Total Middle-Aged Subjects	182	45.5	134	33.2
Total Older Subjects	119	30.0	134	33.2
Total	400	100.0	402	100.0

The information in the table shows that in contrast to the "expected" or ideal sample, the actual sample is under-represented in terms of young subjects, older subjects and male subjects. It is over-represented in terms of female middle-aged subjects, and it is, quite needlessly, we are sure, over-represented in terms of older men and under-represented in terms of older women. This latter discrepancy might appear to be clearly unwarranted since in many of the households in which older men were interviewed, it would have been possible to interview the wife, an older woman, instead. However, to have done this would have been to have raised still further the proportion of females in the sample, a group which was already over-represented.

At a relatively late stage in the interviewing, when it was clear that women were heavily over-represented in the interviews already completed, the decision was made to compromise the procedure for selecting the individual to be interviewed in the households sampled in order to draw more men, even though these would come with disproportionately large frequency from the older age group. The consequence of this decision was to produce the under-representation of older women in the sample which the table shows. This distortion in the female sample was judged to be tolerable because there is not that much difference between the role of middleaged wife of an employed man (the category most over-represented in the sample) and the role of a wife of a retired man. In both cases the role of the wife is largely the same, because in most cases for both the children have largely grown up and left home. Her role is largely restricted to that of housewife. Only 15 per cent of the women in the sample were employed outside the home, and most of these were in the younger age category.

The distortions found in the sample originated largely, then, from the attempts which were made to counter the under-representation of males in the sample which was rooted in the small number of young men who could be found and interviewed. Is the low representation of young men who could be found a reflection of demographic conditions in the area or is it reflective of carelessness on the part of interviewers and an unwillingness to call back at homes in which young men were living during the hours when this most physically mobile portion of the population might be found at home? Interviewers were instructed to make every effort to contact young men when they were found in the households in the sample. They reported that they followed this instruction to the best of their ability. It may be that the proportion of successful contacts was less for the young male sub-sample than for any

other, but this would have to be expected since this is, as noted, the most physically mobile portion of the population.

C. Adequacy of Sampling Procedures

How adequate were the procedures used in securing a representative sample of the area? Since this was a stratified sample, with the attempt made not to secure a sample perfectly representative of the population of the area, but rather to secure evenly sized sub-samples, each of which would be representative of its component of the population, this is a difficult question to answer. However, two different attempts can be made.

The first involves this question: Since the sample obtained is under-representative of the actual population of the area both in terms of men as a whole and in terms of young men in particular, are these distortions reflected in the actual population of the area? The answer to this question is found in the 1966 Census of Canada population figures in this area. On the first point the data show that males in fact comprised 52 per cent of the population of the area in 1966. On the second point the same source shows that in 1966 men aged 19 through 35 (which closely approximates the age range of young age category) comprised 12 per cent of the population of the area while young males comprise only 9 per cent of the study sample. Thus it is clear that the sampling procedure failed to locate males whom the census data show were in the area at the time, despite a sampling routine designed to maximize the probability of interviewing young and middleaged men.

There appear to be two reasons for these discrepancies between sample and population. The first is that the area has an usually high proportion of unattached males. This group tends to be more physically mobile, and more frequently housed in ways that survey procedures repeatedly find difficult to sample adequately, that is, housed in hotels, motels, converted

garages, rented rooms, etc. Thus some under-representation due to extreme difficulty in contacting a certain proportion of young, unattached males, is to be expected. However, this fails to account for the under-representation of men in general, most of whom are not in this difficult-to-interview category although they are more difficult than women because they are away from home at work much of the time. Here we must conclude that some interviewers were not as diligent about making appointments and calling back when the male bread winner would be home, as they were instructed to be.

The second approach to the assessment of the adequacy of the sampling procedures involves an assessment of the representativeness of the sample from the perspective of the occupational distribution of male respondents, again using 1966 census data. Unfortunately the occupational categories used by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics do not conform with those used for social class stratification of occupational categories in the present study. However, it is possible to group both the census and the sample data on occupation of employed males into three broad categories, managerial and professional, clerical, sales, and other white collar, and other employment which includes our categories of skilled, semi-skilled, and unskilled manual employment. The census does make use of managerial, professional, clerical and sales categories. However, it has two categories, service and recreation, and transportation and communication, which clearly include both white collar and manual workers. In making the present comparison, we assumed that one-third of male workers in these industries would be white collar workers, and they were so classified, while the remainder were classified as manual workers. Using these procedures, the proportions of employed males found in each of the three employment categories of the population of the Pass area and for the study sample, are as follows:

Table III - 2

Categories of Employed Males, for Total Population of Crowsnest Pass Area, and for Study Sample

	Managerial & Professional		Lesser White Collar Workers		Manual Workers		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Total Population	231	12.3	192	10.0	1457	77.3	1880	100.0
Study Sample	44	13.2	25	9.7	188	77.1	257	100.0
Discrepancy. Sample is		+.9		-.3		-.2		

The data in Table III - 2 show that the proportions of managerial and professional, lesser white collar, and manual workers in the total population and in the sample are very similar. Accordingly it may be inferred that though the interviewers may have been insufficiently zealous in their attempts to contact male members of the households in the sample, these households were in any case quite representative of the population of the area, at least in terms of level of occupation of the male breadwinner. The sampling inadequacies accordingly appear to relate more to the age-sex characteristics of the respondents than they do to the social class characteristics of the respondents. Since the procedure was not designed to be representative of the population in terms of age and sex, but merely to yield adequately large sub-samples, discrepancy in this area is not surprising.

A more adequate sampling procedure would have been to select the households to be interviewed, and then contact each household in order to determine the age and sex characteristics of its members. A frequency distribution could then have been drawn up of people in each of the six age-sex type groups, sampling ratios for each established, and the precise individual to be interviewed in each household could then be designated.

This would have tended to reduce the temptation of interviewers to make inappropriate substitutions when the type of respondent they should interview was difficult to contact, but it would certainly not have eliminated the problem because it would not have made these difficult to contact subjects any easier to reach. In any case, this is a time consuming procedure which increases the cost of the study, and it was decided not to use it in the present research.

D. Characteristics of the Community Sub-Samples

As noted earlier, a total of 400 families were interviewed. These families were distributed among the various communities of the Pass, as follows: 124 lived in Blairmore, 133 lived in Coleman, 62 lived in Bellevue, 41 lived in Frank - Hillcrest, and 40 lived in the peripheral areas of "Bushtown", Graftontown, Carbondale, Willow Drive and East Coleman, which we have lumped together under the category of East Coleman

How similar or dissimilar were the respondents in these five different "communities"? We shall present information on the age, sex, generation and education characteristics of the respondents.

In terms of age, the data in Table III - 3 show that the two oldest community samples were found in Bellevue and Frank - Hillcrest, where 42 and 44 per cent respectively were over 55 years of age.

Table III - 3

Age of Respondents by Community

	Less than 36 yrs.	36 - 55 years	56 or more years	Number
Bellevue	18	40	42	62
Blairmore	28	50	22	124
Coleman	24	51	25	133
Frank - Hillcrest	32	24	44	41
East Coleman	22	43	35	40
Total	25	45	30	400

The communities with the largest proportions of young people in their samples are Frank - Hillcrest and Blairmore. The communities having the largest proportions of middleaged respondents are Blairmore and Coleman. None of these subsamples can be characterized as young, but two, Bellevue and Frank - Hillcrest are disproportionately old, though the latter is disproportionately young as well.

There are few differences between the subsamples by sex: the proportions of men in the community samples are Bellevue, 44 per cent; Blairmore, 41 per cent; Coleman, 47 per cent; Frank - Hillcrest, 49 per cent; and East Coleman, 52 per cent.

In terms of generation of Canadian residence, there is an unusually large proportion of first generation respondents in East Coleman. The proportion here is 52 per cent, as compared with 36 per cent in Bellevue, 28 per cent in Blairmore, 33 per cent in Coleman, and 35 per cent in Frank - Hillcrest.

In terms of education, the East Coleman respondents are less well educated than are those from other communities. 32 per cent have no more than 6 years of schooling, as compared with 14 per cent in Bellevue,

17 per cent in Blairmore, and 20 per cent in Coleman and Frank - Hillcrest. At the other extreme, only 5 per cent have had twelve or more years of schooling, as compared with about 20 per cent of residents of the other communities.

E. The Interviewing Procedure

Much of the detail concerning the interviewing procedure has been implied in the preceding pages. Interviewers were instructed to call at each of the households on their sample list, and first to establish the age - sex composition of the household in order to make the decision as to which individual should be interviewed. Having made the choice, if that person was at home and not otherwise involved, the interview proceeded at once. If that particular time was inconvenient, the interviewer made an appointment at the convenience of the interviewee and came back at the appropriate time. If the household member selected for interviewing was not at home, inquiry was made as to when he or she would be home and probably have the leisure to be interviewed, and the interviewer left with it clearly understood that he would return at that time.

When an interview was in progress and an interruption occurred, the interviewer was instructed to break off the interview and make an appointment to complete it at a later time, rather than to attempt to complete it under difficult conditions or when others present might influence the response which the subject made to questions.

Generally, the interview seemed to be an enjoyable experience for subjects who participated; this was especially true of elderly subjects who appreciated the diversion which the interview provided. Rapport as reported on an interviewer's evaluation, in most interview situations was quite satisfactory, as can be seen in Table III - 4. Seventeen interviews were not evaluated.

17 per cent in [illegible] and 20 per cent [illegible] Hill, years.
At the other extreme, only 5 percent [illegible] years of schooling, as compared with about 20 per cent of residents [illegible] other communities.

E. Interview Procedure

Much of the detail concerning [illegible] been implied in the preceding pages. [illegible] at each of the households on the sample list [illegible] age - sex composition of the household [illegible] which individual should be interviewed. [illegible] person was at home and not otherwise [illegible] once. If that particular time was inconvenient [illegible] appointment at the convenience of the [illegible] appropriate time. If the household [illegible] not at home, inquiry was made as [illegible] probably have leisure to be interviewed, [illegible] with it clearly understood that [illegible]

When an interview was interrupted [illegible] the interviewer was instructed to break off the interview and make an appointment to complete it at a later time, rather than to attempt to complete it under difficult conditions or when others present might influence the response which [illegible] made to questions.

Generally the [illegible] seemed to be enjoyable

Table III - 4

Interviewer Evaluation of Quality of Rapport Established by Age of Respondent - Frequency and Row Percentage

Age	Quality Excellent		Very Good		Good		Fair		Poor		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Less than 36	3	3.3	14	14.9	68	72.3	9	9.6	0	0	94
36 to 55	6	3.5	27	15.6	112	64.7	23	13.3	5	2.9	173
Over 55	5	4.3	24	20.7	66	56.9	15	12.9	6	5.2	116
Total	14	3.7	66	17.23	246	64.2	47	12.3	11	2.9	383

Degree of rapport did not, in all cases, relate to the quality of the interview. Many older respondents were cooperative but were unable to contribute to questions on recreation.

A failure to respond may have been due to language or hearing problems, inability to understand the questions, unfamiliarity with the topic, illness which kept them out of touch with the community or any combination of the above. Loneliness and isolation may have been factors which aided in the establishment of a good rapport in the older age group.

The establishment of only fair or a poor rapport by the interviewer was, in some cases, the result of a suspicion about the purpose of the survey. Many respondents were skeptical of the interviewers' intentions; some thought the interviewer was a salesman or a representative from the Welfare Department. Other respondents remained hostile due to political affiliation.

In many cases, once the interviewer had clearly established his intentions, the degree of rapport increased.

A number of older respondents felt that a survey on recreation did not pertain to them and they became tired of the questions. Language difficulties compounded by the lengthiness of the interview also resulted in a number of exhausting interviews.

As might be expected, those respondents who were involved in the recreational activities or who were familiar with the survey and had given the problem some thought contributed valuable information and opinions.

F. Analysis of the Data

Following the completion of each interview it was read within one or two days by an interviewer other than the one who completed it in the first place, to detect omissions, to insure completeness of responses, and check upon the legibility of the answers. Where information was incomplete, interviewers were instructed to call back in order to secure the needed answers from the interviewee.

The completed schedules were then sent to Edmonton where they were independently coded, twice, as a check on the accuracy of the coding process. The numerical codes thus obtained were punched into IBM data cards. The actual tabulations of responses and computation of relevant statistics were then made by use of the IBM 360/computer at the Provincial Government Data Centre. The relationships between the independent, or diagnostic variables and the remaining dependent variables were assessed by computing chi-squared for each frequency table established by cross-tabulating selected pairs of variables. Only those tables with statistical significance at the 10% level (probability of the obtained chi-squared) or better, were used for inclusion in this report.

Descriptive labels to express the degree of significance of the relationship between independent and dependent variables were employed as follows: if the probability was less than 10%, this was considered to be a 'significant' relationship; less than 5% 'very significant'; less then 1%, 'highly significant'. Probability levels were all rounded up to 2 places, and reported as 'less than' this rounded probability.

INDEPENDENT AND DEPENDENT VARIABLES

Ten independent, or diagnostic variables were considered as being of primary importance in explaining differential recreational habits of various sub-sections of the population interviewed. These basic variables are:

1. Community of residence within the Pass
2. Sex of the respondent
3. Age of the respondent
4. Ethnic origin of respondent
5. Educational level of respondent
6. Income of respondent
7. Occupation of head of household
8. Marital status
9. Anomie score
10. Protestant ethic score

The latter two variables, Anomie Score and Protestant Ethic Score, are discussed in length in the body of the report where they first appear, so that at this juncture, only brief explanations will be provided. Anomie refers to an attitude of powerlessness and of estrangement from the standard patterns of behavior within a social context.

The Protestant Ethic refers to a positive attitude towards the inherent value of work: work is, in itself, the most worthy and satisfying way an individual could pass his time.

The remainder of the variables discussed in this report are considered as dependent. They fall into several categories: leisure time availability, current recreational activities, preferred activities and activities desired, but unavailable, as well as attitudes toward recreation in general.

Organization of This Report

The format for writing the report follows this general sequence. A particular relevant dependent variable was chosen for discussion and its relationships to each of the 10 independent variables were examined. If some of the relationships were statistically significant, they were noted, and then discussed at some length in the order of their occurence on the ordered list of independent variables previously mentioned. At the end of this discussion, a short summary statement regarding the significant relationships was written. Then, consideration was given, in the same manner, to the next dependent variable chosen for discussion.

The order in which the general sections of dependent variables are discussed can be seen in the Table of Contents, beginning with Chapter IV and proceeding through Chapter X.

CHAPTER IV

WORK INVOLVEMENTS AND PREFERENCES

Of basic importance to the establishment of a recreational policy, or the modification of an existing policy, is an understanding of the amount of time a population has to pursue non-work activities. Once this information has been obtained, it is important to determine the relative significance people place on work and leisure activities in order to decide how they wish to spend their uncommitted hours. To these ends, this chapter will outline the work commitments of the population in the Crowsnest Pass area, and go on to discuss the work and leisure ethics that guide their actions.

A. Regular and Overtime Work

For a sample consisting of both males and females, it is necessary to consider both the hours spent in gainful employment, for most of the men and some of the women, and the number of hours women spend in housework. This section will deal first with the hours spent in housework by the women, and second with the hours committed to renumerative employment by men and working women.

1. Time Spent in Housework

Female respondents were asked the question: "About how many hours a day would you say you spend in housework?" Just 13 of the 220 women who were interviewed (5.9%) did not answer this question. The rest reported hours in housework as seen in Table IV - 1.

Table IV - 1

Hours Per Day in Housework

Number of Hours	Number	Per Cent
no response	13	5.9
one to four	71	32.3
five to eight	91	41.4
nine to twelve	39	17.7
thirteen or more	6	2.7
TOTAL	220	100.0

It is evident that the majority of women spent an eight hour day or less in housework (73.7%) and that about 20% spent more than eight hours.

There was a significant relationship between the time spent in housework and the community in which the respondent lived. Table IV - 2 illustrates the differences.

Table IV - 2

Time Spent in Housework by Community

Hours Per Day

	Less than 5		5 to 8		More than 8		Total
Community	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Bellevue	10	29.4	22	64.7	2	5.9	34
Blairmore - Frank	27	37.5	30	41.7	15	20.8	72
Coleman	22	31.9	33	47.8	14	20.3	69
I.D. 10	12	37.5	6	18.8	14	43.8	32
	71	34.3	91	44.0	45	21.7	207

$p < .003$

The data show that a majority of Bellevue residents (64.7%) reported between 5 and 8 hours per day in housework, and that an additional 29.4% reported less than this amount. Respondents from Blairmore, Frank and Coleman all exhibited similar distributions, with about 20% reporting more than 8 hours per day. Respondents from I.D. 10 showed a much higher proportion working more than 8 hours per day - 43.8%.

Time spent in housework was also significantly related to age: see Table IV - 3.

Table IV - 3

Time Spent In Housework By Age Of Respondent

Hours per day

	Less than 5		5 to 8		More than 8		Total
Age	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Under 36	16	27.1	27	45.8	16	27.1	59
36 to 55	34	33.0	47	45.6	22	21.4	103
over 55	21	51.2	16	39.0	4	9.8	41
TOTAL	71	35.0	90	44.3	42	20.7	203

($P < .09$)

The data show that as age increases, the number of hours spent in housework per day decreases proportionately. Among the women who were under 36 years of age just 27.1% spent less than 5 hours per day, while among those over 55 years, 51.2% reported this little. Only 9.8% of those over 55 spent more than 8 hours per day, but 27.1% of the women under 36 reported this much.

Cross-tabulation of marital status with time spent in housework produced a statistically significant relationship, ($P < .06$) but the substantive importance of this finding is limited due to the small number of

separated, divorced and widowed respondents. Generally, widowed respondents reported the least time spent in housework (59.3% or 16 reported less than 5 hours), divorced and separated respondents reported slightly more, and married women reported the greatest amount of time spent in housework (46.2% or 80 reported 5 to 8 hours, and 23.1% or 40 reported more than 8 hours).

Time spent in housework was significantly related to the ethnicity of the respondent as indicated in Table IV - 4.

Table IV - 4

Time Spent in Housework by Ethnicity of Respondent

	Hours per day						
	Less than 5		5 to 8		More than 8		Total
Ethnicity	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Canadian	44	29.7	71	48.0	33	22.3	148
British Isles, U.S., White Commonwealth	18	69.2	5	19.2	3	11.5	26
European	6	31.6	10	52.6	3	15.8	19
Slavic	3	23.1	5	38.5	5	38.5	13
	71	34.5	91	44.2	44	21.4	206

$p < .006$

The data show that Canadian and European born respondents tended to report a medial amount of time spent in housework per day (5 to 8 hours were reported by 48.0% and 52.6% respectively). Women from the United States, the British Isles and the White Commonwealth reported the least time in housework (69.2% reported less than 5 hours), and respondents from Slavic countries reported the most (38.5% reported 5 to 8 hours and the same proportion reported spending more than 8 hours.)

The amount of time that women reported spending in housework was not significantly related to generation of respondent, to level of education, nor to the occupation of the principal wage-earner in the household, nor to income.

2. Gainful Employment

All respondents were asked how many hours they spent per week on renumerative work. They were asked to report separately for summer and winter to determine whether there were seasonal differences. In addition to the 220 females who reported being housewives, 16 males (8.9% of all men) said they were not gainfully employed at the time, and 31 males (17.2%) did not answer the question. These figures were identical for summer and winter. Most of the remaining 133 male respondents - 95 or 52.8% of all males - reported working between 35 and 50 hours per week. Again, these figures were identical for summer and winter. 25 men (13.9%) reported working fewer than 35 hours in summer, while there were 27 (15.0%) who worked less than 35 hours in winter. 13 men (7.2%) said they worked more than 50 hours per week in summer and 11 (6.1%) reported this for winter.

There was a statistically significant relationship between the community in which the respondent lived and the number of hours per week that he normally worked in summer. Table IV - 5 shows the pattern of association.

The amount of time that men reported spending in homework was
cantly related to gender or of respondents or level of education,
the occupation of the principal wage-earner in the household, nor to income

ment

All respondents were asked how many hours they spent per week on
tive work. They were asked to report separately for summer and winter
determine whether there were seasonal differences
who reported being housewives, 16 males 11 men said they were
gainfully employed at the time, and 31 males (17.2%) did not answer the
question. These figures were identical for summer and winter. Most of the re-
maining 133 male respondents - 95 or 52 of all males reported working be-
er 35 and 50 hours per week. Again, these figures were identical for summer
d winter. 25 men (13.9%) reported working fewer than 35 hours in summer,
e there were 27 (15.0%) who worked less than 35 hours in winter. 11 men
.2%) said they worked more than 50 hours per week in summer and 1 (5.1%)
d this for winter.

There was a statistically significant relationship between the
in which the respondent lived and the number of hours per week that
worked in summer. Table IV - 5 shows the pattern of association.

Table IV - 5

Hours Worked Per Week in Summer by Community of Residence

	Less than 36		36 to 40		41 to 50		Over 50		Total
Community	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Bellevue	0	0.0	13	68.4	1	5.3	5	26.3	19
Blairmore - Frank	17	32.7	22	42.3	11	21.2	2	3.8	52
Coleman	6	16.2	23	62.2	4	10.8	4	10.8	37
I.D. 10	2	8.0	16	64.0	5	20.0	2	8.0	25
Total	25	18.8	74	55.6	21	15.8	13	9.8	133

($P < .005$)

This table shows, as has been reported earlier, that the majority of respondents worked between 36 and 40 hours per week. Respondents from Blairmore - Frank present an exception of this pattern, in that only 42.3% fell within this range. A large proportion of the men from these communities reported working less than 36 hours (32.7%), while fewer from the other areas fell below the 36 hours per week level. Over one-quarter (26.3%) of the men interviewed in Bellevue said that they worked more than 50 hours per week, but only about 10% or less from each of the other areas reported this much. The pattern for hours worked per week in the winter was also significantly associated with community ($p < .003$) and the pattern was essentially the same as that found in Table IV - 5.

There was also a significant relationship between age of respondent and number of hours worked per week in the summer. This is shown in Table IV - 6.

Hours Worked Per Week in Summer by Age of Respondent

Age	Less than 36 N	Less than 36 %	36 to 40 N	36 to 40 %	41 to 50 N	41 to 50 %	Over 50 N	Over 50 %	Total
Under 36	7	18.9	25	67.6	3	8.1	2	5.4	37
36 to 55	16	19.3	44	53.0	12	14.5	11	13.0	83
Over 55	2	15.4	5	38.5	6	46.2	0	0	13
Total	25	18.8	74	55.6	21	15.8	13	9.8	133

(P < .04)

The data show that younger respondents tended to report fewer working hours than did older respondents. About the same proportions from all age groups (15% to 20%) reported fewer than 36 hours, but there were marked differences in the proportions reporting 36 to 40 hours, and for those reporting 41 to 50 hours. That is, as age increased, the proportion of respondents who worked 36 to 40 hours decreased from 67.6% of those under 36, to 53.0% of those 36 to 55 and 38.5% of those over 55 years of age. At the same time, as age increased the proportion reporting 41 to 50 hours increased from 81.0% to 46.2%. Again the pattern of relationships was almost identical for the hours worked in winter as well.

The number of hours worked per week both in summer and winter was not significantly related to either marital status or ethnicity. Generation was significantly related to the number of hours worked per week in summer ($p < .06$). Eight respondents (30.8%) who were first generation said that they worked more than 40 hours per week and 21 (30.0%) of the second generation

subjects reported working so many hours. None of the third generation respondents, and just 2 (22.2%) of the fourth generation respondents, said that they worked over 40 hours per week in the summer. Again the relationship was almost identical for winter (p <.08).

The number of hours spent working per week in both summer and winter was not significantly related to the education of the respondent, but it was related to occupation. Table IV - 7 shows this relationship.

Table IV - 7

Hours Worked Per Week in Summer by Occupation of Respondent

	Hours per Week						
Occupation	Less than 36		36 to 40		over 40		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Hollingshead 1 - 4	8	22.9	16	45.7	11	31.4	35
Hollingshead 5 & 6	2	4.7	34	63.0	18	33.3	54
Hollingshead 7	0	0.0	23	82.1	5	17.9	28
	10	8.6	73	62.4	34	29.1	117

p < .01

The data shows that a large majority of the respondents whose occupations fell within the Hollingshead classification of 5 and 6 (63.0%) reported working between 36 and 40 hours per week in summer, and this same amount of time was reported by 82.1% of those in Hollingshead 7. A copy of the Hollingshead Index of Social Position is in appendix F. Less than half of the respondents in categories 1 through 4 (45.7%) worked this amount. In fact, the highest four categories accounted for most of the variation: 22.9% reported less than 36 hours, and 31.4% reported over 40 hours of work per week in the summer. The pattern of relationships was again almost identical for hours worked per week in the winter (p < .01).

In spite of the fact that there was a relationship between hours worked and occupation, there was no significant relationship between the hours worked variable and income of respondents.

SUMMARY

Section A

Regular and Overtime Work

In this section information was presented on work involvement in terms of work schedules.

The index used for work schedules consisted of the number of hours a respondent reported working per week. For women, the index was the number of hours reported spent in doing housework.

The independent variables which were cross-tabulated with these indices are the same as those used throughout the present study: sex, age, community, ethnicity, marital status, occupation, income, generation, and level of education. Although a distinction was made between work involvements in summer and winter, the same pattern of significant relationships was found between the independent variables and hours worked in summer and winter.

Community was significantly related to work hours. The data showed differences among communities with respect to the hours worked by both men and women. For women, the house work hours were high in one community (I.D. 10) and medial in the other three communities (Bellevue, Blairmore and Frank, Coleman) while for men, the work hours were low in one community (Blairmore and Frank), medial in one community (Coleman) and high in the other two communities (Bellevue and I.D. 10). Only in the community of Coleman were the number of hours worked similar for men and women.

Age was found to be significantly related to hours worked. The data showed that a younger respondent did not deviate from the 40 hour a week schedule as much as older respondents. Although large proportions of the older respondents reported a 40 hour week, relatively large proportions of these respondents also reported more than a 40 hour week.

The variables of ethnicity and generation can be considered as indices of age. Findings with respect to these variables tended to substantiate the relationship noted above, namely that older men work more hours per week than younger men.

There was a relationship between sex and hours worked. The large majority of both men and women spent approximately 40 hours a week working. However, the distribution of proportions suggest that more men worked 40 hours than women. A relatively large proportion of women were in the one to four hour per day category while a small proportion of male respondents were in the less than 36 hour per week category.

Marital status was significantly related to work hours, revealing that the more family responsibilities a woman had, the greater the number of hours that she reported working.

Three of the independent variables can be interpreted as indices of social class. These variables are occupation, income and level of education.

Education and income were not significantly related to work hours.

Occupation, as indexed by Hollingshead scale, was found to be inversely related to work hours.

In summary, among gainfully employed respondents, working longer hours was associated with living in Bellevue or I.D. 10, with older men, and with lower ranking occupations. Among women it was characteristic of respondents of I.D. 10, of younger respondents having more family responsibility, and of those of Slavic ethnic origin.

B. Tiredness

To determine how exhausted, or how "eager to go" respondents were at the end of an average work day, they were asked: "At the end of the work

day, how tired are you?" A total of 81 (20.3%) did not answer this question. In addition to these, 45 (11.3%) indicated that the question was not applicable to their present situation for reasons such as they were not employed, or they suffered from ill health. The remaining respondents were broken down into a three-fold classification as follows: "completely exhausted" - 48 (12.0%); "tired, but able to work around the house" - 164 (41.0%); and "hardly tired at all" - 62 (15.5%). Reported tiredness did not differ significantly with community, sex of respondent, age of respondent, marital status, or ethnicity.

A significant relationship was evident between reported tiredness and generation of respondent: see Table IV - 8.

Table IV - 8

Reported Tiredness by Generation of Respondent

Generation	Degree of Tiredness: Completely Exhausted N	%	Tired, But Able To Get Around N	%	Hardly Tired At All N	%	Totals
first	14	19.4	38	52.8	20	27.8	72
second	26	19.4	75	56.0	33	24.6	134
third or more	7	12.7	43	78.2	5	9.1	55
	47	18.0	156	59.8	58	22.2	261

$p < .05$

The data show that about one-fifth of the respondents who were first or second generation said they were completely exhausted at the end of a normal day. Just 12.7% of the third or more generation respondents said they were this tired. Those reporting that they were hardly tired at all included over one-quarter of the first generation respondents 27.8%, 24.6% of

the second generation respondents and just 9.1% of those who were third generation or more. As generation increased respondents were more likely to report that they were "tired but able to get around".

Reported tiredness was not significantly related to education, occupation, or income of respondent.

C. Attitudes Toward Work and Leisure

To determine attitudes of respondents towards work and leisure a "Protestant Ethic" scale was administered, and a direct question about whether the respondent obtained greater satisfaction from his work or from the activities he pursued when he was not working, was asked.

"Protestant Ethic" refers to an attitude placing a heavy value on work as opposed to leisure: the idea that there is an inherent value in work. The relevance of such an attitude to a study of recreational pursuits and interests is readily apparent: if there is a widespread endorsement of the Protestant Ethic, the type of non-remunerative activities that will be desired will be of quite a different nature than if the endorsementis relatively low. That is, individuals who strongly endorse the Protestant Ethic would probably seek to obtain fewer leisure hours, and the activities that they would pursure in those hours would be of a "productive" rather than a purely "consummatory" nature.

Respondents were asked a series of three questions to determine the extent to which they endorsed the Protestant Ethic. The three questions were: "Would you say that it is alright for a man to take off from work now and then if there is something else he would rather do?" "Would you say that most people spend too much time working and not enough time enjoying life?" and, "If you had a choice of taking a paid vacation or working during that time and getting paid extra, would you take the vacation?" Respondents were asked how strongly they felt about their yes or no answers: very strongly, fairly

strongly, or not too strongly. Ratings of these responses to each question varied from one to six, making total range of the scale from three to eighteen, with eighteen being the strongest endorsement of the Protestant Ethic.

More than seven-eighths of the sample, 353 persons, responded to these questions, Table IV - 9 shows the distribution of their responses.

Table IV - 9

Endorsement of Protestant Ethic - Total Crowsnest Sample

Score	Number	Per Cent
3	17	4.8
4 - 5	49	13.9
6 - 7	37	10.5
8 - 9	84	23.8
10 - 11	50	14.2
12 - 13	89	25.2
14 - 15	8	2.3
16 - 18	19	5.4
Total	353	100.1

Table IV - 9 reveals a distribution that is skewed towards lower Protestant Ethic Scores: 103 (29.2%) scored from 3 to 7, 223 (63.2%) scored in the medial range - from 8 to 13, and 27 (7.6%) scored in the upper range, from 14 to 18.

Protestant Ethic scores were cross-tabulated with all independent variables, but they were not significantly related to community, sex, age, marital status, ethnicity, generation, or education. Significant relationships were discovered between Protestant Ethic scores and occupation and income of respondents. Table IV - 10 shows the relationship with occupation.

Table IV - 10

Protestant Ethic Scores by Occupation of Respondent

Occupation	Score Low (3 - 7) N	 %	 Medial (8 - 13) N	 %	 High (14 - 18) N	 %	Total
Hollingshead 1 - 4	8	17.0	36	76.6	3	6.4	47
Hollingshead 5 - 6	9	22.5	30	75.0	1	2.5	40
Hollingshead 7 and not working	25	30.1	56	67.5	2	2.4	83
Housewives	32	34.8	49	53.3	11	12.0	92
Total	74	28.2	171	71.8	17	6.5	262

$p < .05$

The data show that there was a direct relationship between Protestant Ethic and occupation: the proportion of respondents scoring in the Low range decreases from 30.1% of those in Hollingshead 7 or presently not working to 22.5% in Hollingshead 5 and 6, and 17.0% in Hollingshead 1 through 4. Although there were relatively few respondents who scored in the High range, their distribution reinforces the pattern evident in the Low range.

The relationship between Protestant Ethic and income is illustrated in Table IV - 11.

Table IV - 11

Protestant Ethic Scores by Income of Respondent

Income	Score Low (3 - 7) N	%	Medial (8 - 13) N	%	High (14 - 18) N	%	Totals
less than $2,000.00	26	37.1	37	52.9	7	10.0	70
$2,000 to $4,999.99	39	30.7	74	58.3	14	11.0	127
$5,000 to $7,999.99	18	19.4	73	78.5	2	2.2	93
$8,000 and more	7	22.6	23	74.2	1	3.2	31
TOTALS	90	28.0	207	64.5	24	7.5	321

$p < .007$

The data show that as income increases, the proportion of respondents scoring Low on the Protestant Ethic Scale decreases from 26 (37.1%) for those who earned under $2,000.00 to about 20% for those who earned $5,000.00 or more. However, a similar decrease is evident in the proportion scoring high on Protestant Ethic. Respondents who earned $5,000.00 or more were most likely to score in the medial range (about 75% did so), and those who earned less than this amount were more extreme - more often failing to endorse this value than supporting it.

As a related index of the value respondents placed on work and leisure, the question was asked: "Would you say you get more satisfaction from work, or from the things you do when you are not working?" The distribution of responses to this question is given in Table IV - 12.

Table IV - 12

More Satisfaction from Work or Leisure?

Response	Number	Per Cent
no response	141	35.3
more from work	153	38.3
more from leisure	71	17.8
from both	35	8.8
TOTAL	400	100.2

The results of this question appear to be slightly inconsistent with those obtained in response to the Protestant Ethic Scale. That is, in Table IV - 12, it is evident that over twice as many respondents named work as more satisfying as named leisure. Cross-tabulation of these responses with Protestant Ethic score did not produce a significant relationship - that is, the relationship between the two variables was a random one. The most obvious interpretation of these findings would be that the leisure activities currently engaged in were not as satisfying as they might be, given that respondents gave a relatively low endorsement of Protestant Ethic.

As an addition index of work attitudes, respondents were asked: "If you had a choice would you work:

(a) longer hours for more money ....

(b) the same hours for the same money ....

(c) shorter hours for less money ....

"Why?" ....

The distribution of responses obtained to this questions is given in Table IV - 13.

Table IV - 13

Responses to the question:

"Would you work longer hours for more money, the same hours for the same money, or shorter hours for less money?"

Responses	Number	Per Cent
longer hours - more money	43	10.8
same hours - same money	115	28.8
shorter hours - less money	24	6.0
no responses	218	54.5
	400	100.1

The data show that over half of the sample (54.5%) did not respond to this questions, but given that 55% of the sample were female - mostly housewives who were not gainfully employed - this is not an unexpected result.

Cross-tabulations of this variable were not run because the response was not as complete as for other items relating to work and leisure ethics, and because the face validity of both the Protestant Ethic Scale and the direct question re: relative satisfaction gained from work and from leisure, was considered to be greater.

SUMMARY

Sections B & C

Tiredness and Attitudes

In this section, information has been presented on the degree of tiredness after work, and attitudes toward work and leisure activities.

The index used for tiredness consisted of a direct question, the responses to which were categorized to define three degrees of tiredness.

The index used to determine attitudes towards work and leisure was the "Protestant Ethic" scale. This scale measures the extent to which a respondent endorses an attitude placing emphasis on the inherent value of work.

As an added index to determine the satisfaction a respondent gained from work and leisure activities respectively, the question "Would you get more satisfaction from work, or from the things you do when you are not working?" was asked.

No significant relationships were found between the index of tiredness and the major independent variables: sex, community, age, or social class as indexed by the variables of education, occupation and income.

Generation was found to have a significant relationship with tiredness: degree of tiredness increased as generation increased from first to third or more.

In general, the data indicated that the large majority of respondents felt they were capable of doing at least light work after a normal work day.

Protestant Ethic scores were not significantly related to the independent variables of community, sex, age, marital status or education.

Occupation, however, was significantly related to Protestant Ethic scores. There was a direct relationship between Medial Protestant Ethic scores and occupation. The proportion of respondents in the high "Ethic" category was small for all occupation ranks. This pattern of relationships suggests that respondents in the high ranking occupations endorse the Protestant Ethic more than those in the low ranking occupations.

Income was found significantly related to Protestant Ethic scores. The largest proportion of respondents were found in the medial category of Protestant Ethic, while the lowest proportion was found in the high category. The distribution of proportions in the medial category indicates a direct relationship between Protestant Ethic and income. Thus respondents reporting high incomes endorsed the Protestant Ethic more than those with low incomes.

No significant relationship was found between Protestant Ethic scores and the satisfaction index. However, over twice as many respondents reported work as more satisfying as reported leisure.

In general, the data indicated that a medial degree of tiredness is characteristic of younger respondents, while older respondents tend to be less tired. It also indicated that respondents who reported medial endorsement of the Protestant Ethic may be characterized as having high ranking occupations, high income, and possibly a preference for work activities when the leisure activities available are not attractive.

SUMMARY

IV. Work Involvements and Attitudes Toward Work

In this chapter information was presented on work involvement and preferences.

Work involvements was defined in terms of work schedules both paid employment and housework. The index for work involvement used was the number of hours worked per week as reported by the respondents. Another index of work involvement was the rating of each respondent of how tired he or she felt at the end of the work day.

Preferences were considered in terms of attitudes toward work. The indices used here were the Protestant Ethic scale and a question which required the respondent to indicate whether work or leisure activities were more satisfying.

The independent variables which were cross-tabulated with these indices were the same as those used throughout the present study: sex, age, community, ethnicity, marital status, occupation, income, generation and level of education. Although differentiation was made between work involvement in winter and summer, essentially the same pattern of significant relationships was found for both seasons.

The following patterns of significant relationships were found between the index of work hours and the various independent variables.

Community was significantly related to work hours. Different patterns of relationship between hours worked and community of residence were found for male and female respondents. For women, the work hours were high in one community (I.D. 10) and medial in the other three (Bellevue, Blairmore and Frank, Coleman), while for men, the work hours were low in one community

(Blairmore and Frank), medial in one community (Coleman) and high in the other two communities (Bellevue and I.D. 10). Only in the community of Coleman were the number of hours worked similar for men and women.

There were two patterns of significant relationships between age and work hours. For women, there was an inverse relationship: older women worked fewer hours than younger women. For men, there was a direct relationship: older worked more hours than younger men.

The variables of ethnicity and generation are reflective of age variation. Findings with respect to these variables tended to substantiate the relationship noted above: that older men worked more hours per week than younger men.

The data on sex differences suggested that sex was related to work hours. The large majority of both men and women spent approximately 40 hours a week working. However, the distribution of proportions suggest that men worked more hours per week than women. A relatively large proportion of women were in the one to four hour per day category while a small proportion of male respondents were in the less than 36 hour per week category.

Marital status was significantly related to work hours. The relationship suggested the more family responsibilities a woman had, the greater the number of hours she reported working.

Three of the independent variables can be interpreted as indices of social class: occupation, income and level of education.

Education and income were not significantly related to work hours. Occupation, however, was found to have an inverse relationship with work hours. As occupation rank, as indexed by the Hollingshead Scale, became higher, the number of work hours decreased.

No significant relationships were found between the index of tiredness and sex, community, age, ethnicity, marital status, education, occupation or income.

Generation was found to have an inverse relationship with tiredness. The respondents in the first generation reported the lowest degree of tiredness while those in the third had the highest.

In general, the data indicated that the large majority of respondents were able to do at least light work around the house after a normal working day.

Protestant Ethic scores were not significantly related to the independent variables of community, sex, age, generation, ethnicity, marital status, or education. Occupation, however, was significantly related to Protestant Ethic scores: a direct relationship was found between medial Protestant Ethic scores and occupation. The medial category was of most interest because the scores of the largest percentage of the respondents fell into this category. Most respondents in the medial category were from the highest ranking occupations while the fewest were from the lowest ranking occupations. The proportion of respondents in the high Protestant Ethic category was small for all occupation levels.

Income was directly related to Protestant Ethic scores. The largest proportion of respondents in the medial category of Protestant Ethic were those with a high income while the lowest proportion were those with a low income. The proportion of respondents in the category highly endorsing the Protestant Ethic was small for all income levels.

No significant relationship was found between Protestant Ethic and the satisfaction index. However, over twice as many respondents reported work as more satisfying as reported leisure.

In summary, working longer hours among men was found to be characteristic of residents of Bellevue, I.D. 10, of older men, and of those in lower ranking occupations. Among women, it was characteristic of residents of I.D. 10, of younger respondents, having more family responsibility, and of those of Slavic origin.

The data on tiredness indicated that a medial degree of tiredness was characteristic of younger respondents while older respondents tended to be less tired.

In terms of attitude, those respondents who reported medial endorsement of the Protestant Ethic may be characterized as having high ranking occupations, high income, and possibly a preference for work activities when leisure activities available are not attractive.

CHAPTER V

ORGANIZATIONAL INVOLVEMENTS

If adequate and realistic planning of meaningful recreation for residents of any area is to be carried out, it is necessary to know how much of their time is committed to various types of organizations, in addition to the amount of time spent in housework and gainful employment. This chapter will present the information available for this type of involvement among sample members. The initial index to be discussed will be simply the number intensity of involvement (proportion of meetings attended) and the extensity of involvement (total hours per month that were currently being spent). Because many voluntary organizations are more or less seasonal in their concerns, a distinction has again been made between summer and winter organization activities. The first part of the chapter concludes with a prognosis for future involvement, and a brief summary to that point.

The second part of the chapter turns specifically to church activities as a very common type of non-work involvement. The sample is described in terms of church affiliation and then the intensity of involvement (attendance) and extensity of involvement (hours per month) are outlined. Again distinction is made between summer and winter. This section will also conclude with a statement of planned future involvement for Crowsnest Pass residents as they see it, and a brief summary.

A. Formal Organization

Each person interviewed was asked to name the organizations and clubs to which he/she belonged, and was then asked a series of questions about each.

These questions included whether the respondent held any offices or performed any regular duties, how many meetings there were per month, the number of meetings attended per month, the number of hours spent in club activities per month, and whether the respondent expected to be more or less active in the future.

1. Number of Organizational Memberships

The organizations and clubs named by each respondent were counted. The distribution of these responses is given in Table V-1.

Table V-1

Number of Organizational and Club Memberships

Number of Organizations or Clubs	Number	Per Cent
none	36	8.9
1 - 3	311	77.8
4 - 6	47	11.7
7 or more	6	1.5
TOTAL	400	99.9

The data show most respondents belonged to 1, 2, or 3 organizations. Respondents from different areas within the Crowsnest Pass belonged to significantly different numbers of organizations: See Table V-2.

Table V-2

Number of Organizational Memberships by Community

	Number of Organizational Memberships								
	None		One		Two		Three or More		Total
Community	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Bellevue	11	18.0	20	32.8	18	29.5	12	19.7	61
Blairmore, Frank	12	9.1	51	38.6	32	24.2	37	28.0	132
Coleman	7	5.3	40	30.3	43	32.6	42	31.8	132
I. D. 10	5	7.0	57	38.0	25	35.2	14	19.7	71
TOTAL	35	8.8	138	34.8	118	29.8	105	26.5	396

($P < .08$)

The largest number of organizational memberships was reported by respondents from Coleman: 31.8% said that they belonged to three or more organizations or clubs, and just 5.3% said that they belonged to no organizations or clubs. Blairmore and Frank residents reported the second largest number of memberships: 28.0% said they held three or more memberships and just 9.1% said they held none. More respondents from Bellevue (18.1%) said that they held no memberships than did respondents from the Improvement District (7.0%).

The number of organizational memberships was also significantly related to the sex of the respondents, as shown in Table V-3.

Table V-3

Number of Organizational Memberships by Sex of Respondent

	Number of Organizational Memberships								
	None		One		Two		Three or more		
Sex	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Male	18	10.0	42	23.3	68	37.8	52	28.9	180
Female	17	7.9	96	44.4	50	23.1	53	24.5	216
	35	8.8	138	34.8	118	29.8	105	26.5	396

P < .001

The data show that men tended to belong to more organizations than did women. While a slightly higher proportion of men than women (10.0% vs. 7.9%) reported having no memberships, considerably more women said that they only belonged to one organization than did men (44.4% of the women as compared to 23.1%) and more men reported belonging to three or more organizations (28.9% vs 24.5%).

The significant, curvilinear relationship obtained between age and number or organizational memberships is shown in Table V-4.

Table V-4

Number of Organizational Memberships by Age of Respondent

	Number of Organizational Memberships								
	None		One		Two		Three or More		
Age	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Under 36	13	13.3	34	34.7	32	32.7	19	19.4	98
36 - 55	8	4.5	59	33.3	51	28.8	59	33.3	177
Over 55	14	12.0	43	36.8	34	29.1	26	22.2	117
	35	8.9	136	34.7	117	29.8	104	26.5	392

P < .04

The data in Table V-4 show that middle-aged respondents were more likely to say that they belonged to more organizations than were respondents from either the older group (over 55) or the younger group (under 36).

There was a significant relationship between marital status and number of organizational memberships: see Table V-5.

Table V-5

Number of Organizational Memberships by Marital Status of Respondent

Marital Status *	Number of Organizational Memberships *				
	None or One		Two or More		Total
	N	%	N	%	
Married	121	38.8	191	61.2	312
Widowed, separated or divorced	36	65.5	19	34.6	55
Single	16	57.1	12	42.9	28
TOTAL	173	43.8	222	56.2	395

(P < .001)

*Because there were so few respondents in the separated or divorced, and widowed categories, it was necessary to collapse the variables in order to compute the statistic chi-square.

The data show that married respondents were more likely to belong to more organizations than were respondents from any of the non-married categories. Widowed, separated and divorced respondents reported fewest organizational memberships: 65.5% said they belonged to either none or one. Single respondents also had a majority (57.1%) reporting either no memberships or just one membership.

Ethnicity was not significantly related to number of organizational memberships, but generation of respondent was, as the data in Table V-6 show.

Table V-6

Number of Organizational Memberships by Generation of Respondent

Generation	None		One		Two		Three or More		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
first	14	10.8	48	36.9	41	31.5	27	20.8	130
second	9	5.3	55	32.2	49	28.7	58	33.9	171
third or more	11	14.5	30	39.5	21	27.6	14	18.4	76
TOTALS	34	9.0	133	35.3	111	29.4	99	26.3	377

Number of Organizational Memberships (spanning header over None, One, Two, Three or More)

$P < .05$

The data in Table V-6 show that second generation respondents were most likely to report memberships in more organizations -- 33.9% said that they belonged to three or more, and 28.7% said that they belonged to two. Just 5.3% of the second generation respondents said that they did not belong to any organizations. Organizational memberships were reported almost as frequently by first generation respondents, with 20.8% belonging to three or more, 31.5% belonging to two, and just 10.8% reporting that they did not belong to any. Respondents who were third generation or more reported less involvement with 18.4% reporting three or more memberships, and 14.5% reporting no memberships.

The number of organizational memberships was not significantly related to the education of the respondent, but it was related to occupation: see Table V-7.

Table V-7

Number of Organizational Memberships by Occupation of Respondent

Occupation	None		One		Two		Three or More		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Hollingshead 1-4	3	7.3	12	29.3	7	17.1	19	46.3	41
Hollingshead 5-6	4	6.2	12	18.5	26	40.0	23	35.4	65
Hollingshead 7; not working	15	13.8	32	29.4	40	36.7	22	20.2	109
Housewives	13	7.2	82	45.3	45	24.9	41	22.7	181
TOTAL	35	8.8	138	34.9	118	29.8	105	26.5	396

($P < .001$)

The data show that there was a direct relationship between occupational status and number of organizational memberships. Among those respondents who were included in Hollingshead categories 1 - 4, 46.3% reported belonging to three or more organizations. As one goes down the occupational scale, smaller proportions of respondents reported this many memberships: 35.4% in Hollingshead 5 and 6 and 20.2% in Hollingshead 7 or who were not currently working said that they belonged to three or more organizations. The occupational category having the largest proportion reporting no membership was that of Hollingshead 7 or not currently working (13.8%).

A highly significant direct relationship was observed between income and number of organizational memberships: see Table V-8.

Table V-8

Number of Organizational Memberships by Income of Respondent

	Number of Organizational Memberships								
	None		One		Two		Three or More		
Income	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
less than $2,000.00	12	14.1	43	50.6	17	20.0	13	15.3	85
$2,000.00 to $4,999.99	13	9.6	40	29.6	53	39.3	29	21.5	135
$5,000.00 to $7,999.99	8	7.9	28	27.7	33	32.7	32	31.7	101
$8,000.00 or more	0	0.0	9	27.3	5	15.2	19	57.6	33
	33	9.3	120	33.9	108	30.5	93	26.3	354

$P < .001$

The data in Table V-8 show very clearly that the number of organizations to which the respondents belonged was directly related to income. Among respondents who earned less than $2,000.00, 14.1% said that they did not belong to any organizations. As income increased, the proportion of respondents indicating that they did not belong to any organizations decreased steadily to zero. Just 15.3% of the respondents who earned less than $2,000.00 said they belonged to three or more organizations, and this proportion increased steadily to 57.6% among those who earned $8,000.00 or more.

2. Proportion of Meetings Attended

The proportion of meetings attended by respondents was calculated from the answers to questions dealing with the number of regular meetings per month for each organization, and the number of these attended. As reported earlier, 36 (8.9%) respondents said that they belonged to no organizations.

An additional 152 (38.0%) either refused to answer or were too unsure to give any indication of how many meetings they attended on the average.

(a) Summer

The remaining 212 respondents (53.0% of the sample) reported attendance as indicated in Table V-9.

Table V-9

Meetings Attended in Summer by Organization Members

Meetings Attended	N	%*
every meeting	69	32.5
more than half, but not all	4	1.9
half	12	5.7
less than helf, but some	10	4.7
none	33	15.6
organization does not meet in summer	84	39.6
	212	100.0*

*% based on 212 respondents

The data show that many of the organizations to which the respondents belonged (39.6%) did not meet in the summer. About one third of the respondents (32.5%) reported attending every meeting of organizations to which they belonged, and about half this many (15.6%) reported attending none of the meetings.

There was a significant relationship between community of residence and the proportion of meetings that the respondent attended during the summer: see Table V-10.

Table V-10

Proportion of Meetings Attended in Summer by Community of Residence

Community	Proportion of Meetings Attended						
	Every Meeting		Less Than Every Meeting		Organization Has No Meetings		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Bellevue	10	37.0	7	25.9	10	37.0	27
Blairmore, Frank	16	23.2	12	17.3	41	59.0	59
Coleman	36	45.6	25	31.6	18	22.8	79
I. D. 10	7	18.9	15	40.5	15	40.5	37
TOTAL	69	32.5	59	27.9	84	39.6	212

($P < .001$)

The data show that residents of Coleman were most likely to indicate that they attended every meeting: 45.6% said that they did so. They were also least likely to report that the organizations to which they belonged did not meet in the summer. Bellevue had the second highest proportion of respondents indicating that they attended every meeting -- 37.0%. A large proportion of residents of the Improvement District said that they belonged to organizations that did not have summer meetings (40.5%). These respondents were also the most likely to say that they attended less than every meeting held in the summer by the organizations to which they belonged: 40.5% said that they attended less than every meeting. Blairmore and Frank respondents were most likely to say that the organizations to which they belonged held no meetings in the summer (59.0%).

Men and women differed significantly in the proportion of meetings that they attended. This relationship is shown in Table V-11.

Table V-11

Meetings Attended in Summer by Sex

Sex	Proportion of Meetings Attended						
	Every Meeting		Less Than Every Meeting		Organization Has No Meetings		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	
male	30	29.4	42	41.2	30	29.4	102
female	39	35.5	17	15.5	54	49.1	110
TOTAL	69	32.5	59	27.9	84	39.6	212

($P < .001$)

The data show that the organizations to which the females belonged were much more likely not to meet in the summer (49.1% of the women said that their organizations did not meet in the summer while just 29.4% of the men said this). Women were more likely to say that they attended every meeting that was held than were men -- 35.5% as opposed to 29.4%. Men were more likely to say that they attended less than every meeting of the organizations to which they belonged -- 41.2% as compared to 15.5% for the women.

The proportion of meetings attended in the summer was not significantly related to age, marital status, ethnicity or generation of respondent. There was, however, a significant relationship with education, as shown in Table V-12.

Table V-12

Meetings Attended in Summer By Education Of Respondent

Proportion of Meetings Attended

Education	Every Meeting		Less Than Every Meeting		Organization Has No Meetings		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	
less than 7 yrs.	11	37.9	14	48.2	4	13.8	29
7 - 9 yrs.	20	26.0	28	36.4	29	37.7	77
10 - 11 yrs.	23	36.5	9	14.3	31	49.2	63
12 or more	14	33.3	8	19.0	20	47.6	42
TOTAL	68	32.2	59	27.9	84	39.8	211

($P < .007$)

The data show that respondents with more education were more likely to belong to organizations that had no meetings in the summer: 47.6% of those with 12 or more years and 49.2% of those with 10 or 11 years of education said that the organizations to which they belonged did not meet in the summer. By comparison, 37.7% of those with 7 to 9 years and just 13.8% of those with less than 7 years said that the organizations they belonged to did not meet in summer. Respondents with less education were more likely to report that they attended less than every meeting during the summer: 48.2% of those with less than 7 years, and 36.4% of those with 7 to 9 years said that they attended less than every meeting of organizations to which they belonged, in the summer. Only 14.3% of those with 10 or 11 years, and 19.0% of those with 12 or more years said they attended less than every meeting in the summer.

There was a curvilinear relationship between income and the proportion of meetings attended by the respondent in the summer: See Table V-13.

Table V-13

Meetings Attended In Summer By Income Of Respondent

Proportion of Meetings Attended

Income	Every Meeting N	Every Meeting %	Less Than Every Meeting N	Less Than Every Meeting %	None N	None %	Organization Has No Meetings N	Organization Has No Meetings %	Total
Less Than $2,000.00	10	31.3	9	28.1	4	12.5	9	28.1	32
$2,000.00 to $4,999.99	24	32.4	8	10.8	17	23.0	25	33.8	74
$5,000.00 to $7,999.99	24	40.7	4	6.8	4	6.8	27	45.8	59
$8,000 or more	5	20.8	4	16.7	5	20.8	10	41.7	24
TOTAL	63	33.3	25	13.2	30	15.9	71	37.6	189

(P <.04)

The data show that as income increased from less than $2,000.00 to between $5,000.00 and $7,999.99 the proportion of respondents who said that they attended every meeting increased from 31.3% to 40.7%. For respondents who earned $8,000 or more, however, just 20.8% said that they attended every meeting of the organizations to which they belonged. A similar pattern is evident with respect to organizations that held no meetings in the summer: among those who earned less than $2,000.00, just 28.1% said they belonged to such organizations, and this proportion increased to 33.8% among those who were in the next income bracket, and 45.8% among those who earned between $5,000.00 and $8,000.00. Again, however, among those who earned more than this amount, the proportion reporting that the organizations to which they belonged did not hold meetings in summer dropped to 41.7%.

(b) Winter

The 212 respondents who reported on how many meetings they attended in winter were distributed as shown in Table V-14.

Table V-14

Meetings Attended In Winter

Proportion of Meetings Attended	N	%
every meeting	114	53.6
more than half but not all	5	2.4
half	23	10.9
less than half but some	16	7.6
none	42	19.8
organization does not meet in winter	12	5.7
	212	100.0

It is evident that few organizations failed to meet in the winter (5.7%). Over half of the respondents (53.6%) indicated that they attended every meeting in winter.

There were no significant differences among communities with respect to the proportion of respondents attending or not attending the meetings of the organizations to which they belonged in the winter.

As in summer, there was a very significant relationship between sex and reported attendance as the data in Table V-15 show.

Table V-15

Meetings Attended in Winter by Sex

Proportion of Meetings Attended

Sex	Every Meeting		Less than Every Meeting		None		Organization Has no Meetings		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Male	42	41.6	28	27.7	27	26.7	4	4.0	101
Female	71	74.5	16	15.4	15	13.6	8	7.3	110
TOTALS	113	53.6	44	20.9	42	19.9	12	5.7	211

P <.002

It is clear that a significantly larger proportion of women than men reported that they attended every meeting of organizations to which they belonged. Conversely, men were more likely to say that they attended none of the meetings, or less than every meeting.

The proportion of meetings attended in winter was not significantly related to age, marital status, ethnicity, or generation. It was, however related to education, as can be seen in Table V-16.

Table V-16

Meetings Attended in Winter by Education of Respondent

Proportion of Meetings Attended

Education	Every Meeting		Less than Every Meeting		None		Organization Has no Meetings		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
less than 7 years	11	37.9	8	27.6	9	31.0	1	3.4	29
7 to 9 years	35	46.1	19	25.0	21	27.6	1	1.3	76
10 to 11 years	40	63.5	12	19.0	5	7.9	6	9.5	63
12 or more yrs.	26	61.9	5	11.9	7	16.7	4	9.5	42
	112	53.3	44	21.0	42	20.0	12	5.7	210

P <.02

It is evident that as education increased, the proportion of respondents indicating that they attended every winter meeting of the organizations to which they belonged increased. Just 37.9% of those with less than 7 years of education said they attended every meeting in the winter, but 46.1% of those with 7 to 9 years, 63.5% of those with 10 or 11 years, and 61.9% of those with 12 or more years said the same. There was a corresponding decrease in the proportion of respondents indicating that they attended less than every meeting, and respondents from lower educational levels were more likely to say that they attended none of the meetings of the organization to which they belonged.

As with attending meetings of organizations in the summer, there was a significant relationship between occupation and attendance at winter meetings of organizations ($P < .05$). The discussion of the relationship for summer covers accurately the winter relationships observed.

There was not a significant relationship between income and proportion of meetings attended in winter.

3. Hours Per Month Spent in Meetings of Organizations

As reported earlier, 36 respondents (8.9%) said they did not belong to any organizations. An additional 157 (39.3%) were unable or unwilling to indicate how many hours they spent each month in summer in organizational activities and 160 (40.0%) did not give this information for winter.

(a) Summer

The 207 respondents for whom information was available reported on time spent in organization meetings as shown in Table V-17.

Table V-17

Hours Per Month In Organizations In Summer

Hours Per Month	Number	Percent
over 21	17	8.2
10 to 21	15	7.2
6 to 9	15	7.2
2 to 5	48	23.2
1 or less	11	5.3
none	39	18.8
Organization requires no time in summer	62	29.9
TOTAL	207	99.8

Again we see that a substantial proportion of the sample (29.9%) belonged to organizations which required no time in summer. A substantial proportion of respondents reported little time investment: 18.8% said none; 5.3% said one hour or less; and 23.2% said two to five hours per month.

The number of hours per month spent in organizations in summer differed significantly among the various communities within the Crowsnest Pass: see Table V-18.

Table V-18

Hours Per Month in Organizations in Summer
by Community of Residence

	Hours Per Month						
	None		One to Five		Six or more		Total
Community	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Bellevue	8	29.6	12	44.4	7	25.9	27
Blairmore, Frank	18	25.8	7	10.6	42	63.6	66
Coleman	25	32.5	22	28.6	30	39.0	77
I. D. 10	9	24.3	6	16.2	22	59.5	37
	59	28.5	47	22.7	101	48.8	207

P <.002

The data show that respondents from Blairmore and Frank spent considerably more time in organizational activities in the summer than did respondents from other areas. Forty-two (63.6%) said that they spent six or more hours, and just 25.8% said that they spent no time at all. Respondents from Improvement District 10 reported the second greatest amount of time 59.5% said they spent six or more hours, and just 24.3% said that they spent no time at all. Coleman respondents reported the least amount of time, and respondents from Bellevue reported the second least.

There was a significant relationship between sex of respondent and amount of time spent in organizational activities in summer, as is shown in Table V-19.

Table V-19

Hours Per Month in Organizations in Summer by Sex

Sex	Over 6		1 - 5		None		No Time Required		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Male	23	23.0	36	36.0	25	25.0	16	16.0	100
Female	23	21.7	23	21.7	14	13.2	46	43.4	106
	46	22.4	59	28.6	39	18.9	62	30.1	206

$P < .001$

It is clear from the data that men reported spending considerably more time in organization meetings in summer than did women. The latter more often reported that their organizations required no time committments in summer.

Age was also significantly related to hours spent in organization meetings in summer, as Table V-20 shows.

Table V-20

Hours Per Month in Organizations in Summer by Age

Age	Over 6		1 - 5		None		No Time Required		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Under 36	10	22.7	8	18.2	6	13.6	20	45.5	44
36 - 55	23	22.5	32	31.4	15	14.7	32	31.4	102
Over 55	13	22.1	18	30.5	18	30.5	10	16.9	59
	46	22.4	58	28.3	39	19.0	62	30.2	205

$P < .05$

The data show that a large proportion of respondents under 36 years of age, 45.5%, reported that the organization to which they belonged required no time in the summer. In the 36 - 55 age group, 31.4% reported this as well, as did 16.9% of those over 55. A large proportion, 30.5% of the oldest group said that they did not spend any time in organizations to which they belonged. Roughly the same proportions from all age groups reported spending 6 or more hours.

The number of hours per month spent in organizations in summer was not significantly related to marital status, ethnicity, generation or education.

A significant relationship was found between occupation and number of hours per month spent in organizations. This is seen in Table V-21.

Table V-21

Hours Per Month in Organizations in Summer by Occupational Status

	Hours Per Month								
Occupation	6 or more		1 - 5		None		No Time Required		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Hollingshead 1-3	3	16.7	6	33.3	3	16.7	6	33.3	18
Hollingshead 4-6	16	35.5	13	28.9	8	17.8	8	17.8	45
Housewives	20	22.4	18	20.2	12	13.4	39	43.7	89
Hollingshead 7 and not working	8	14.6	22	40.0	16	29.1	9	16.4	55
	47	22.7	59	28.5	39	18.8	62	29.9	207

P <.01

The data show that respondents who were from the lowest occupational category, and those who were not currently working because they were either unemployed or retired, most frequently reported spending no time in organizations to which they belonged. Housewives did so least frequently, followed by men in the highest occupational categories.

These two groups also most frequently reported membership in organizations requiring no time.

Income was not significantly related to time spent in organizations in summer.

(b) Winter

The responses of the 204 individuals who indicated the number of hours they spent per month in organizations in the winter were distributed as seen in Table V-22.

Table V-22

Hours Per Month in Organizations in Winter

Hours Per Month	N	%
over 21	23	11.3
10 to 21	39	19.1
6 to 9	22	10.8
2 to 5	58	28.4
1 or less	14	6.9
none	41	20.1
organizations requires no time in winter	7	3.4
	204	100.0

The data show that very few (3.4%) of the organizations mentioned by respondents were inactive (or at least required no time) during the winter. Although a fairly large proportion - 20.1% - said they spent no time in the organizations to which they belonged, 28.4% said they spent from two to 5 hours, and 41.2% said they spent more than that amount.

The number of hours per month spent in organizations in winter differed significantly among the various communities within the Crowsnest Pass as seen in Table V-23.

Table V-23

Hours Per Month in Organizations in Winter by Community of Residence

Hours per Month

	None		1 to 5		6 or more		
Community	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Bellevue	10	37.0	16	59.3	1	3.7	27
Blairmore, Frank	25	38.5	27	41.5	13	20.0	65
Coleman	27	35.5	27	35.5	22	28.9	76
I. D. 10	10	27.8	14	38.9	12	33.3	36
	72	35.3	84	41.2	48	23.5	204

P <.10

The data show that respondents from the Improvement District reported the greatest time committment to organizations in the winter: 33.3% said they spent 6 or more hours, and 27.8% said that they spend no time at all. Coleman respondents reported the second greatest time committment: 28.9% said they spent 6 or more hours and 35.5% said that they spent no time at all. Approximately the same proportion of respondents from Blairmore,Frank and Bellevue reported spending no time at all (38%), but more from Blairmore and Frank reported spending 6 or more hours than did from Bellevue (20.0% vs. 3.7% respectively).

Hours per month spent in organizations in winter was very significantly related to sex as seen in Table V-24.

Table V-24

Hours Per Month in Organizations in Winter by Sex

Sex	Over 5		1 - 5		None		None required		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
Male	30	30.6	38	38.8	26	26.5	4	4.1	98
Female	53	50.5	34	32.4	15	14.3	3	2.9	105
	83	40.9	72	35.5	41	20.2	7	3.4	203

Hours Per Month

P <.05*

The data show that a smaller proportion of men (30.6%) reported fairly heavy involvement (over 5 hours) than did women (50.5%). Also notable is that almost twice as large a proportion of the men (26.5% vs 14.3%) reported spending no time at all in the organizations to which they belonged.

Hours per month in organizations in winter was not significantly related to age, marital status or ethnicity. It was, however, related to education, as shown in Table V-25.

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* Because of the small number of respondents in the "no time required" category the chi-square statistic becomes suspect. However, computation of chi-square for the 3 x 2 table (N=196), omitting that category, produces a P<.01, indicating that the relationship holds between sex and hours per month in all organizations that required time in winter.

Table V-25

Hours Per Month In Organizations In Winter By Education

Education	Hours Per Month Over 5 N	%	1 - 5 N	%	None N	%	No Time Required N	%	Total
less than 7 years	6	21.4	10	35.7	11	39.3	1	3.6	28
7 - 9 years	22	30.5	31	43.1	19	26.4	0	0.0	72
10 - 11 years	33	53.2	22	35.5	5	8.1	2	3.2	62
12 or more	22	53.6	9	22.0	6	14.6	4	9.8	41
TOTAL	83	40.9	72	35.5	41	20.2	7	3.4	203

(P <.001*)

The data show that involvement in organizations in winter is much more time-consuming for respondents with more education. Roughly equal proportions from all educational levels reported spending a few hours (5 or fewer), but the proportions spending more than this amount increase steadily with education. Conversely, 39.3% of those with less than 7 years of education reported spending no time in organizations to which they belonged, and this proportion decreased to 14.6% of those with 12 or more years of education.

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* As in Table V-24, chi-square recomputed for the reduced table, (3 x 4, N = 196) remains significant (P <.001).

Occupation of respondent was significantly related to the number of hours spent in organizations in winter. Table V-26 shows this relationship.

Table V-26

Hours Per Month in Organizations in Winter by Occupation Of Respondent

	Hours Per Month						
	Over 5		1 - 5		None		Total
Occupation	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Hollingshead 1 - 3	5	29.4	9	52.9	3	17.6	17
Hollingshead 4 - 6	22	51.2	12	27.9	9	20.8	43
Housewives	46	53.5	27	31.4	13	15.1	86
Hollingshead 7 and not working	11	21.6	24	47.1	16	31.4	51
	84	42.6	72	36.5	41	20.8	197

$P<.01$

The data show that fewer respondents in all occupational categories reported spending over 5 hours in organizations in winter than did housewives, and the people in the medial occupational levels (Hollingshead 4 to 6) were more likely to invest this amount of time into winter organizational activities than either high or lower levels.

The number of hours spent in organizational activities in winter was also significantly related to income, as shown in Table V-27.

Table V-27

Hours Per Month in Organizations In Winter by Income of Respondent

	Over 21		6 - 21		1 - 5		None		
Income	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Less than $2,000.00	5	17.2	5	17.2	10	34.4	9	30.3	29
$2000.00 - $4999.99	8	11.3	15	21.1	31	43.7	17	23.9	71
$5000.00 - $7999.99	5	8.8	22	38.6	22	38.6	8	14.0	57
$8000.00 and over	4	20.0	8	40.0	4	20.0	4	20.0	20
	22	12.4	50	28.2	67	37.9	38	21.5	177

$P<.05$

It is evident that respondents who reported higher incomes spent more time in winter organizations than did those with lower incomes. Although 17.2% of those who responded from the less than $2000.00 bracket said they spent over 21 hours in such activities, a majority (64.7%) reported spending less than six hours. The data also show that 60.0% of those earning $8000.00 or more spent over five hours, while just 34.4% of those in the under $2000.00 bracket reported this many.

4. More or Less Activity in Future

To determine the demand that might be made on respondents' time in the future, and to obtain some idea of how active formal organizations would be in comparison to their present level of activity, the question "Do you expect to be more active or less active in the group in future?" was asked with respect to each formal organization to which the respondent belonged. As indicated earlier, 36 respondents (8.9%) did not belong to any organizations at the time the survey was conducted. Thus, this question was not applicable to their situation.

In addition to these individuals, 174 (43.5%) did not feel able to say what their future involvements might be. The 190 (47.5%) who did answer the question answered as follows: 37 (19.5% of 190) said they expected greater involvement, 123 (64.7%) said they expected the same level of involvement, and 30 (15.8%) said they expected to be less involved in future organizational activities.

Expected level of future activity in formal organizations did not differ significantly with either community of residence or sex of respondent, but there was a significant difference between age groups. This relationship is shown in Table V-28.

Table V-28

Expected Change in Degree of Involvement in Formal Organizations by Age of Respondent

	Expected Future Involvement						
Age	More		Same		Less		
	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Under 36	11	28.2	23	59.0	5	12.8	39
36 - 55	19	20.2	64	68.1	11	11.7	94
Over 55	6	10.9	35	63.6	14	25.5	55
	36	19.1	122	64.9	30	16.0	188

P<.08

The data show that as age increased, fewer respondents expected greater involvement, or, conversely more expected lesser involvement in formal organizations. That is, 28.2% of the respondents under 36 said they expected greater involvement, but the proportion dropped to 20.2% for those from 36 to 55, and further to 10.9% of those over 55. It should be noted, however, that substantial majorities of all age groups reported that they expected no change.

Because there were too few non-married individuals who responded to this question, the statistically significant relationship between marital status and expected future involvement (P .002) cannot be considered to be of great substantive importance. The table showed that a large proportion (46.2% - 6 of 13) of the single respondents expected increased activity, as did 19.7% (31) of the married respondents, but no widowed, separated or divorced respondents said the same. None of the 13 single respondents who answered this question said they expected to be less active in the organizations to which they belonged in the future.

Expected future participation in organizational activities was not significantly related to ethnicity, generation, education, occupation, or income.

Very few respondents gave reasons for their reported expectations. Just 5.3% (21) gave reasons for expecting greater involvement. The two more frequently mentioned reasons were that there was going to be more to do in the club, or that they felt a strong allegiance to it. Most of the 13 respondents (3.3%) who have reasons for expecting decreased involvements cited age and health as the limiting factors.

SUMMARY

Section A

Organizational Involvements

In this section, the patterns of involvement of the Crowsnest Pass sample in formal organizations were examined, with the following results.

1. Most of the sample (77.8%) belonged to 1, 2, or 3 organizations. More people in Blairmore, Frank and Coleman belonged to 3 or more than did those in Bellevue or I. D. 10.

2. Men tended to belong to more organizations than did women. This was supported also by the higher proportions of employed persons than of housewives belonging to 2 or more organizations.

3. There was a direct relationship between social class (occupation and income) and number of organizational memberships.

4. There was a curvilinear relationship between age and number of organizations such that middle-age people belonged to more organizations than those younger or older. This finding was supported by the fact that a higher proportion of married respondents than of either single or widowed respondents belonged to 2 or more organizations.

5. One third of the sample in summer and one half in winter attended all meetings. Roughly 40% in summer but only 5.7% in winter said no meetings were scheduled in that season. More people in Coleman and Bellevue (for summer) attended all meetings.

6. More females attended all meetings (all year). This difference was supported by the difference between housewives' and employed males' attendance patterns.

7. There was a curvilinear relationship between occupation and meetings attended -- people in Hollingshead 5 and 6 categories had higher attendance patterns (all year). A similar pattern was evident for income, but for summer only.

8. More people with 10 or more years schooling belonged to organizations which had no meetings (both seasons). Fewer people in the lower educational groups attended all meetings (both seasons).

9. The most frequently mentioned amount of time spent in organizations was 2 to 5 hours per month (23.2% in summer and 28.4% in winter). One-fifth of the sample spent no time (both seasons) and 29.9% in summer and 3.4% in winter said no time was required.

10. More people in Blairmore, Frank and I. D. 10 spent over 5 hours per month in organizations in summer but in winter more people in I. D. 10 and Coleman spent over 5 hours.

11. In summer more men spent time in organizations and more women said their time was not required, but in winter more women spent over 5 hours. This was further supported by the differences among occupational categories.

12. There was a curvilinear relationship between occupation and time spent in organizations, with more people in medial categories (Hollingshead 4, 5, and 6) spending over 5 hours per month. The other indices of social class, education and income, were directly associated with time spent (winter only).

13. Age was inversely related to proportion belonging to organizations which required no time in summer. More middle-aged and older respondents spent 5 or fewer hours per month.

14. Most of the sample (64.7%) expected to maintain their present level of activity in the future. There was an inverse relationship between age and those expecting greater activity in organizations.

B. Church Involvements

Respondents were asked a series of six questions regarding church-centered activities in order to get a reasonably complete profile of the religious involvements of residents of the Crowsnest Pass. The questions included church affiliation, regular offices held or duties performed, frequency of attendance, hours spent each month in church affairs (again with distinction being made between summer and winter), and expected future involvements.

1. Church Affiliation

The first question about church activities asked: "Are you a member of a church or do you attend church?" If the response was positive the question was followed by: "What church do you belong to or attend?" The distribution of responses is given in Table V-29.

Table V-29

Church Affiliation - Crowsnest Pass Sample

Church	N	%
Roman Catholic	166	41.5
United, Methodist or Presbyterian	100	25.0
Anglican	16	4.0
Protestant Sects	16	4.0
Lutheran	7	1.8
Latter Day Saints or Seventh Day Adventist	4	1.0
Baptist or Mennonite	2	0.5
No affiliation	83	20.8
No response	6	1.5
TOTAL	400	100.1

The largest single religious group was clearly the Roman Catholic denomination. Protestant denominations accounted for 31.3% of the respondents (25.0% said they were United, 4.0% said Anglican, 1.8% said Lutheran, and 0.5% said Baptist or Mennonite). No affiliation was reported by 20.8% of the respondents. A very small proportion (5.0%) reported membership in Protestant Sects, including the Latter Day Saints and the Seventh Day Adventists.

Church affiliation was significantly related to community of residence: see Table V-30.

Table V-30

Church Affiliation By Community Of Residence

Community	Roman Catholic		Protestant Denomination		Protestant Sect		None		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Bellevue	21	33.9	14	22.6	8	12.9	19	30.6	62
Blairmore, Frank	48	37.2	48	37.2	4	3.1	29	22.5	129
Coleman	72	55.0	37	28.2	5	3.8	17	13.0	131
I. D. 10	25	34.7	24	33.3	5	6.9	18	25.0	72
TOTAL	166	42.1	123	31.2	22	5.6	83	21.1	394

($P < .002$)

The data show that among the four communities, Bellevue had both the largest proportion reporting that they belonged to no church -- 30.6% -- and the largest proportion saying that they belonged to a Protestant Sect -- 12.9%. The proportion of respondents from Bellevue saying that they belonged to either the Roman Catholic church or to a Protestant denomination was smaller than for any of the other communities.

A larger percentage of the residents from Blairmore and Frank (37.2%) than from any other area reported membership in a Protestant denomination, and they were second only to Coleman (37.2% vs. 55.0%) in the proportion which belonged to the Roman Catholic church. Over half of the respondents from Coleman said that they were Catholic (55.0%), and Coleman respondents also registered the lowest rate of non-affiliation (13.0%). Exactly one quarter (25%) of the respondents from the Improvement District reported no affiliation (second only to Bellevue), and roughly equal proportions said that they belonged to the Catholic Church and to Protestant Denominations.

Church affiliation was highly significantly related to sex of respondent, as shown in Table V - 31.

Table V - 31

Church Affiliation By Sex Of Respondent

	Roman Catholic		Protestant Denomination		Protestant Sect*		No Affiliation		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
	75	42.4	34	19.2	10	5.6	58	32.8	117
	91	42.1	88	40.7	12	5.6	25	11.6	216
AL	166	42.4	122	31.0	22*	5.6	83	21.1	393

$P < .001$

r purposes of statistical analysis, it was necessary to include with the 16 respondents o reported being affiliated with a sect, the 4 respondents who said they elonged to the church of Latter Day Saints or Seventh Day Adventists, and the respondents who said they were Baptist or Mennonite.

The data show that very nearly the same proportion of males (42.4%) and females (42.1%) were Roman Catholic. However, there was a marked difference between the proportion of males and females who reported that they were members of Protestant Denominations - 19.2% of the men in the sample said they belonged to a Protestant Denomination while over twice this many women, 40.7%, reported similar affiliation. Identical proportions (5.6%) of men and women said they were affiliated with Protestant Sects, and almost three times as many men as women (32.8% compared to 11.6%) reported no affiliation.

Age was not significantly related to church affiliation, but there was a significant relationship between marital status and church affiliation: See Table V - 32.

Table V - 32

Church Affiliation by Marital Status of Respondent

	Church Affiliation								
Status	Roman Catholic		Protestant Denomination		Protestant Sect*		No Affiliation		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
	130	42.1	107	34.6	17	5.5	55	17.8	309
or ed	3	27.3	4	36.4	0	0.0	4	36.4	11
	21	45.7	8	17.4	4	8.7	13	28.3	46
	12	44.4	3	11.1	1	3.7	11	40.7	27
	166	42.4	122	31.0	22*	5.6	83	21.1	393

$P < .03$

* See Table V - 31.

The data show that a smaller proportion of Roman Catholics were separated or divorced than for Protestant denominations or unaffiliated respondents. None of the 22 "Conservative Protestants" were divorced or separated. The greatest degree of non-affiliation was found among single respondents (40.7%), and divorced or separated respondents (36.4%).

There was a highly significant relationship between affiliation and place of birth. This is shown in Table V - 33.

Table V - 33

Church Affiliation by Place of Birth of Respondent

	Roman Catholic		Protestant Denomination		Protestant Sect*		No Affiliation		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
	103	40.4	84	32.9	17	6.7	51	20.0	255
ite alth	5	12.5	24	60.0	1	2.5	10	25.0	40
s	36	67.9	7	13.2	1	1.9	9	17.0	53
	22	50.0	6	13.6	3	6.8	13	29.5	44
	166	42.4	121	30.9	22*	5.6	83	21.2	392

$P < .00001$

* See Table V - 31

The table shows that people from Slavic backgrounds were largely Roman Catholic (67.9%) -- only 13.2% were affiliated with a Protestant Denomination. People from the British Isles or White Commonwealth were predominantly affiliated with a Protestant denomination (60%) -- only 12.5% were Roman Catholic. Canadians

were fairly evenly divided between the Roman Catholic Church (40.4%) and the Protestant Denominations (32.9%). Few people from any ethnic background reported themselves members of Protestant Sects. Approximately 20% of people from all ethnic backgrounds said they were not affiliated with a church: the largest proportion (29.5%) were in the "Other Europe" ethnic category.

Generation of respondent was also significantly related to church affiliation, as is shown in Table V - 34.

Table V - 34

Church Affiliation by Generation of Respondent

	Church Affiliation								
tion	Roman Catholic		Protestant Denomination		Protestant Sect*		None		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
	61	46.9	35	26.9	4	3.1	30	23.1	130
	82	48.2	50	29.4	6	3.5	32	18.8	170
	9	18.4	23	46.9	6	12.2	11	22.4	49
or more	10	35.5	7	26.9	4	15.4	5	19.2	26
TAL	162	43.2	115	30.7	20	5.3	78	20.8	375

*See Table V - 23

$P < .003$

The data show that first and second generation respondents were most likely to be members of the Catholic Church (46.9% and 48.2% respectively) while third generation respondents were least likely to be Catholic (18.4%). The relationship is not direct, however, as fourth generation respondents were more likely to be Catholic than were third generation. Almost half of the third generation respondents were members of Protestant Denominations (46.9%). There

was a direct relationship between generation and reported sect membership -- just 3.1% of the first generation respondents said that they belonged to a Protestant Sect, and this proportion increased steadily to 15.4% for fourth or more generation respondents.

There was also a significant relationship between education and church affiliation: See Table V - 35.

Table V - 35

Church Affiliation by Education of Respondent

	Church Affiliation								
on	Roman Catholic		Protestant Denomination		Protestant Sect*		No Affiliation		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
an	42	56.0	13	17.3	3	4.0	17	22.7	75
years	63	43.8	44	30.6	6	4.2	31	21.5	144
years	31	31.6	35	35.7	8	8.2	24	24.5	98
s or	30	40.5	28	37.8	5	6.8	11	14.9	74
L	166	42.5	120	30.7	22	5.6	83	31.2	391

*See Table V - 23 $P < .06$

The data show that the proportion of Roman Catholics decreased with increasing education from 56.0% of those with less than 7 years to 31.6% of those with 10 - 11 years of education, and then increased slightly again for those with 12 years or more. By way of comparison, only 17.3% of those with less than 7 years of education said they belonged to a Protestant denomination and this proportion increased steadily with education to 37.8% of those with 12 years or more. Approximately 20% of the respondents at each educational level

reported no affiliation, except for those with 12 years or more. In this category, just 14.9% reported no affiliation.

Occupation of respondent was significantly correlated with church affiliation, as seen in Table V - 36.

Table V - 36

Church Affiliation By Occupation Of Respondent

Church Affiliation

upation	Roman Catholic		Protestant Denomination		Protestant Sect		No Affiliation		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
lingshead 1-3	12	40.0	11	36.7	2	6.7	5	16.7	30
lingshead 4-6	31	40.8	24	31.6	4	5.3	17	22.4	76
lingshead 7, working	44	40.7	15	13.9	7	6.5	42	38.9	108
sewife	79	43.9	73	40.5	9	5.0	19	10.6	180
AL	166	42.1	123	31.2	22	5.6	83	21.1	394

(P < .001)

The data show that the respondents who indicated that they were Roman Catholic were fairly equally distributed throughout all occupational categories. A direct relationship is evident between occupation level and Protestantism - just 13.9% at the lower end of the occupations scale reported belonging to Protestant denominations, but 31.6% in the Hollingshead 4 - 6 categories and 36.7% in the Hollingshead 1 - 3 categories said the same. There were essentially no differences between occupational levels with respect to the proportion of adherents to sects, but there were substantial differences with respect to the proportions reporting no affiliation. Just 16.7% of those

in the Hollingshead 1 - 3 categories, and 22.4% in the 4 - 6 categories reported no affiliation, but 38.9% of those in Hollingshead 7 or who were not currently working reported no affiliation.

Church affiliation was also significantly related to income of respondent, as shown in Table V - 37.

Table V - 37

Church Affiliation by Income of Respondent

	Church Affiliation								
e	Roman Catholic		Protestant Denomination		Protestant Sects		No Affiliation		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
than 0	40	46.0	16	18.4	4	4.6	27	31.0	87
0 - 9.99	58	43.6	35	26.3	9	6.8	31	23.3	133
0 - 9.99	37	37.0	40	40.0	6	6.0	17	17.0	100
0 and more	15	45.5	14	42.4	1	3.0	3	9.1	33
TAL	150	42.5	105	29.7	20	5.7	78	22.1	353

$P < .03$

As was evident with occupation, Roman Catholics were rather evenly distributed through all levels of income. Again, as income increased the proportion of respondents who said they belonged to Protestant denominations also increased. Just 18.4% of those who earned less than $2,000.00 said they belonged to a Protestant denomination but this proportion increased steadily to 42.4% of those who earned $8,000.00 or more. The relationship between income and the proportion of respondents reporting no affiliation was precisely the reverse of this.

It is apparent from these data that affiliation with both Protestant and Roman Catholic churches is more characteristically female; no affiliation is more characteristically single, male, and lower class. Protestant affiliation is more characteristic of those born in the United Kingdom and White Commonwealth areas, and of upper class subjects (where social class is indexed by income, occupation and education).

2. Church Attendance

A two-fold index of church attendance was obtained. Responses to the question "About how often do you attend church?" were coded in terms of actual frequency - "more than once a week", "about once a week", "about two or three times a month", etc. -- and in terms of relative frequency - "everytime there is a service" or "less than everytime there is a service". Table V - 38 shows the distribution of the responses obtained.

Table V - 38

Church Attendance of Crowsnest Pass Residents

Frequency	Number	Per Cent
more than once a week (everytime)	22	5.5
about once a week (everytime)	93	23.3
about 2 - 3 times per month (less than everytime)	38	9.5
once a month or once every two months (less than everytime)	16	4.0
about 1 to 4 times per year (less than everytime)	89	22.3
never	55	13.8
no response	87	21.8
TOTAL	400	100.0

The table shows that 28.8% of the respondents reported regular attendance - they attended every service, and 35.8% reported occasional attendance. 13.8% of the respondents reported that they were members, but never attended church. Cross-tabulation of church affiliation with attendance produced a significant relationship as shown in Table V - 39.

Table V - 39

Church Attendance by Church Affiliation

ation	Every Service		Occasionally		Rarely		Never		
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Catholic	74	44.6	31	18.7	42	25.3	19	11.4	166
tant Denomina-	31	25.4	16	13.1	44	36.1	31	25.4	122
tant Sect	10	45.5	6	27.3	2	9.1	4	18.2	22
OTAL	115	37.1	53	17.1	88	28.4	54	17.4	310

($P <$ .001)

The data show that members of the Roman Catholic Church and of Protestant sects were much more likely to report regular attendance than were members of Protestant denominations. Among Roman Catholics, 44.6% reported attending every service as did 45.5% of sect members. A similar response was made by only 25.4% of the members of Protestant denominations. Conversely only 11.4% of the Roman Catholics and 18.2% of the sect members reported never attending church, as compared with 25.4% for the members of Protestant denominations.

Church attendance was significantly related to community of residence, as is shown in Table V - 40.

Table V - 40

Church Attendance by Community of Residence

ommunity	Attendance Every Service		Less Than Every Service		Never		
	N	%	N	%	N	%	
ellevue	22	52.4	17	40.5	3	7.1	42
lairmore, rank	37	36.6	51	50.5	13	12.9	101
oleman	42	36.5	52	45.2	21	18.3	115
. D. 10	14	25.5	23	41.8	18	32.7	55
TOTAL	115	36.7	143	45.7	55	17.6	313

(P < .02)

The data show that respondents from Bellevue were most likely to say they attended every service: 52.4% said they attended every service, while in Blairmore and Frank 36.6% reported the same, in Coleman 36.5% said this, and in the Improvement District just 25.5% said that they attended every service. This pattern is reinforced by the proportions from each area reporting non-attendance: Bellevue - 7.1%, Blairmore and Frank - 12.9%, Coleman - 18.3%, and I.D. 10 - 32.7%.

Church attendance was not significantly related to sex, age, or marital status of respondents. It was, however, related to Ethnicity; see Table V - 41.

Table V - 41

Church Attendance by Ethnicity of Respondent

	Attendance						
ity	Every Service		Less than Every Service		Never		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	
an	81	39.3	90	43.7	35	17.0	206
U.S., White wealth	9	31.0	9	31.0	11	37.9	29
	12	26.1	29	63.0	5	10.9	46
Europeans	13	41.9	14	45.2	4	12.9	31
TAL	115	36.9	142	45.5	55	17.6	312

P < .02

The data show that Slavic respondents had the smallest proportion reporting that they never attended church (10.9%), but they also had the smallest proportion reporting that they attended every service (26.1%). The most consistent attendance was observed among other European respondents: 41.9% said they attended every service while only 12.9% said they attended none. Canadian born respondents reported almost as regular attendance as the European respondents -- 39.1% said every service and just 17.0% said none. The poorest attendance was reported by respondents born in the United States, Britain, or the White Commonwealth: just 31.0% said they attended every service and 37.9% said that they never attended.

There was not a significant relationship between generation of respondents and church attendance, but education of respondent was significantly related to regularity of church attendance. (P < .10) Generally, respondents with more education were more regular attenders. Almost half of the respondents with 10 or more years of education said that they attended every service: 46.7%

of those with 10 or 11 years, and 45.3% of those with 12 or more years said this, but just 33.9% of those with less than 7 years, and 27.7% of those with 7 to 9 years said they attended every service. Approximately the same proportions from each educational level said that they never attended, but more respondents with less than 10 years said they were occasional attenders, than did respondents with more than this amount of education.

Church attendance was not significantly related to occupation or income of respondent.

3. Time Spent in Church Affairs

Respondents were asked how many hours a month they spent in church affairs. Both time spent in church services and in extra activities was included in the total, and distinction was made between summer and winter. Table V - 42 shows the distribution of the responses obtained.

Table V - 42

Hours Per Month In Church Affairs - Summer and Winter

Hours Per Month	Summer		Winter	
	N	%	N	%
none	106	26.5	102	25.5
1 or 2	44	11.0	50	12.5
3 to 5	83	20.8	72	18.0
6 to 10	37	9.3	41	10.3
more than 10	19	4.8	24	6.0
no response	111	27.8	111	27.8
Total	400	100.2	400	100.1

The data show that relatively few respondents (14.1% in summer and 16.3% in winter) said that they spent more than five hours in church affairs. Because involvement as defined in this section includes actual church services, it would be a safe conclusion that less than this much time spent would imply little activity beyond attendance at services.

There was little difference between summer and winter participation. In both cases there was a significant relationship between hours spent in church affairs and church affiliation ($P < .001$). Table V - 43 shows this relationship for summer responses.

Table V - 43

Hours Per Month in Church Affairs in Summer, by Church Affiliation

Affiliation	None		1 or 2		3 - 5		6 or More		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Roman Catholic	47	29.7	20	12.7	61	38.6	30	19.0	158
Protestant Denomination	55	50.5	18	16.5	16	14.7	20	18.3	109
Protestant Sect	4	20.0	6	30.0	5	25.0	5	25.0	20
Total	106	36.9	44	15.3	82	28.6	55	19.2	287

($P < .01$)

The data show that just over half of the members of Protestant Denominations (50.5%), reported spending no time at all in church affairs in summer, while 47, (29.7%) of the Catholic affiliates said this and just 20.0% of the members of the Protestant Sects said the same. A majority of Catholics (57.6%) reported spending 3 or more hours in church affairs each month during the summer.

The relationships between hours per month in church affairs and all of the independent variables were very similar for summer and winter. The remainder of this section will discuss only the information obtained for winter involvements.

There were significant differences among communities with respect to the number of hours spent in church affairs: see Table V - 44.

Table V - 44

Hours Per Month In Church Affairs In Winter By Community

Community	None		1 or 2		3 to 5		More than 5		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Bellevue	9	23.7	6	15.8	12	31.6	11	28.9	38
Blairmore, Frank	27	27.3	27	27.3	26	26.3	19	19.2	99
Coleman	41	39.8	11	10.7	24	23.3	27	26.2	103
I.D. 10	25	51.0	6	12.2	10	20.4	8	16.3	49
Total	102	35.3	50	17.3	72	24.9	65	22.5	289

($P < .02$)

The data show that just 23.7% of the respondents from Bellevue said that they did not spend any time in church affairs in the winter. In Blairmore and Frank, this proportion increased to 27.3%; in Coleman, 39.8%; and in the Improvement District, 51.0%. A larger proportion of the respondents from Bellevue than from any of the other areas said that they spent more than 5 hours in church affairs in the winter, and a larger proportion also reported spending from 3 to 5 hours. Fewer respondents from the Improvement District reported more than 5 hours, and 3 to 5 hours, than did respondents from any other area.

The number of hours per month in church affairs in winter did not vary significantly with sex of respondent, but there was a significant relationship with age: see Table V - 45.

Table V - 45

Hours Per Month In Church Affairs In Winter By Age Of Respondent

Age	None		1 or 2		3 to 5		6 or More		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
under 36	24	32.4	19	25.7	12	16.2	19	25.7	74
36 - 55	47	34.3	17	12.4	43	31.4	30	21.9	137
over 55	31	40.8	13	17.1	17	22.4	15	19.7	76
Total	102	35.5	49	17.1	72	25.1	64	22.3	287

(P <.09)

The data show that as age increased, the number of hours per month in church activities in the winter decreased. About one third of the respondents (32.4%) under 36 reported no time in this type of activity, and this proportion increased to 34.3% for respondents 36 to 55, and 40.8% for those over 55. This pattern is consistent with the decreasing proportions reporting 6 or more hours per month as age increases.

There was not a significant relationship between hours per month in church affairs in winter and marital status. There was, however, a significant relationship with ethnicity -- as shown in Table V - 46.

Table V - 46

Hours Per Month In Church Affairs In Winter By Ethnicity

Ethnicity	None		1 or 2		3 to 5		6 or more		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Canadian	64	33.9	33	17.5	45	23.8	47	24.9	189
U.S., U.K., White Commonwealth	16	59.3	1	3.7	6	22.2	4	14.8	27
Slavic	13	30.0	12	28.6	12	28.6	5	11.9	42
Other European	9	31.0	4	13.3	8	26.7	9	30.0	30
TOTAL	102	35.4	50	17.4	71	24.7	65	22.6	288

($P < .08$)

The data show that respondents who were born in the United States, Britain, or the White Commonwealth reported the least amount of time spent in Church affairs in the winter. More than half (59.3%) said that they spent no time at all, while about 30% of respondents from each of the other ethnic categories said they spent no time. A majority of respondents from Slavic countries (57.2%) spent a medial amount of time (one to five hours) in church activities, while other Europeans reported spending more than did all other groups -- a majority (56.7%) said that they spent three or more hours per month in church affairs.

There was also a significant relationship between generation of respondent and hours per month in church affairs. Table V - 47 shows this:

Table V - 47

Hours Per Month In Church Affairs By Generation Of Respondent

Generation	None		1 or 2		3 to 5		6 or more		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
First	36	38.7	16	17.2	24	25.8	17	18.3	93
Second	45	35.7	15	11.9	38	30.2	28	22.2	126
Third or more	14	25.0	16	28.6	9	16.1	17	30.4	56
Total	95	34.5	47	17.1	71	25.8	62	25.5	275

Hours Per Month (column heading spanning None to 6 or more)

(P < .02)

The data show that first and second generation respondents were most likely to report that they did not spend any time in church affairs in the winter: 38.7% of the first generation respondents and 35.7% of the second generation respondents said this, as opposed to just 25.0% of the respondents who were third generation or more. Third or more generation respondents were more likely than any others to report spending 6 or more hours per month in church affairs.

Education of respondent was also significantly related to hours spent in church affairs in the winter: see Table V - 48.

Table V - 48

Hours Per Month In Church Affairs In Winter By Education Of Respondent

Education	None		1 or 2		3 to 5		6 or more		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Less than 7 years	17	30.9	13	23.6	18	32.7	7	12.8	55
7 to 9 years	44	44.4	17	17.2	19	19.2	19	19.2	99
10 to 11 years	20	27.8	14	19.4	18	25.0	20	27.8	72
12 or more years	19	31.7	6	10.0	16	26.7	19	31.7	60
Total	100	35.0	50	17.5	71	24.8	65	22.7	286

(P $<$ .07)

The data generally shows a direct relationship between years of education and time spent in church activities. Specifically, as education increased, the proportion of respondents who reported spending 6 or more hours increased also --- from 12.8% of those with less than 7 years to 31.7% of those with 12 or more years. Among respondents with less than 7 years 54.5% reported 2 or fewer hours, and 61.6% of those with 7 to 9 years reported this little. Just 47.2% of those with 10 - 11 years and 41.7% of those with 12 or more years, reported 2 or fewer hours spent in church affairs in winter.

Neither occupation nor income of respondents was significantly related to the number of hours spent in church in winter.

4. Future Plans

The questions regarding church involvements concluded with "Do you expect to be more active or less active in the future?" Table V - 49 gives the distribution of the responses obtained.

Table V - 49

Expected Degree of Future Church Involvement

Future Involvement	N	%
More Active	81	20.3
Same as now (does participate)	128	32.0
Same as now (does not participate)	60	15.0
Uncertain (depends on circumstances)	10	2.5
Less Active	18	4.5
No Response	103	25.8
	400	100.1

The table shows that about one-third of the respondents (32.0%) expected to continue their present involvement while 20.3% expected to become more involved and 19.5% expected to become less active or continue their present non-involvement.

These answers concerning expected future church involvement were cross-tabulated with Community, Sex of Respondent, Age of Respondent, Marital Status, Ethnicity, Education, Male Occupation, and income, but there were no significant relationships.

SUMMARY

CHURCH INVOLVEMENTS

Section B

In this section, the patterns of involvement in church activities in the Crowsnest Pass were examined, with the following results.

1. Roman Catholics comprised 41.5% of the sample, Protestant denominations 31.1%, Protestant sects 5.0%, and 20.8% of the sample were not affiliated. Coleman had the largest proportion of Catholics, Blairmore and Frank had more Protestants and Bellevue had the most sect members and non-affiliated people.

2. A larger proportion of females were Catholics and Protestants; more males were non-affiliated. Occupational differences supported these patterns, particularly the association between Catholicism and women.

3. Social class (occupation, income and education) was directly related to Protestant affiliation. Income and occupation were inversely related to non-affiliation.

4. Single persons had the highest proportion of non-affiliates and married persons the lowest.

5. Respondents who attended 1 or more services a week made up 28.8% of the sample. Another 35.8% attended occasionally and 13.8% were members but never attended. Sect members and Catholics reported the highest attendance -- roughly 45% of each attended all services as compared with 25% of Protestants.

6. Bellevue had the highest proportion attending all services (52%), followed by Blairmore, Frank, and Coleman (37%), and I.D. 10 (26%).

7. Education was directly related to church attendance.

8. There was no difference in hours spent in church affairs between summer and winter. One-quarter of the sample spent no time in church, about 31% spent 5 or fewer hours per month and about 15% spent 6 or more hours.

9. Sect worshippers had the highest proportion spending more than 5 hours per month in church (25%), followed by Catholics (19%) and Protestants (17%).

10. The proportion spending 6 or more hours in church decreased among the communities in the following order: Bellevue, Blairmore and Frank, and I.D. 10.

11. There was an inverse relationship between age and hours spent in church and a direct relationship between education and hours spent in church.

12. One-third of the sample expected to retain their present level of church involvement in the future, one fifth expected greater activity, and one-fifth expected to become less active or to continue their present non-involvement.

SUMMARY

V. Organizational Involvements

In this chapter, the organizational involvements of the Crowsnest Pass sample, in both formal organizations and churches, were considered. The indices used to measure involvement in formal organizations were the number of organizations to which individuals belonged; the intensity of involvement (proportions of meetings attended) and the extensity of involvement (total hours per month currently being spent). A distinction was made between summer and winter. The first part of the chapter concludes with a prognosis for future involvement.

The independent variables used were the same throughout the study. The major independent variables were community, sex, age (and generation) and social class (education, occupation and income).

The pattern of significant associations of the criteria of involvement in formal organizations with the independent variables showed the following.

Most of the Crowsnest sample (77.8%) belonged to 1, 2 or 3 organizations. More people in Blairmore, Frank and Coleman belonged to 3 or more than did people in Bellevue or I.D. 10.

Men tended to belong to more organizations than did women. This was supported also by the higher proportion of employed people than of housewives belonging to 2 or more organizations. There was a direct relationship between social class (measured by the indices of occupation and income) and number of organizational memberships.

There was a curvilinear relationship between age and number of organizational memberships --- more people in the middle age group belonged to 3 or more organizations. This pattern is supported by the

fact that fewer widowed, separated or divorced people, a medial number of single, and a higher proportion of married people belonged to 2 or more organizations.

One third of the sample in summer and one half in winter attended all meetings of the organizations to which they belonged. A large proportion in summer (39.6%) but few in winter (5.7%) belonged to organizations which held no meetings during that season. Differences by community were apparent for summer only: more people in Coleman and Bellevue attended every meeting and more in Blairmore, Frank and I.D. 10 belonged to organizations that held no meetings in summer.

More females than males attended all meetings in both summer and winter, more belonged to organizations that held no meetings, and fewer women attended less than all meetings. This difference was supported by the relationship observed between the attendance patterns of housewives and employed males. There was a curvilinear relationship between occupational status and meetings attended --- greater proportions of skilled and semi-skilled workers (Hollingshead 5 and 6) reported attending every meeting than did either higher or lower occupational status groups --- in both summer and winter. Income presented a similar association (a higher proportion of those earning between $5,000 and $7,999 attended all meetings), but this relationship held for summer only.

In both summer and winter, respondents with 10 or more years of education had the highest proportion belonging to organizations which held no meetings during that season. In summer, those with 7 to 9 years of schooling and in winter those with 6 or fewer years had the lowest proportions attending every meeting.

For both summer and winter, 2 to 5 hours per month was the most frequently mentioned amount of time spent in organizations (23.2% in summer and 28.4% in winter). One-fifth of the respondents spent no time in their organizations in either season, but many more said 'no time was required' in summer (29.9%) than in winter (3.4%). More people in Blairmore, Frank and I.D. 10 spent over 5 hours per month in organizations in summer, but more people in I.D. 10 and Coleman spent over 5 hours in winter.

In summer men reported spending more time in organizations than did women, but more women belonged to organizations which did not require time in this season. In winter, however, more women spent over 5 hours in organizations and more men spent less than 6 hours or had no time required of them. The data for occupational differences further support this finding. Excluding the pattern for housewives, there was a curvilinear relationship between occupation and time spent in organizations, with more people in medial categories (Hollingshead 4, 5, and 6) spending over 5 hours per month. The other indices of social class, education and income were directly associated with time spent but for winter only.

There was an inverse relationship between age and proportion of respondents belonging to organizations which required no time in summer. Also, more middle aged and older respondents indicated 5 or fewer hours spent in organizations each month.

Most of the sample (64.7%) expected to maintain their present level of activity in organizations in the future. There was an inverse relationship between age and those expecting greater future activity.

In summer men reported spending more time in organizations than did women, but more women belonged to organizations which did not require time in this season. In winter, however, more women spent over 5 hours in organizations and more men spent less than 6 hours or had no time required of them. The data for occupational differences further support this finding. Excluding the pattern for housewives, there was a curvilinear relationship between occupation and time spent in organizations, with more people in medial categories (Hollingshead 4, 5, and 6) spending over 5 hours per month. The other indices of social class, education and income were directly associated with time spent but for winter only.

There was an inverse relationship between age and proportion of respondents belonging to organizations which required no time in summer. Also, more middle aged and older respondents indicated 5 or fewer hours spent in organizations each month.

Most of the sample (64.7%) expected to maintain their present level of activity in organizations in the future. There was an inverse relationship between age and those expecting greater future activity.

In the second part of the chapter involvement in church activities was discussed. The indices used were church affiliation, intensity of involvement (attendance) and extensity of involvement (hours per month). Again distinction was made between summer and winter. A statement of planned future involvement concludes the section. The same independent variables were again used.

Roman Catholics comprised 41.5% of the sample, Protestant denominations 31.3%, Protestant sects, Latter Day Saints and Seventh

Day Adventists 5.0%, and 20.8% of the respondents were not affiliated. Coleman had the largest proportion of Catholics and the smallest of non-affiliated, Blairmore and Frank had more Protestants, and Bellevue had the most sect worshippers and non-affiliated individuals.

Both more Catholics and more Protestants were female and more non-affiliated respondents were male. Comparison of housewives with employed respondents supported these patterns, particularly supporting the relationship between Catholicism and women. All social class indices (occupation, income and education) revealed direct relationships with Protestantism and two (occupation and income) were inversely related to non-affiliation.

Single persons had the highest proportions of non-affiliates and married persons the lowest.

Respondents who attended every service or at least one service per week made up 28.8% of the sample. Another 35.8% attended occassionally and 13.8% were members but never attended. Members of smaller religious sects and Catholics reported the highest attendance - roughly 45% of each attended every service, where as only 25% of Protestants did so. Bellevue had the highest proportion of respondents attending all services (52%), followed by Blairmore, Frank and Coleman (37%), and I.D. 10 (26%). Education was the only other variable significantly related to church attendance and a direct association was found for it.

There was no difference found in hours spent in church affairs between summer and winter. One-quarter of the sample spent no time in church, roughly 31% spent 5 or fewer hours per month and roughly 15% spent 6 or more hours. Sect members had the highest

proportion spending more than 5 hours per month in church (25%), followed by Catholics (19%) and Protestants (17%). The proportion spending 6 or more hours in church decreased among communities in the following order: Bellevue, Coleman, Blairmore and Frank, and I.D. 10.

There was an inverse relationship between age and hours spent in church affairs and a direct relationship between education and this variable.

One-third of the sample expected to retain their present level of church involvement in the future, one-fifth expected greater activity, and one-fifth expected either to become less active or to continue their present non-involvement.

This chapter has discussed the patterns of involvement of the Crowsnest Pass sample in various types of organizations, starting with participation in formal organizations and clubs and proceeding to church activities. The following chapter will discuss in detail the informal patterns of associations which characterize the respondents of the Crowsnest Pass area.

CHAPTER VI

SOCIAL INVOLVEMENTS

To obtain information about the types and extent of informal associations that characterized residents of the Crowsnest Pass, a series of questions on relationships with friends and relatives was asked. Respondents were asked the question: "Do you have any relatives in the area?", and if the answer was positive, "How often do you see them?". With respect to friends, they were asked how many close friends they had, how many of their friends lived in the same community, and how often they saw each of their three closest friends. This chapter will discuss the responses to these questions, and turn finally to a discussion of responses to the Srole Anomie Scale -- a five item index of felt social isolation, of lack of involvement with the social forces that govern one's life, and of generalized despair.

The relevance of this information to the establishment of adequate and meaningful recreational programs is readily apparent. If programs are to meet the desires of the residents, they will have to be tailored to the existent patterns of friendship if these are strong, or they will have to be set up in order to facilitate the involvement of more or less socially isolated individuals if there are not already strong informal patterns of association.

A. Relatives

The distribution of responses obtained in answer to the question: "Do you have any relatives in the area?" is given in Table VI - 1.

Table VI - 1

Number Of Relatives Living In The Pass

Number of Relatives	N	%
None	117	29.3
1 - 6	26	6.5
7 - 22	3	0.8
23 or more	251	62.8
No Response	3	0.8
TOTAL	400	100.2

The data show that a very large majority of respondents had relatives living in the Crowsnest Pass (70.0%) and that most of these (62.8%) had a large number of relatives - 23 or more.

There was a significant relationship between the community in which the respondent lived and the number of relatives that he/she had living in the Crowsnest Pass. Table VI - 2 shows this relationship.

Table VI - 2

Number Of Relatives In The Pass, By Community Of Residence

	Number of Relatives						
	None		1 - 22		23 or more		Total
Community	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Bellevue	19	30.6	2	3.2	41	66.1	62
Blairmore-Frank	33	25.2	5	3.8	93	71.0	131
Coleman	36	27.3	11	8.3	85	64.4	132
I. D. 10	29	40.3	11	15.3	32	44.4	72
TOTAL	117	29.5	29	7.3	251	63.2	397

($P < .004$)

The data show that respondents who lived in Blairmore, or Frank reported having the most relatives in the Pass -- 71.0% said that they had 23 or more relatives and just 25.2% said that they had none living in the Pass. Respondents living in the Improvement District reported the fewest relatives -- less than half (44.4%) said that they had 23 or more, and 40.3% said that they had none. A larger proportion of the respondents from Bellevue than from Coleman said that they had no relatives living in the Pass (30.6% vs. 27.3%), but more from Bellevue also reported having 23 or more relatives.

The number of relatives living in the Pass did not differ with sex of respondent, but it was significantly related to age, as shown in Table VI - 3.

Table VI - 3

Number of Relatives Living in the Pass, by Age of Respondent

	Number of Relatives						
	None		1 - 22		23 or more		Total
Age	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Under 36	26	26.8	8	8.2	63	64.9	97
36 to 55	46	25.7	7	3.9	126	70.4	179
Over 55	45	38.5	12	10.3	60	51.3	117
TOTAL	117	29.8	27	6.9	249	63.4	393

(P .02)

The data reveal a curvilinear relationship; the medial age group (36 to 55) was characterized by the most relatives living in the Pass. Respondents who were over 55 reported the fewest relatives living in the area - 51.3% said that they had 23 or more, while 64.9% of those under 36, and 70.4% of those between 36 and 55 said that they had this many. Thirty-eight

per cent of the over 55 age group said that they had no relatives in the Pass, while just about 25% of each of the other age groups said that they had no relatives in the Pass.

The number of relatives living in the Pass did not differ among respondents from different marital statuses, but there was a significant relationship with ethnicity of respondent; see Table VI - 4.

Table VI - 4

Number of Relatives Living in the Pass, by Ethnicity of Respondent

	Number of Relatives						
	None		1 to 22		23 or more		Total
Ethnicity	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Canadian	60	23.2	17	6.6	182	70.3	259
British Isles, U.S., White Commonwealth	13	34.2	2	5.3	23	60.5	38
Slavic	28	50.9	5	9.1	22	40.0	55
European	16	36.4	5	11.4	23	52.3	44
TOTAL	117	29.5	29	7.3	250	63.1	396

(P <.002)

The data show that Canadian born respondents were most likely to have relatives in the area - 70.3% said that they had 23 or more relatives and just 23.2% said that they had no relatives living in the area. Respondents born in Britain, the United States, or White Commonwealth countries were second to the Canadian born respondents with respect to the number of relatives they had living in the area - 60.5% said that they had 23 or more. Slavic respondents were least likely to have relatives living in the area - just over half (50.9%) said that they had none.

Table VI - 5

Number Of Relatives Living In the Pass, By Generation Of Respondent

	Number of Relatives						
	None		1 to 22		23 or more		Total
Generation	N	%	N	%	N	%	
First	54	41.5	11	8.5	65	50.0	130
Second	32	18.5	11	6.4	130	75.1	173
Third or more	26	34.2	7	9.2	43	56.6	76
TOTAL	112	29.6	29	7.7	238	62.8	379

(P< .001)

The data show that first generation respondents had the fewest relatives living in the Pass: exactly half said that they had 23 or more relatives living in the area, but almost as many (41.5%) said that they had none. Second generation respondents reported the most relatives in the area - 75.1% said that they had 23 or more, and just 18.5% said that they had none. Third or more generation respondents reported fewer relatives in the area than did second generation respondents.

Education too showed a curvilinear relationship with respect to the number of relatives the respondent had living in the area. This can be seen in Table VI - 6.

Table VI - 6

Number Of Relatives Living In The Pass By Education Of Respondent

	Number of Relatives						
	None		1 to 22		23 or more		Total
Education	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Less than 7 years	29	38.2	7	9.2	40	52.6	76
7 to 9 years	31	21.2	13	8.9	102	69.9	146
10 to 11 years	29	29.9	4	4.1	64	66.0	97
12 or more years	27	36.0	5	6.7	43	57.3	75
TOTAL	116	29.4	29	7.4	249	63.2	294

($P < .001$)

The data show that respondents with less than 7 years of education reported fewer relatives living in the Pass than did those with more than this amount. Just over half (52.6%) said that they had 23 or more relatives in the area, and 38.2% said that they had none. Respondents with 7 to 9 years of education reported the most relatives in the area - 69.9% said that they had 23 or more, and just 21.2% said that they had none. As education increased beyond this level, respondents reported progressively fewer relatives living in the area: 66.0% of those with 10 or 11 years said they had 23 or more, and 57.3% of those with 12 or more years said that they had this many.

Still another curvilinear relationship was observed between occupation and number of relatives living in the Pass. This is shown in Table VI - 7.

Table VI - 7

Number of Relatives Living in the Pass,by Occupation of Respondent

	Number of Relatives						
	None		1 to 2		23 or more		Total
Occupation	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Hollingshead 1 - 4	17	40.5	0	0.0	25	59.5	42
Hollingshead 5 & 6	9	14.1	8	12.5	47	73.4	64
Hollingshead 7 and Not Working	40	37.0	10	9.3	58	53.7	108
Housewives	51	27.9	11	6.0	121	66.1	183
TOTAL	117	29.5	29	7.3	251	63.2	397

(P <.01)

The data show that respondents from occupations that fell within the Hollingshead categories of 5 and 6 reported the most relatives living in the area: 73.4% said that they had 23 or more and just 14.1% said that they had none. Those respondents higher on the occupational scale reported fewer relatives - 59.5% said they had 23 or more and 40.5% said that they had no relatives in the area. Respondents from level 7, or who were not currently working, reported still fewer - 53.7% said they had 23 or more relatives in the area and 37.0% said they had none. The distribution of the responses of the housewives was very similar to that of the sample as a whole.

There was a direct relationship between income of respondent and number of relatives living in the Pass: see Table VI - 8.

Table VI - 8

Number of Relatives Living in the Pass, by Income of Respondent

	Number of Relatives						
	None		1 to 22		23 or more		Total
Income	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Less than $2,000.00	34	38.6	11	12.5	43	48.9	88
$2,000.00 to $4,999.99	38	28.4	7	5.2	89	66.4	134
$5,000.00 to $7,999.99	25	24.5	9	8.8	68	66.7	102
$8,000.00 and more	9	27.3	0	0.0	24	72.7	33
TOTAL	106	29.7	27	7.6	224	62.7	357

($P < .04$)

It is evident that the only income level for which less than half of the respondents named 23 or more relatives was that of less than $2,000.00: 48.9% of respondents from this income level named this many, and 38.6% said that they did not have any relatives in the area. As income increased, the proportion of respondents saying that they had 23 or more relatives in the area increased steadily: 66.4% of those making $2,000.00 to $4,999.99 named this many as did 66.7% of those earning $5,000.00 to $7,999.99, and 72.7% of those earning $8,000.00 or more.

The pattern of responses obtained from the question of how often the person saw his/her relatives is shown in Table VI - 9.

Table VI - 9

Responses to:

"How Often Do You See Your Relatives"

Frequency	N	%
Once a day	105	26.3
2 - 3 Times a Week	49	12.3
Once a Week	69	17.3
2 Times a Month to 2 Times a Year	49	12.3
Never	6	1.5
No Relatives in the Pass or No Response	122	30.5
TOTAL	400	100.2

Slightly less than one-third of the sample (122 or 30.5%) either had no relatives there (117) or did not answer this question (5). A majority of the respondents (55.9%) said that they saw their relatives at least once a week - slightly over a quarter (26.3%) said that they saw them once a day.

There were no significant relationships between the frequency with which respondents saw their relatives and any of the independent variables: Community, sex, marital status, age, ethnicity, generation, education, occupation, or income.

B. Friends

Respondents were asked the question: "How many really close friends would you say you have - people you trust and can share confidences with?" The distribution of the responses obtained is shown in Table VI - 10.

Table VI - 10

Number of Close Friends

Number of Friends	N	%
None	35	8.8
1 or 2	35	8.8
3 or 4	50	12.5
5 to 7	77	19.3
8 to 10	48	12.0
11 to 15	33	8.3
16 or more	103	25.8
No Response	19	4.8
TOTAL	400	100.3

The data show that most respondents reported some friendships - just 8.8% said that they had no close friends. Over one-quarter of the sample said that they had 16 or more close friends.

Number of friends did not differ among the various communities within the Pass. There was a significant relationship with sex, as is shown in Table VI - 11.

Table VI - 11

Number of Close Friends by Sex of Respondent

	Number of Close Friends								
	None		1 to 4		5 to 10		11 or more		Total
Sex	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Male	14	8.1	23	13.3	55	31.8	81	46.8	173
Female	22	10.5	62	29.7	70	33.5	55	26.3	209
TOTAL	36	9.4	85	22.3	125	32.7	136	35.6	382

($P < .001$)

The data show that males reported having more friends than did females: 46.8% of the men said that they had 11 or more friends, while only 26.3% of the women said that they had this many.

There was also a significant relationship between age and number of friends: See Table VI - 12.

Table VI - 12

Number of Close Friends by Age of Respondent

	Number of Close Friends								
	None		1 to 4		5 to 10		11 or more		Total
Age	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Under 36	5	5.3	37	39.4	34	36.2	18	19.1	94
36 to 55	18	10.7	32	18.9	57	33.7	62	36.7	169
Over 55	13	11.3	14	12.2	34	29.6	54	47.0	115
TOTAL	36	9.5	83	22.0	125	33.1	134	35.4	378

($P <.001$)

The data show that older respondents reported having more friends than did younger respondents. Of those over 55 years of age, almost half, 47.0%, said that they had 11 or more friends, and 19.1% of those under 36 said that they had 11 or more friends. More of the two younger age groups reported having a medial number of friends (one to ten).

There was also a significant relationship between marital status and number of friends (P <.05). However, because of the small number of respondents in the non-married categories, the observed results cannot be considered conclusive. The data showed that separate and divorced respondents had fewer friends than did other respondents: 27.3% said they had none, and 54.5% said that they had only one to four. None of these respondents said that they had 11 or more friends. Respondents from all other marital groups were distributed fairly similarly to the sample as a whole.

The number of close friends varied significantly with birthplace of respondents as is shown in Table VI - 13.

Table VI - 13

Number of Close Friends by Ethnicity of Respondent

	Number of Close Friends								
	None		1 to 4		5 to 10		11 or more		Total
Ethnicity	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Canadian	17	6.9	64	26.0	86	35.0	79	32.1	246
Britain, U.S., White Commonwealth	7	18.4	7	18.4	9	23.7	15	39.5	38
Slavic	4	7.4	6	11.1	17	31.5	27	50.0	54
Other European	8	18.6	8	18.6	13	30.2	14	32.6	43
TOTAL	36	9.4	85	22.3	125	32.8	135	35.4	381

(P <.02)

It is evident that the Slavic respondents reported having the most friends: 50.0% said that they had 11 or more, and 31.5% said that they had from 5 to 10. Approximately the same proportion, 32% of respondents born in other European countries and in Canda reported having 11 or more friends.

The number of close friends did not differ significantly with generation of respondent, but there was a significant inverse relationship with education: See Table VI - 14.

Table VI - 14

Number of Close Friends by Education of Respondent

	Number of Close Friends								
	None		1 to 4		5 to 10		11 or more		Total
Education	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Less than 7 years	11	14.7	8	10.7	22	29.3	34	45.3	75
7 to 9 years	12	8.6	28	20.1	45	32.4	54	38.8	139
10 or 11 years	9	9.5	31	32.6	28	29.5	27	28.4	95
12 or more years	4	5.6	18	25.4	30	42.3	19	26.8	71
TOTAL	36	9.5	85	22.4	125	32.9	134	35.3	380

(P < 02)

The data show that among those who had less than 7 years of education, 45.3% said that they had 11 or more friends. As education increased, the proportion reporting this many friends decreased steadily to 26.8% of those with 12 or more years of education. The pattern of responses among those who reported fewer than 11 friends was such that it tended to detract from the strength of this relationship to some degree -- those with less than 7 years of education also had the greatest proportion reporting that they had no close friends.

Occupation was significantly related to number of close friends. Table VI - 15 shows this result.

Table VI - 15

Number of Close Friends by Occupation of Respondent

	Number of Friends								
	None		1 to 4		5 to 10		11 or more		Total
Occupation	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Hollingshead 1 - 4	1	2.6	10	25.6	17	43.6	11	28.2	39
Hollingshead 5 & 6	5	7.9	7	11.1	19	30.2	32	50.8	63
Hollingshead 7 & Not Working	8	7.6	18	17.0	32	30.2	48	45.3	106
Housewives	22	12.6	50	28.7	57	32.8	45	25.9	174
TOTAL	36	9.4	85	22.3	125	32.7	136	35.6	382

($P < .01$)

It is evident that housewives reported having fewer friends than did men from all occupations: just 25.9% said that they had 11 or more friends, and 12.6% said that they had no friends. Respondents from the four highest occupational categories (Hollingshead 1 through 4) had the second lowest proportion saying that they had 11 or more friends.

Income was not significantly related to the number of friends an individual had.

After respondents were asked how many close friends they had, they were asked, "How many live in this community of the Pass area?" The distribution of the responses obtained is shown in Table VI - 16.

Table VI - 16

Proportion of Friends Living in Same Community as Respondent

Proportion of Friends	N	%
One Hundred Per Cent	163	40.8
50% or More	103	25.8
25% to 49%	35	8.8
1% to 24%	8	2.0
None (no close friends)	25	6.3
No Response	66	16.5
	400	100.2

It is evident that a large number of respondents (40.8%), reported that all of their close friends lived in the same community in the Pass. An additional 25.8% said that over half of their closest friends lived in the same community as they did.

The proportion of friends living in the same community did not differ among the various areas within the Pass, nor was it significantly related to any other of the independent variables.

Responses to the questions of how often the respondent saw his/her closest friend are given in Table VI - 17.

Table VI - 17

Responses to:

"How Often do you see your Closest Friend?"

Frequency	N	%
At Least Once a Day	121	30.3
2 or 3 Times a Week	71	17.8
Once a Week	93	23.3
One to Three Times a Month	56	14.0
Less Than Once a Month	27	6.8
No Close Friends/or No Response	32	8.0
TOTAL	400	100.2

The data show that most respondents, (71.4%) saw their closest friend at least once a week - 30.3% said they saw their closest friend at least once a day.

The frequency with which respondents saw their closest friends did not differ among the various communities within the Pass. There was, however, a significant relationship with sex of respondents: See Table VI - 18.

Frequency of Seeing Best Friend, by Sex of Respondent

	Frequency of Seeing Friend								
	At Least Once a day		2 - 3 times per week		2 - 3 times per month		Once a Month or less		Total
Sex	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Male	63	37.5	27	16.1	43	25.6	35	20.8	168
Female	58	29.0	44	22.0	68	34.0	30	15.0	200
TOTAL	121	32.9	71	19.3	111	30.2	65	17.7	368

$(P < .06)$

The data show that male respondents were more likely than female to say that they saw their closest friend every day, (37.5% vs. 29.0%), but they were also more likely to say that they only saw their best friends once a month or less, (20.8% of the men vs. 15.0% of the women). Women were more likely to see their friends occassionally -- 2 or 3 times per week, or 2 or 3 times per month - than were men.

There was an inverse relationship between age and the frequency with which respondents saw their best friends. This is shown in Table VI - 19.

Table VI - 19

Frequency of Seeing Best Friend, by Age of Respondent

Frequency of Seeing Friend

Age	At least Once/day N	At least Once/day %	2-3 times per week N	2-3 times per week %	2-3 times per month N	2-3 times per month %	Once a month or less N	Once a month or less %	Total
Under 36	39	42.4	16	17.4	29	31.5	8	8.7	92
36 to 55	47	28.3	36	21.7	54	32.5	29	17.5	166
Over 55	33	30.6	19	17.6	28	25.9	28	25.9	108
TOTAL	119	32.5	71	19.4	111	30.3	65	17.8	366

($P < .04$)

The data show that the youngest age group had the largest proportion who reported seeing their closest friend at least once a day, (42.4%). As age increased, the proportion of respondents who said that they saw their closest friend just once a month or less increased from 8.7% of those under 36 to 17.5% of those 36 to 55 and 25.9% of those over 55.

There was a significant relationship between marital status and frequency with which the respondent was his/her closest friend: See Table VI - 20.

Table VI - 20

Frequency of Seeing Best Friend, by Marital Status of Respondent

	Frequency of Seeing Friend								
	At least Once a day		2-3 times per week		2-3 times per month		Once a month or less		Total
Marital Status	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Married	86	29.6	59	20.3	90	30.9	56	19.2	291
Non-Married	35	45.5	12	15.6	21	27.3	9	11.7	77
TOTAL	121	32.9	71	19.3	111	30.2	65	17.7	368

(P < .10)

The data show that non-married respondents were slightly more likely to see their closest friend more often than were married respondents. While 45.5% of the non-married members of the sample said that they saw their best friend at least once a day, just 29.6% of the married respondents said this. Conversely, 19.2% of the married respondents said that they saw their best friend once a month or less, but just 11.7% of the non-married respondents said the same.

There were no significant differences among members of different ethnic groups with respect to the frequency with which they saw their best friend, nor was any relationship with generation or education of respondent observed. There was, however, a significant relationship between occupation and the frequency with which the respondents saw their closest friend: see Table VI - 21.

Table VI - 21

Frequency of Seeing Best Friend, by Occupation of Respondent

	Frequency of Seeing Friend								
	At least once a day		2-3 times per day		2-3 times per month		Once a month or less		Total
Occupation	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Hollingshead 1 - 4	10	25.0	11	27.5	7	17.5	12	30.0	40
Hollingshead 5 & 6	23	38.3	14	23.3	16	26.7	7	11.7	60
Hollingshead 7 & Not Working	39	37.9	14	13.6	27	26.2	23	22.3	103
Housewives	49	29.7	32	19.4	61	37.0	23	13.9	165
TOTAL	121	32.9	71	19.3	111	30.2	65	17.7	368

(P <.05)

The data show that individuals whose occupations fell into the four highest Hollingshead categories were least likely to see their best friend once a day - just 25.0% said they saw their best friend this often, while over 35% of the other occupational levels said they did. Conversely, 30.0% of the respondents from Hollingshead categories 1 - 4 said they saw their best friend just once a month or less, but only 11.7% of the respondents from Hollingshead 5 & 6, and 22.3% of those from Hollingshead 7 or who were not currently working said this. Responses from housewives were quite similar to the average for the sample as a whole.

A significant relationship, which tends to support that found for occupation, was also found for income of respondents when the latter was cross-tabulated with the frequency with which members of the sample saw their best friend. This is shown in Table VI - 22.

Table VI - 22

Frequency of Seeing Best Friend, by Income of Respondent

	Frequency of Seeing Friend								
	At least once a day		2-3 times per week		2-3 times per month		Once a month or less		Total
Income	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Less than $2,000.00	29	35.4	18	22.0	15	18.3	20	24.4	82
$2,000.00 to $4,999.99	40	32.8	20	16.4	46	37.7	16	13.1	122
$5,000.00 to $7,999.99	33	34.7	18	18.9	27	28.4	17	17.9	95
$8,000.00 and more	5	15.2	8	24.2	14	42.4	6	18.2	33
TOTAL	107	32.2	64	19.3	102	30.7	59	17.8	332

(P < .07)

The data show that respondents who earned $8,000.00 or more were least likely to see their best friend every day - just 15.2% did so - and 42.4% of the same group said they saw their best friend 2-3 times per month. Respondents earning less then $2,000.00 were most likely to say they saw their best friend once a month or less (24.4%) and also most likely to say they saw them once a day (35.4%).

C. Anomie

The five item Srole Anomie Scale is scored simply by assigning a value of one to each item that is positively endorsed by the respondent - making the possible range of scores from zero (low) to five (high). The distribution of scores obtained for the Crowsnest sample is given in Table VI - 23.

Table VI - 23

Anomie Scores

Score	N	%
0	84	21.0
1	89	22.3
2	58	14.5
3	62	15.5
4	55	13.8
5	29	7.3
No Response	23	5.8
TOTAL	400	100.2

The table indicates that the total sample exhibited a fairly low degree of anomie, with over half, (57.8%), scoring 0, 1 or 2.

Anomie was significantly related to only two of the independent variables. It was not related to community, sex, age, marital status, ethnicity, generation, or occupation. The relationship obtained between anomie and education is shown in Table VI - 24.

Table VI - 24

Anomie Scores, by Education of Respondent

	Anomie Score						
	Low (0-2)		Medial (3)		High (4 or 5)		Total
Education	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Less than 7 years	24	42.1	10	17.5	23	40.4	57
7 - 9 years	48	45.3	25	23.6	33	31.1	106
10 or 11 years	36	46.8	17	22.1	24	31.2	77
12 years or more	38	73.1	10	19.2	4	7.7	52
TOTAL	146	50.0	62	21.2	84	28.8	292

($P < .005$)

The data clearly show an inverse relationship between education and anomie: among those respondents who had less than 7 years of education, 42.1% scored low on the anomie scale, and this proportion increased steadily with education to 73.1% of those with 12 years or more of education. Conversely, among respondents with less than 7 years of education, 40.4% scored high, but this proportion decreased steadily to 7.7% of the best educated group.

The relationship between income and anomie score reinforces that obtained for education, as can be seen in Table VI - 25.

Table VI - 25

Anomie Scores, by Income of Respondent

	Anomie Score						
	Low (0-2)		Medial (3)		High (4 or 5)		Total
Income	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Less than $2,000.00	23	34.3	15	22.4	29	43.3	67
$2,000/$4,999.99	47	46.1	27	26.5	28	27.5	102
$5,000/$7,999.99	46	62.2	11	14.9	17	23.0	74
$8,000.00 or more	15	75.0	2	10.0	3	15.0	20
TOTAL	131	49.8	55	20.9	77	29.3	263

(P <.004)

The data show that there was again an inverse relationship. As income increased from less than $2,000.00 to $8,000.00 and more, the proportion of respondents within each income bracket scoring low on the anomie scale increased steadily from 34.3% to 75.0%. There was a corresponding decrease in the proportion of respondents scoring high - from 43.3% of those who earned less than $2,000.00 to 15.0% of those who earned $8,000.00 or more.

Anomie scores were cross-tabulated with the responses to the questions about friends and relatives. Two significant inverse relationships resulted with number of friends and frequency of seeing relatives. Table VI - 26 shows the relationship between score on the anomie scale and the number of friends a respondent said he had.

Table VI - 26

Number of Close Friends, by Anomie Score

Anomie	None N	None %	1 to 4 N	1 to 4 %	5 to 10 N	5 to 10 %	11 or more N	11 or more %	Total
Low (0-2)	8	4.8	38	22.8	62	37.1	59	35.3	167
Medial (3)	12	10.7	25	22.3	39	34.8	36	32.1	112
High (4 & 5)	15	17.9	17	20.2	23	27.4	29	34.5	84
TOTAL	35	9.6	80	22.0	124	34.2	124	34.2	363

(P < .07)

The data show that as anomie scores increased from low to high, the proportion of respondents reporting that they had no close friends also increased - from 4.8% to 17.9%.

The relationship between anomie score and the frequency with which the respondent reported seeing his relatives is given in Table VI - 27.

Table VI - 27

Frequency of Seeing Relatives, by Anomie Score

Anomie Score	Once every day or two N	Once every day or two %	About once a week N	About once a week %	Once a month or less N	Once a month or less %	Total
Low (0-2)	53	43.8	59	48.8	9	7.4	121
Medial (3)	44	50.6	28	32.2	15	17.2	87
High (4 & 5)	25	43.9	21	36.8	11	19.3	57
TOTAL	122	46.0	108	40.8	35	13.2	265

(P <.05)

The data show that just 7.4% of the respondents who scored low on the anomie scale said that they only saw their relatives once a month or less, but that this proportion increased with increasing anomie scores to 19.3% for those who scored high. About the same proportion of respondents from each level of anomie reported seeing their relatives more often than this.

SUMMARY

VI. Social Involvements

This chapter has been concerned with the social involvements of the residents of the Crowsnest Pass Area.

Three general indices of social involvement were employed: opportunity for involvement, degree of involvement and anomie scores. Opportunity for involvement was assessed in terms of number of relatives and number of friends living in the area. Degree of involvement was assessed by the number of reported contacts the respondent had with his relatives and with his friends. The Anomie Scale, as described previously, is an index of perceived social isolation, lack of involvement in one's social sphere, and degree of generalized despair.

The independent variables which were cross-tabulated with these indices are the same as those used throughout the present study: sex, age, community, ethnicity, marital status, occupation, income, generation, and level of education.

Opportunity for involvement. An examination of the number of relatives respondents reported living in the area suggests a bi-polar distribution of long established families and relatively new families, with the long established families being the majority, i.e., most respondents indicated a large number of relatives living in the Pass.

The number of respondents reporting a large number of relatives in their area was related to community of residence. Residents of Blairmore and Frank usually reported more relatives in the area than did respondents in the other areas. Respondents in I.D. 10 reported fewest relatives.

The number of relatives reported living in the Pass did not differ with sex of the respondent, but was significantly related to age. The relationship between age, as indexed separately by age and generation of respondent, and number of reported relatives in the area was a curvilinear one. Those respondents in the medial age group reported having the most relatives living in the Pass. The number of relatives living in the Pass did not differ among respondents from different marital statuses.

In terms of ethnicity, the data show that Canadian born respondents were most likely to have relatives in the area: Slavic respondents were least likely to have relatives in the area.

Three independent variables which index various aspects of social class are occupation, level of education and income of the respondent. Education and occupation both yielded curvilinear relationships with repsect to the number of relatives the respondent reported living in the area. Respondents with a junior high education and/or an occupation falling within the Hollingshead categories 5 and 6 reported most relatives living in the area.

The relationship between income of respondent and number of relatives living in the Pass was a direct one: the higher the reported income, the greater number of relatives in the area reported.

An examination of the number of friends respondents reported having in the area suggests that the majority of the respondents had 5 or more.

Number of friends did not differ among the various communities within the Pass. However, there was a significant relationship with sex, with males reporting more friends than females.

There was also a significant relationship between age and number of friends. Older respondents reported having more friends than did younger respondents. Number of friends was not related to generation of respondent.

Number of friends reported was related to marital status. The Crowsnest data showed that separated and divorced respondents had fewer friends than did other respondents.

The reported number of friends varied significantly with the birthplace of respondents. Slavic respondents reported having the most friends, while the other categories were more or less equal.

Number of friends reported was inversely related to two of the indices of social class, education and occupation. Respondents with high levels of education or high levels of occupation reported fewer friends than did those reporting lower levels.

Degree of Involvement. Most of the respondents reported seeing their relatives at least once a week. There were however, no significant relationships between the frequency with which respondents saw their relatives and any of the independent variables.

Similarily most of the respondents reported seeing their friends at least once a week.

The frequency with which respondents saw their friends did not differ among the various communities; it was, however, related to sex of respondent. Males were more likely to see their friends either very often or very seldom; whereas women were more likely to see their friends occasionally.

There was an inverse relationship between age and the frequency with which respondents saw their best friends, with the younger respondents seeing their friends more often. There was no relationship noted between seeing friends and generation of respondent.

There was a significant relationship between marital status and frequency with which the respondent saw his/her closest friend. Non-married respondents were slightly more likely to see their closest friends more often than were married respondents.

There were no significant differences among members of different ethnic groups with respect to the reported frequency with which they saw their best friends.

Two of the indices of social class, occupation and income, were related to the frequency the respondents reported seeing their best friends. Respondents in the higher categories of income and occupation reported seeing their best friends less often than those in the lower categories.

Anomie. In general, respondents in the Crowsnest Pass area exhibited a fairly low degree of anomie. Anomie scores were related to only two of the independent variables: both being indices of social class, education and income.

The data clearly showed an inverse relationship between education and income, and anomie. Respondents in lower education or income categories exhibited higher anomie scores than did those in the higher categories.

Anomie scores were cross-tabulated with the responses to the questions about friends and relatives. Two significant inverse relationships emerged: anomie as related to number of friends a respondent reported having, and to the frequency with which he reported seeing his relatives.

As anomie scores increased, the frequency with which the respondent reported seeing his relatives decreased; similarly, as anomie scores increased the number of close friends reported by the respondent decreased.

CHAPTER VII

LEISURE TIME USAGE AND AVAILABILITY

It is particularly difficult to obtain an accurate index of the amount of time an individual has at his discretion to pursue non-work activities. Chapter IV outlined the work involvements of the Crowsnest Pass residents who were interviewed for this survey, and Chapter V dealt with non-work time commitments such as for voluntary organizations and church activities. The present chapter presents the information available on leisure time availability from 2 different indices.

Item 40 on the interview schedule, presented a list of activities and asked respondents to indicate the number of hours they spent per month at each of them. A differentiation was made in terms of a summer vs. winter dimension. The list of activities was initially drawn up on the basis of interviewing done in coal mining towns around Drumheller and was used in the pretesting of the Crowsnest schedule.[1] A revised list, based on the original, but revised as needed on the basis of responses obtained during pretest interviews, was constructed which also allowed the respondents to name activities not included on the list. As an index of the amount of leisure time respondents had at their disposal, the number of hours for all activities was totalled both for summer and for winter. As pointed out in Chapter III, data so generated cannot be viewed as valid and reliable indications of the actual amounts of discretionary time available to each respondent, but rather as relative indices of such time. Such data are seen as adequate for the purpose of ranking the study sample members in terms of the amount of discretionary time available to them.

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[1] David Turner, Community Opportunity Assessment, Appendix B - The Drumheller Valley; Human Resources Research and Development, Executive Council, Government of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta, March, 1967.

A second index of available time was obtained by asking the direct question: "How much free time a week do you usually have in summer? In winter?" Here again, the total leisure hours reported in response to these questions was differentiated for summer and winter. A relaxed additional measure was obtained specifically from housewives. They were asked: "How many hours are there between the bedtime of children under 12 years of age and your bedtime during the school year?", and (if their children were all in school), "How many hours during the school day are you completely free to do as you like?"

The results obtained using the first index, based on a summation of total leisure time usage, are presented in Section A of this chapter. Section B will present information on the second index, reported available time.

A. Leisure Time, Based On Usage

In this section, we shall discuss leisure time available in winter first, and time available in summer, thereafter.

1. Winter

The distribution of reported hours per month devoted to leisure activities in the winter is given in Table VII - I.

Table VII - I

Amount of Time Spent In Leisure Activities

In Winter

Hours per month	Number	Percent
Less than 51	5	1.3
51 to 125	51	12.8
126 to 200	112	28.0
201 to 275	100	25.0
276 to 350	57	14.2
351 to 425	29	7.3
More than 425	37	9.3
No response	9	2.3
TOTAL	400	100.2

From Table VII - I it is evident that a majority of the sample (53.0%) reported spending between 126 and 275 hours per month in leisure activities in winter. Less than this amount was reported by 14.1%, and 30.8% reported more than this amount.

The amount of time spent in leisure activities in winter did not differ significantly among the four communities. It did, however, differ between the sexes: See Table VII - 2.

Table VII - 2

Leisure Time Availability In Winter By Sex

Hours Per Month

x	Less than 126		126 - 200		201 - 275		276 - 425		Over 425		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
le	29	16.5	61	34.7	45	25.6	30	17.0	11	6.2	176
male	27	12.5	52	24.1	55	25.5	56	25.9	26	12.0	216
TAL	56	14.3	113	28.8	100	25.5	86	21.9	37	9.4	392

(P <.02)

The data show that females spent more time in winter leisure activities than males did - 37.9% reported over 275 hours, while only 23.2% of the males reported this much. Over half of the males, 51.2%, reported 200 hours or less, while only 36.6% of the females reported this little.

There was no significant relationship between number of hours spent in leisure activities per month in winter and age of respondent, nor with marital status, ethnicity, generation or education. There was a statistically significant relationship (P <.001) between occupation and number of hours spent in leisure activities in winter. Housewives and unemployed persons tended to report a greater involvement than did gainfully employed respondents. There were no differences between various occupational levels of the latter group, however.

Total income was not significantly related to the amount of time spent in winter leisure activities.

2. Summer

The total number of hours spent in leisure activities in the summer is given in Table VII - 3.

Table VII - 3

Hours Per Month Spent In Leisure Activities In Summer

Hours per month	Number	Percent
Less than 51	4	1.0
51 to 125	41	10.3
126 to 200	87	21.8
201 to 275	90	22.5
276 to 350	84	21.0
351 to 425	36	9.0
Over 425	48	12.0
No response	10	2.5
TOTAL	400	100.1

Table VII - 3 shows that a greater amount of time was devoted to summer leisure activities than was to winter. While a majority, 55.6%, still reported fewer than 276 hours, a substantial proportion of respondents, 21.0%, reported more than this amount.

The total amount of time spent in leisure activities per month in summer did not differ significantly with the area within the Pass in which the respondent lived.

Table VII - 4 shows the relationship between sex and time in summer leisure activities.

Table VII - 4

Time Spent In Leisure Activities In Summer By Sex Of Respondent

	Hours Per Month										
	Less than 126		126 - 200		201 - 275		276 - 350		Over 350		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
e	20	11.4	51	29.1	42	24.0	44	25.1	18	10.3	175
ale	25	11.6	36	16.7	49	22.7	76	35.2	30	13.9	216
AL	45	11.5	87	22.3	91	23.3	120	30.7	49	12.3	391

(P <.02)

The data show that males reported spending fewer hours per month in leisure activities in the summer than did females. Approximately the same proportion (11.4% and 11.6% respectively) reported less than 126 hours, but 29.1% of the males reported only 126 - 200 hours, while only 16.7% of the females reported this few. On the other hand, 49.1% of the females and just 35.4% of the males reported over 275 hours.

There was no significant relationship between age and number of hours spent in leisure activities in summer, nor were there any relationships between number of hours and marital status, ethnicity, generation or education. The same type of relationship with occupation, as was found for winter, was found for summer - i.e. - statistically, it was highly significant (P <.001) but there was no pattern to the data obtained. There was no relationship between income and number of hours spent in leisure activities in summer.

B. Reported Leisure Time

1. Winter

The distribution of reported hours per week available for leisure activities in the winter is given in Table VII - 5.

Table VII - 5

Reported Leisure Time In Winter

Leisure Time	Number	Percent
Less than 8 hours	38	9.5
9 to 26 hours	81	20.3
27 to 39 hours	56	14.0
Over 40 hours	75	18.8
No response	150	37.5
TOTAL	400	100.1

From Table VII - 5, it is evident that a substantial number of interviews (37.5%) gave no response to the question. The data from those who did respond suggest a relatively even distribution, with the exception that a slightly smaller proportion (9.5%) reported 8 hours or less free time per week.

The amount of free time available in winter differed significantly among the four communities: See Table VII - 6.

Table VII - 6

Reported Free Time In Winter By Community

mmunity	8 hours or less		9 to 26 hours		27 to 39 hours		40 hours or more		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
llevue	7	13.0	16	29.6	12	22.2	19	35.2	54
airmore Frank	15	20.0	29	38.7	10	13.3	21	28.0	75
leman	14	16.7	22	26.2	28	33.3	20	23.8	84
. 10	2	5.4	14	37.8	6	16.2	15	10.5	37
AL	38	15.2	81	32.4	56	22.4	75	30.0	250

Hours Per Week

(P <.05)

The data show that three of the communities: (Bellevue, Blairmore - Frank, and I.D. 10) exhibited a bi-polar distribution with most of the respondents reporting either 9 to 26 hours, or 40 or more hours of free time per week. For Bellevue and I.D. 10, the largest number of residents indicated that they had more than 40 hours per week (32.2% and 40.5% respectively), with the next largest number reporting 9 to 26 hours (29.6% and 37.8% respectively). In the Blairmore - Frank area, the trend was reversed, with the largest number reporting 9 to 26 hours (38.7%), and the next largest number reporting 40 or more hours (28.0%). Coleman did not exhibit the bi-polar distribution: the greatest number of respondents in this area reported 27 to 39 hours per week. With the exception of Blairmore - Frank, the smallest number of respondents reported 8 or fewer hours per week: Bellevue - 13.0%, Coleman - 16.7%, and I.D. 10 - 5.4%. In the Blairmore - Frank area, fewer respondents reported 27 to 39 hours than reported either more or less than this amount.

The amount of free time available in winter was also significantly related to sex of respondent. Table VII - 7 shows this relationship.

Table VII - 7

Reported Free Time In Winter By Sex Of Respondent

	Hours Per Week								
Sex	8 hours or less		9 to 26 hours		27 to 39 hours		40 hours or more		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Male	13	9.4	51	36.7	29	20.9	46	33.1	139
Female	25	22.5	39	27.0	27	24.3	29	26.1	111
TOTAL	38	15.2	81	32.4	56	22.4	75	30.0	250

$(P < .02)$

The data show that males exhibited a bi-polar distribution with a large number of respondents reporting either 9 to 26 or 40 or more hours of free time per week (36.7% and 33.1% respectively) and a smaller number reported 8 hours or less (9.4%). On the other hand, the data for females suggest a rather even distribution.

The relationship between amount of free time reported in winter and age was direct: See Table VII - 8.

Table VII - 7

Reported Free Time In Winter By Sex Of Respondent

Hours Per Week

8 hours or less		9 to 26 hours		27 to 39 hours		40 hours or more		Total
N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
13	9.4	51	36.7	29	20.9	46	33.1	139
25	22.5	30	27.0	27	24.3	29	26.1	111
38	15.2	81	32.4	56	22.4	75	30.0	250

(P .02)

The data show that males exhibited a bi-polar distribution with number of respondents reporting either 9 to 26 or 40 or more hours per week (36.7% and 33.1% respectively) and a smaller number reporting 8 or less (9.4%). On the other hand, the data for females suggest a rather different distribution.

The relationship between amount of free time reported in winter as direct: See Table VII - 8.

Table VII - 8

Reported Free Time In Winter By Age Of Respondent

Age	8 hours or less		9 to 26 hours		27 to 39 hours		40 hours or more		Total
	Hours Per Week								
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Under 36	15	22.7	22	33.3	14	21.2	15	22.7	66
36 to 55	17	14.4	49	41.5	27	22.9	25	21.2	118
Over 55	6	9.1	10	15.2	15	22.7	35	53.0	66
TOTAL	38	15.2	81	32.4	56	22.4	75	30.0	250

(P <.001)

It is evident that the largest proportion of respondents under the age of 55 reported having 9 to 26 hours of free time per week in the winter; a majority (53.0%) of respondents over the age of 55 reported having 40 or more hours of free time. A notably smaller proportion of respondents over 55 years of age than of respondents younger than this reported from 9 to 26 hours of free time per week. This is accompanied by a corresponding increase in the proportion of respondents over 55 reporting 40 hours or more.

Table VII - 9 shows the highly significant relationship between amount of reported leisure time in winter and ethnicity.

Table VII - 9

Reported Free Time In Winter By Ethnicity

Ethnicity	8 hours or less		9 to 26 hours		27 to 39 hours		40 hours or more		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Canadian	26	15.9	68	41.5	35	21.3	35	21.3	164
British Isles, U.S., White Commonwealth	3	12.0	3	12.0	3	12.0	16	64.0	25
Slavic	3	9.7	5	16.1	7	22.6	16	51.6	31
Other European	5	17.2	5	17.2	11	37.9	8	27.6	29
TOTAL	37	14.9	81	32.5	56	22.5	75	30.1	249

(P <.001)

The data show that 41.5% of Canadian born respondents (more than twice as great a proportion as for any other ethnic category) reported having 9 to 26 hours of free time per week. Respondents of European origin reported more free time than did Canadian born: 37.9% reported between 27 and 39 hours free time per week, and 27.6% reported 40 or more hours. Those of British, United States, or White Commonwealth ethnicity reported most free time with the majority of respondents in each group indicating that they had 40 or more hours of free time per week (64.0% and 51.6% respectively).

The relationship between amount of time in winter and generation of respondent was also highly significant. This data is given in Table VII - 10.

Table VII - 10

Reported Free Time In Winter By Generation

Generation	8 hours or less		9 to 26 hours		27 to 39 hours		40 hours or more		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
First	9	11.4	12	15.2	21	26.6	37	46.8	79
Second	15	14.9	48	47.5	22	21.8	16	15.8	101
Third or more	11	20.8	18	34.0	9	17.0	15	28.3	53
TOTAL	35	15.0	78	33.5	52	22.3	68	29.2	233

Hours Per Week

(P <.001)

The data show an inverse relationship between generation and amount of reported free time in winter. The distribution of responses made by first generation respondents is skewed to the right with nearly half (46.8%) of the respondents reporting 40 or more hours free time per week in the winter. This differs from the second generation respondents whose responses yield a distribution slightly skewed to the left - with nearly half (47.5%) reporting only 9 to 26 hours of free time. Responses of individuals who were third generation or more were more evenly distributed, with a majority reporting 26 or fewer hours (34.0% reported 9 to 26 hours and 20.8% reported 9 or fewer hours). Education of respondent was not significantly related to reported free time in winter.

There was a significant inverse relationship between amount of free time in winter and occupation of respondent: See Table VII - II.

Table VII - II

Reported Free Time In Winter By Occupation

Hours Per Week

cupation	8 hours or less		9 to 26 hours		27 to 39 hours		40 hours or more		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
llingshead 1 - 4	5	14.7	16	47.1	9	26.5	4	11.8	34
llingshead 5 & 6	9	14.7	34	55.7	10	16.4	8	13.1	61
llingshead 7 & t working	5	7.0	16	22,5	15	21.1	35	49.3	71
usewives	14	22.6	15	17.8	22	26.2	28	33.3	84
TAL	38	15.2	81	32.4	56	22.4	75	30.0	250

(P <.001)

The data show that approximately one-half of the respondents in Hollingshead categories 1 through 6 indicated that they had 9 to 26 hours of free time per week in the winter: 47.1% in categories 1 - 4 and 55.7% in categories 5 & 6. Nearly one-half of the respondents (49.3%) in category 7 or who were not currently working indicated that they had 40 or more hours of free time per week. Housewives yielded a relatively flat distribution of responses with the largest number indicating that they had 40 hours or more of free time per week.

There was an inverse relationship between income and number of reported hours of free time per week: See Table VII - 12.

Table VII - I2

Reported Free Time In Winter By Income Of Respondent

Hours Per Week

me	8 hours or less		9 to 26 hours		27 to 39 hours		40 hours or more		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
than $2,000.00	4	7.8	4	7.8	17	32.3	26	51.0	51
00.00 - 99.99	9	10.1	38	42.7	14	15.7	28	31.5	89
00.00 - 99.99	13	19.7	25	37.9	17	25.8	11	16.7	66
00.00 or more	6	30.0	5	25.0	4	20.0	5	25.0	20
L	32	14.2	72	31.9	52	23.0	70	31.0	226

($P < .001$)

The data show that the distribution of responses from those respondents who earned $2,000.00 or less per year was steeply skewed to the right, with the majority of respondents (51.0%) indicating more than 40 hours of free time per week, and a large number (33.3%) indicating 27 to 39 per week. Responses from those earning $2,000.00 to $4,999.99 yielded a bi-polar distribution with the largest number of respondents indicating either 9 to 26 hours (42.7%) or 40 or more hours (31.5%). Data from those individuals earning $5,000.00 to $7,999.99 yielded a near normal distribution with the largest numbers indicating 9 to 26 hours and 26 to 39 hours (37.9% and 25.8% respectively). Responses from individuals earning $8,000.00 or more yielded a relatively flat distribution, with a higher number (30.0%) indicating less than 8 hours free time than was evident for any of the other income brackets.

2. Summer

The distribution of reported hours per week available for leisure activities in the summer is given in Table VII - 13.

Table VII - 13

Reported Leisure Time In Summer

Leisure Time	N	%
Less than 8 hours	37	9.3
9 to 26 hours	79	19.7
27 to 39 hours	53	13.2
40 hours or more	84	21.0
No response	147	36.8
TOTAL	400	100.0

As with the information gained for reported leisure time in winter, a substantial proportion of the sample did not respond to the question. The distribution of responses obtained closely parallels that obtained for winter - respondents were fairly evenly distributed along the continuum, with just slightly fewer reporting less than 8 hours per week than reporting each amount greater than this.

The amount of reported free time in summer differed significantly (P <.03) among the four communities. The relationship was very similar to that obtained for winter: respondents from Bellevue, Blairmore - Frank, and I.D. 10, tended to report both 9 to 26 hours and 40 or more hours more frequently than other amounts, and Coleman respondents tended to report 27 to 39 hours, or 40 or more hours more frequently than lesser amounts.

There was a highly significant relationship between sex of respondent and amount of free time reported for the summer. This is shown in Table VII - 14.

Table VII - 14

Reported Free Time In Summer By Sex Of Respondent

Hours Per Week

Sex	8 hours or less		9 to 26 hours		27 to 39 hours		40 hours or more		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Male	12	8.6	53	38.1	26	18.7	48	34.5	139
Female	25	21.9	26	22.8	27	23.7	36	31.6	114
TOTAL	37	14.6	79	31.2	53	20.9	84	33.2	253

(P <.005)

The data show that men exhibited a bi-polar distribution with most respondents saying that they had either 9 to 26 hours or 40 or more hours per week free for leisure activities (38.1% and 34.5% respectively). The distribution of responses of the women was different in that increasing proportions reported larger amounts of time - that is, just 21.9% said they had 8 hours or less, and proportionately more said each amount to a high of 31.6% having 40 or more hours.

The amount of reported free time in summer was significantly related to age (P <.001) in almost exactly the same manner as for winter (see Table VII - 8). Ethnicity too showed almost exactly the same pattern in summer as in winter (P <.002). (See Table VII - 9).

There was an inverse relationship between reported free time in summer and generation of respondent, similar to that obtained from winter data. It was not as strong a relationship as is shown in Table VII - 15.

Table VII - 15

Reported Free Time In Summer By Generation

eration	8 hours or less		9 to 26 hours		27 to 39 hours		40 hours or more		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
st	10	12.7	14	17.7	18	22.8	37	46.8	79
ond	15	14.7	45	44.1	21	20.6	21	20.6	102
rd or more	10	18.2	17	30.9	10	18.2	18	32.7	55
AL	35	14.8	76	32.2	49	20.8	76	32.2	236

(P <.01)

The data show that again the first generation respondents were most likely to report 40 hours or more (46.8%), but the distribution was not as strongly skewed to the right as for winter. The responses of the second generation respondents was skewed to the left, but again it was slightly more even than for winter. Third generation respondents were almost equally divided between those who reported 26 hours or less (49.1%) and those who reported 27 hours or more (50.9%).

The amount of free time reported for summer did not differ significantly with level of education. There was a significant inverse relationship (P <.001) with occupation of respondent; again similar to that obtained for winter free time: See Table VII - 11.

There was a significant inverse relationship again with income, as is shown in Table VII - 16.

Table VII - 16

Reported Free Time In Summer By Income

e	Hours Per Week								Total
	8 hours or less		9 to 26 hours		27 to 39 hours		40 hours or more		
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
than 00.00	5	9.8	6	11.8	16	31.4	24	47.1	51
00.00 - 99.99	8	9.0	38	42.7	12	13.5	31	34.8	89
00.00 - 99.99	13	19.1	21	30.9	19	27.9	15	22.1	68
00.00 re	5	23.8	7	33.3	2	9.5	7	33.3	21
	31	13.5	72	31.4	49	21.4	77	33.6	229

(P <.001)

It is evident that respondents who earned less than $2,000.00 were again most likely to report having 40 hours or more of free time in the summer, although they were not so likely as for winter. Respondents who earned $5,000.00 to $7,999.99 reported having more free time per week in summer than in winter; 22.1% said they had 40 hours or more in summer, and 27.9% said that they had 27 to 39 hours; whereas for winter, just 16.7% said that they had 40 hours or more, and 25.8% said they had 27 to 39 hours.

C. Reported By Housewives

Female respondents were asked the question: "About how many hours a day are there between the bedtime of children under 12 years of age and your bedtime during the school year?" Table VII - 17 gives the distribution of responses obtained.

Table VII - 17

Free Time After Children Are In Bed

Reported By Housewives

Hours	Number	Percent
4 or more	19	8.6
3	35	15.9
2 or less	45	20.5
No response (no children)	121	55.0
TOTAL	220	100.0

It is evident from the data that a majority (55.0%) of the women in the sample did not have children under the age of 12 years, or did not respond to the question. Very few women (8.6%) said that they had 4 or more hours free after their children were in bed; 15.9% said that they had about three hours and 20.5% said that they had two hours or less.

The second question that was explicitly for housewives was: "Are your children all in school?", and, if the answer was positive: "How many hours during the school day are you completely free to do as you like?" Table VII - 18 gives the distribution of the responses obtained in this question.

Table VII - 18

Reported Free Time During The Day By Housewives With Children In School

Free Time	Number	Percent
10 hours or more	9	4.1
4 to 9 hours	17	7.7
3 hours	23	10.5
None	12	5.5
No response - no children, children not all at school	159	72.3
TOTAL	220	100.1

It is evident that almost three-quarters of the female respondents (72.3%) reported that they had no children or that they still had children at home during the day. Most of the women for whom the question was applicable reported that they had very little free time to do exactly as they wanted during the day; 16.0% out of 27.8% said that they had three hours or less.

SUMMARY

LEISURE TIME USAGE AND AVAILABILITY

This chapter has been concerned with the amount of time that an individual has at his or her discretion to pursue non-work activities. Two different indices of available leisure time were considered: amount of leisure time as indicated by time actually spent in leisure activities, and the respondent's estimate of the total number of leisure hours per week at his disposal. A differentiation was made between summer and winter.

Available Leisure As Indexed By Time Spent Pursuing Various Leisure Activities

As pointed out in the chapter, such data are adequate only for the purpose of ranking the respondents in terms of the amount of discretionary time available to them; they cannot be viewed as valid indications of actual amounts of discretionary time available.

(a) Winter

The majority of the sample reported spending between 126 and 275 hours per month in leisure.

The amount of time spent in leisure activities in winter did not differ significantly among the four communities. It did differ between the sexes: females spent more time in winter leisure activities than did males.

There was no significant relationship between number of hours spent in leisure activities per month in winter and age, generation, marital status or ethnicity of respondent. There was, however, a statistically significant relationship between occupation and number of hours spent in leisure activities in winter; housewives and unemployed persons tended to report a greater involvement than did gainfully employed respondents.

There was no relationship between education or income and the number of hours spent in leisure activities in winter.

(b) Summer

In general, the respondents reported a greater amount of time devoted to summer leisure activities than to winter activities.

As was the case for winter, the total amount of time spent in leisure activities per month in summer did not differ significantly with the area in which the respondent resided.

As was also the case for winter, females spent more time in summer leisure activities than did males.

Again there was no significant relationship between number of hours spent in leisure activities in summer and the age, generation, marital status or ethnicity of the respondent.

The same type of relationship with occupation was found for winter as was found for summer. As for winter, there was no relationship between education or income and the number of hours spent in leisure activities in summer.

Reported Leisure Time

(a) Winter

The data suggest a relatively even distribution of respondents indicating from 9 to over 40 hours of leisure time per week.

The amount of free time available in winter differed significantly among the four communities. In general, the residents of Bellevue and I.D. 10 reported more free time than did residents of the other areas. Residents of Blairmore and Frank reported the least amount of available free time.

The amount of free time available in winter was significantly related to sex of respondent. The data for the males exhibit a bi-polar distribution of responses: most respondents indicated either a medial or

large amount of free time. Data for females on the other hand, describe a relatively even distribution: approximately the same proportion of females indicated a small amount, a medial amount and a large amount of available free time.

The relationship between amount of free time reported in winter and age (as indexed by age and generation) was positive. The younger respondent (or 2nd or 3rd generation) reported less free time than the older respondent (1st generation).

There was a highly significant relationship between amount of reported leisure time in winter and ethnicity. Respondents of British, U.S., or White Commonwealth ethnicity reported the most free time; respondents of Canadian origin reported the least.

Two of the three independent variables being used as indices of social class were related to reported number of free hours. There was an inverse relationship between the occupation or income of the respondent and the number of free hours reported. Individuals higher in terms of income or the Hollingshead Scale of Social Position reported less free time than those in lower categories. Education of the respondent was not significantly related to the amount of reported free time in winter.

(b) Summer

In terms of the reported number of leisure hours available in summer, the distribution of responses closely parallelled that obtained for winter - respondents were fairly evenly distributed along the continuum from 9 to more than 40 free hours per week.

The amount of reported free time in summer differed significantly among the four communities. Most free time was reported by respondents residing in Coleman and Blairmore - Frank area.

There was a highly significant relationship between sex of respondent and amount of free time reported for the summer. As for winter, the data for males exhibit a bi-polar distribution of responses. Most males indicated either a medial or large amount of free time. Data for females, as was the case for winter, indicate a relatively even distribution.

Again, the relationship between amount of free time reported in winter and age, as indexed by age and generation, was positive. The younger respondent (or 2nd or 3rd generation) reported less free time than the older respondent (1st generation).

Ethnicity also showed almost exactly the same pattern in summer as in winter.

The inverse relationship between the occupation or income of the respondent and the number of free hours reported was also similar to that noted for winter. Again, there was no significant relationship between education and reported free time.

A related additional measure obtained specifically from housewives was their estimate of the number of hours free from parental obligations in which they could do as they liked. The indices were: time available after children are in bed, and if the children were in school, the free time available while children were in school. For both of these indices, most women reported having 3 hours or less.

CHAPTER VIII

CURRENT LEISURE ACTIVITIES

Respondents were shown a list of twenty activities and asked to indicate the average number of hours per week that they spent at each. The list included a wide range of activities -- from purely spectator activities such as going to movies and watching sporting events, to "sociable" activities such as visiting and going to a hotel to drink beer, to more active pastimes such as performing with a musical group or taking part in some sports activity. In addition, subjects were asked what other leisure time activities not included in the list they engaged in, and these were recorded in space provided in the schedule. From these data, information regarding the total number of activities mentioned, and also which specific activities the respondents took part in, was obtained. The specific activities were classified as 'most time consuming', 'least time consuming', or of medial time consumption.

The information presented in this chapter is organized under the following headings: Number of Activities, Specific Activities, Preferred Activities, and Patterns of Leisure.

A. Total Number of Reported Leisure Time Activities

The distribution of the number of activities in which respondents reported participating is found in Table VIII-1.

Table VIII - 1

Number Of Activities Participated In

Number of Activities	Number of Respondents	%
None	7	1.8
1 - 3	20	5.0
4 - 6	99	24.8
7 - 9	146	36.6
10 - 12	102	25.6
13 - 15	21	5.3
16 - 18	4	1.0
TOTAL	399	100.1

The distribution of data in Table VIII - 1 conforms to the typical bell-shaped curve. The modal number of activities, reported by over one-third of the respondents (36.6%), was 7 to 9. Only 7 per cent reported 3 activities or fewer, and only 6 per cent reported more than 12 activities.

The number of activities reported by respondents was significantly associated with all of the independent variables, with the exception only of community.

Sex was highly significantly associated with the number of activities reported by respondents, such that women mentioned more activities than men did. The relevant data are found in Table VIII-2.

Table VIII - 2

Relationship of Sex to Number of Activities

Sex	Number of Activities 0 - 6		7 - 9		10 - 18		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Male	67	37.2	69	38.3	44	24.4	180
Female	59	26.9	77	35.0	84	38.2	220
TOTAL	126	31.5	146	36.5	128	32.0	400

(P <.001)

A larger percentage of women than of men (38.2% vs. 24.4%) reported having from 10 to 18 activities, and a lower percentage (26.9% vs. 37.2% named from 0 to 6 activities.

There was a highly significant inverse relationship between age of respondent and number of activities: See Table VIII - 3.

Table VIII - 3

Number of Activities by Age of Respondent

Age	Number of Activities 0 - 6		7 - 9		10 - 18		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Under 36	9	9.2	40	40.8	49	50.0	98
36 - 55	40	22.3	76	42.2	64	35.6	180
Over 55	75	63.6	30	25.4	13	11.0	118
TOTAL	124	31.4	146	36.9	126	31.8	396

(P <.001)

The data show that younger respondents tended to list more activities than did older respondents: among those under 36 years of age, 50% named 10 to 18 activities while among those from 36 to 55, just 35.6% did so, and only 11.0% of the oldest group named this many. About two-thirds of the latter group, as compared with only 10 per cent of the youngest group, named no more than 6 activities.

Marital status was significantly associated with number of activities (P<.001). A larger percentage of married respondents named 10 - 18 activities (37.1% or 116) than did divorced, separated, or single respondents (17.9% or 7) or widowed respondents (10.6% or 5). Conversely, 61.7% (29) of of the widowed respondents reported 0 - 6 activities, whereas among the divorced, separated or single respondents, just 35.9% (14) reported this few, and among the married respondents just 26.2% (82) did so.

There was a highly significant relationship between ethnicity of respondent and number of activities engaged in (P<.001). Canadian born respondents showed the highest percentage of those who reported engaging in more than 6 activities (78.8% or 205). Other Europeans had the second highest percentage reporting over 6 activities (54.5% or 24), and less than half of the respondents born in the British Isles, the White Commonwealth or the United States (47.5% or 19) named more than 6 activities. Among respondents born in Slavic countries, 45.5% (25) reported more than 6 activities.

There was a highly significant relationship between generation of respondent and number of leisure activities (P<.001).

Over half (50.4% or 66) of first generation Canadians engaged in 6 or fewer activities; 25.4% (44) of second generation; 10.0% (5) of third generation; and 29.6% (8) of fourth or more generation Canadians said the same.

Proportions of each generation who said they engaged in 10 or more activities were 23.7% (31) of first generation; 32.4% (56) of second; 58.0% (29) of third; and 14.8% (4) of fourth or more generation Canadians.

There was a direct relationship between education of respondent and the number of activities reported as is shown in Table VIII - 4.

Table VIII - 4

Number of Activities by Education of Respondent

	Number of Activities						
ucation	0 - 6		7 - 9		10 - 18		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	
- 6 years	47	61.8	15	19.7	14	18.4	76
- 9 years	46	31.1	63	42.6	39	26.4	148
- 11 years	20	20.4	40	40.8	38	38.8	98
years or more	11	14.7	27	36.0	37	49.3	75
TOTAL	124	31.2	145	36.5	128	32.2	397

(P <.001)

Nearly half (49.3%) of the respondents with 12 or more years of education said they participated in 10 - 18 activities, whereas only 18.4% of those with less than 7 years named that many.

Occupation was significantly related to number of leisure activities (P <.001). Unemployed, retired, and non-working respondents had by far the highest percentage of any group naming fewer than 7 activities - 61.3% (46). Of the housewives, 23.4% (43) engaged in 6 or fewer activities, of Hollingshead 1 - 4 respondents, 23.8% (10) engaged in 6 or fewer; and 27.3% (27) of the Hollingshead 5 - 7 respondents said the same. Respondents whose occupations fell into the categories of Hollingshead 1 - 4 indicated the largest proportion (42.9% or 18) of those who engaged in 10 or more activities. Proportions of the other

occupational categories who reported engaging in 10 or more activities were 25.3% (25) of Hollingshead 5 - 7, 41.3% (76) of housewives, and 12.0% (9) of the unemployed or retired.

Income of respondent was also significantly correlated with number of activities engaged in ($P < .001$). Of respondents earning less than $2,000.00, 59.1% (52) said they engaged in 6 or fewer activities; 26.7% (36) of those earning between $2,000.00 and $4,999.99; 11.8% (12) of those earning between $5,000.00 and $7,999.99; and 18.2% (6) of those earning $8,000.00 or more said they engaged in 6 or fewer activities. The proportions of respondents who said they were engaged in 10 or more activities increased as income increased, from 13.6% (12) for those earning under $2,000.00, to 31.1% (42) for those earning between $2,000.00 and $4,999.99; to 45.1% (46) who earned $5,000.00 to $7,999.99; to 57.6% (19) who earned over 8,000.00.

SUMMARY

NUMBER OF ACTIVITIES

Section A

In this section information has been presented on the number of leisure activities in which respondents engaged.

The number of leisure activities engaged in was normally distributed across the Crowsnest population. The largest proportions of respondents were in the middle categories, while the remaining proportions became progressively smaller as the extreme categories were approached.

The number of activities reported by respondents was significantly related to all of the independent variables, except community. The following relationships were found between the index of number of activities and the significant variables.

For the variable of sex, women mentioned more activities than men. An inverse relationship was found between age and number of activities, i. e. younger respondents tended to list more activities than older respondents. For marital status, married respondents named more leisure activities than non-married respondents. For ethnicity, Canadian born respondents reported the largest number of activities, while respondents born in the British Isles, White Commonwealth, or the United States named the smallest number. A curvilinear relationship was found between generation and number of activities. The first generation respondents reported the smallest number of activities, while the third generation reported the largest, and the fourth or more generation reported a lower number than the third.

There was a direct relationship between education and number of activities. The most highly educated respondents reported the most activities, while the least educated reported the fewest. Occupation was significantly related to number of activities. Housewives reported more activities than all ranks of occu-

pation with the exception of higher occupations (Hollingshead 1 - 4). Aside from this variation, occupation was directly related to number of activities. The respondents in the highest occupations reported the most activities, while those in the lowest occupations and non-working categories reported the fewest leisure activities. Income was directly related to number of activities. Those respondents with the lowest income reported the smallest number of activities, while those with the highest incomes reported the most.

B. Specific Activities

The information gained through asking the respondents to indicate how much time they spent, on the average, at specified activities, was coded according to whether an activity was among the three activities which consumed the largest part of the respondent's leisure time, the three activities which consumed the smallest part of his leisure time, or if the respondent named more than six activities, those activities not included in either the most or the least categories were classified as filling a medial amount of leisure time. The distinction was made between summer and winter leisure. We shall first present information on winter activities and then on summer activities.

1. Winter Activities

Table VIII - 5

Specific Activities As Most, Medial or Least Time Consuming in the Winter

Activities	Time Consumption Most		Medial		Least		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Watching Television	279	69.8	40	10.0	36	9.0	355	88.8
Reading	161	40.3	78	19.5	79	19.8	318	79.5
Puttering Around House	155	38.8	44	11.0	74	18.5	273	68.3
Visiting	65	16.3	66	16.5	147	36.8	278	69.5
Sewing or Carpentry	51	12.8	43	10.8	84	21.0	178	44.5
Driving to a City or Town	37	9.3	48	12.0	64	16.0	149	37.3
Hobbies	25	6.3	17	4.3	30	7.5	72	18.0
Music	24	6.0	21	5.3	51	12.8	96	24.0
Pleasure Drives	23	5.8	32	8.0	41	10.3	96	24.0
Playing Cards	15	3.8	30	7.5	82	20.5	127	31.8
Drinking Beer	12	3.0	24	6.0	74	18.5	110	27.5
Sports	8	2.0	28	7.0	80	20.0	116	29.0

The data in table VIII - 5 show that watching television was mentioned as a leisure activity by 88.8% of the 400 Crowsnest respondents. Well over two-thirds (69.8%) of the respondents said television was a most time consuming activity. The second most popular activity, named by 79.5% of the respondents, was reading, and 40.3 said it was a most time consuming activity. Puttering around the house was mentioned by 68.3% of the total sample, and 38.8% said it was a most time consuming activity. Visiting was also mentioned by more than two-thirds of the sample (69.5%) as a time consuming activity, but only 16.3% said it was a most time consuming activity. All

other activities listed were mentioned as time consuming by less than half of the Crowsnest respondents.

The percentages used in the discussion of cross-tabulations of specific activities with the independent variables are relative to the number of respondents mentioning the activity rather than to the total number of respondents.

Of the respondents who watched television, 78.6% (279) said it was one of their 3 most time consuming activities, and 10.1% (36) said it was least time consuming. Watching television as a leisure activity was significantly correlated with only education of respondent, and not with any other variables.

There was an inverse relationship between education of respondent and the proportions who listed T. V. as a most time consuming activity in the winter ($P<.10$). Of respondents with less than 7 years of education, 81.2% (56) said it was a most time consuming activity; with 7 - 9 years, 80.6% (108) said it was; with 10 - 11 years, 78.7% (70) said it was; and with 12 or more years, 71.4% (45) said T. V. was a most time consuming activity. The proportions mentioning T. V. as a least time consuming activity varied slightly from the inverse relationship. Thirteen percent (9) of the respondents with less than 7 years of education said T. V. was a least time consuming activity; 6.0% (8) with 7 - 9 years; 7.9% (7) with 10 - 11 years said it was; and 19.0% (12) of those with 12 or more years mentioned T. V. as a least time consuming activity.

Reading as a leisure activity was mentioned by 79.5% (318) of the 400 Crowsnest respondents. Of those who mentioned reading, 50.6% (161) said it was a most time consuming activity, and 24.8% (79) said it was a least time consuming activity. This was significantly associated with education and occupation of respondent and no other variables. The relationship with education is

outlined in Table VIII - 6.

Table VIII - 6

Reading as a Time Consuming Activity by Education of Respondent

Education	Most N	Most %	Medial N	Medial %	Least N	Least %	Total
	Time Consumption						
0 - 6 years	20	46.5	4	9.3	19	44.2	43
7 - 9 years	61	50.0	27	22.1	34	27.9	122
10 - 11 years	37	44.0	26	31.0	21	25.0	84
12 or more years	43	62.3	21	30.4	5	7.2	69
TOTAL	161	50.6	78	24.5	79	24.8	318

(P < .001)

The data show an inverse relationship between education and proportions naming reading as a least time consuming activity. The proportions mentioning reading as a least time consuming activity decreased from 44.2% for respondents with less than 7 years education to 7.2% for those with 12 or more years. There was a larger proportion of respondents with 12 years or more of education who said reading was a most time consuming activity (62.3%) as compared to 50.0% of those with 7 - 9 years; 46.5% of those with 6 or fewer years; and 44.5% of those with 10 or 11 years.

There was a direct relationship between occupational status according to the Hollingshead scale and the proportion of respondents reporting reading to be a most time consuming activity. This is shown in Table VIII - 7.

Table VIII - 7

Reading as a Time Consuming Activity by Occupation

Occupation	Most Time Consuming N	Most Time Consuming %	Medial Time Consuming N	Medial Time Consuming %	Least Time Consuming N	Least Time Consuming %	Total
Hollingshead 1 & 2 and Hollingshead 3 & 4	24	72.7	7	21.2	2	6.1	33
Hollingshead 5 & 6	27	54.0	12	24.0	11	22.0	50
Hollingshead 7	13	48.1	9	33.3	5	18.5	27
Housewives	66	42.6	42	27.1	47	30.3	155
Retired or Unemployed	31	57.4	8	14.8	15	27.8	54
TOTAL	161	50.5	78	24.5	80	25.1	319

$P<.05$

The data show that retired and unemployed respondents had the second highest proportion of any group who said that reading was a most time consuming activity (57.4%), and housewives reported the smallest proportion (42.6%).

"Puttering Around the House" was mentioned as a leisure activity by 68.3% (273) of the 400 Crowsnest respondents, and of those 273, 56.8% (155) said it was a most time consuming activity, and 27.1% (74) said it was a least. This was significantly correlated with community of residence, sex, and occupation of respondent. The level of significance for the relationship of community with "puttering" was $P<.06$. Of respondents from Coleman, 68.4% (65) said it was a most time-consuming activity, and 16.8% (16) said it was a "least". Only 44.8% (39) of the Blairmore respondents said puttering around the house was a most time consuming activity, and 37.9% (33) from Blairmore said it was a "least". Of the respondents from Bellevue, 58.7% (27) said puttering was a most time consuming activity, and 26.1% (12) said it

it was a "least". Twenty four (53.3%) of the respondents from I. D. 10 mentioned puttering as a most time consuming activity and 28.9% (13) mentioned it as a least time consuming activity.

Women had a higher proportion than men naming puttering as a most time consuming activity (60.1%) or 92 for females as compared to 52.5% or 63 for males). Conversely, the proportion of men was greater than that of women mentioning puttering as a least time consuming activity (35.0% or 42 for males as compared to 20.9% or 32 for females).

The relationship of occupation to puttering around the house is outlined in Table VIII - 8.

Table VIII - 8

Puttering Around the House as a Time Consuming Activity by Occupation

	Time Consumption						
Occupation	Most		Medial		Least		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Hollingshead 1 - 4	9	36.0	8	32.0	8	32.0	25
Hollingshead 5 - 7	35	52.2	8	11.9	24	35.8	67
Housewives	84	64.1	22	16.8	25	19.1	131
Retired or Unemployed	27	54.0	6	12.0	17	34.0	50
TOTAL	155	56.8	44	16.1	74	27.1	273

$P<.05$

The data show that a significantly higher proportion of housewives (64.1%) mentioned puttering around the house as a most time consuming activity than did any other occupational group. Respondents whose occupations were class-

ified as Hollingshead 1-4 (i.e. higher executives, business managers, personnel administrators, and sales and clerical workers) reported the lowest percentage (36.0%) mentioning puttering as a most time consuming activity.

Visiting as a leisure activity was mentioned by 69.5% (278) of the 400 respondents and by 23.4% (65) of those as a most time consuming activity. This was significantly associated with sex, age, marital status, and occupation of respondent, and not with community, ethnicity, generation, education, and income.

Males reported a higher percentage than females who mentioned visiting as a most time consuming activity (33.9% or 41 as compared to 15.3% or 24 respectively). Conversely, females mentioned visiting more frequently than did males as a least time consuming activity (59.2% or 93 of the females as compared to 44.6% or 54 of the males) (P <.001).

Age was inversely related to visiting as a most time consuming activity, as illustrated by Table VIII - 9.

Table VIII - 9

Time Spent in Visiting

By Age of Respondent

Degree of Time Consumption

Age	Most		Medial		Least		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	
under 36	27	34.2	20	25.3	32	40.5	79
36-55	27	21.3	27	21.3	73	57.5	127
over 55	11	15.5	18	25.4	42	59.2	71
Total	65	23.5	65	23.5	147	53.1	277

(P <.03)

The data show that of the younger respondents a higher proportion said visiting was a most time consuming activity than of respondents over 36; 34.2% of those under 36 years of age said it was a most time consuming activity, while just 21.3% of those from 36 to 55, and 15.5% of those over 55 said the same.

Marital status has been divided into married and non-married, the latter including widowed, divorced, separated, and single, and a significant relationship with visiting as a most time consuming activity was found ($P < .01$). Non-married respondents reported larger proportions in both the 'most' and 'least' time consuming categories (27.6% or 16 and 62.1% or 36 respectively than did married respondents (22.3% or 49 and 50.5% or 111 respectively).

Occupation of respondent was inversely related to visiting as a most time consuming activity ($P < .02$). Of respondents whose occupations were classified as Hollingshead 1-4, 19.2% (5) mentioned visiting as a most time consuming activity, and 53.8% (14) said it was a 'least'. Of the skilled workers and machine operators, 40.5% (17) mentioned visiting as a most time consuming activity, and 38.1% (16) said it was a 'least'. Unskilled workers reported the largest proportion (41.7% or 10) who mentioned visiting as a most time consuming activity, and 50.0% (12) who said it was a 'least'. Housewives were least likely to say that visiting was a most time consuming activity (14.6% or 20), and most likely to say it was a 'least' (59.1% or 81). Of the retired or unemployed respondents, 26.5% (13) mentioned visiting as a most time consuming activity, and 49.0% (24) said it was a least time consuming activity.

Driving to a city or a town was mentioned as a leisure

activity by 37.3% (149) of the 400 Crowsnest respondents. Of these, 24.8% (37) said it was a most time consuming activity, and 43.0% (64) said it was a least time consuming activity. There was a significant curvilinear relationship with age ($P < .01$), a direct relationship with occupation ($P < .05$) of respondent and no significant relationships with community, sex, age, marital status, generation, ethnicity, education or income of respondent.

Table VIII - 10 illustrates the relationship with age.

Table VIII - 10

Driving To A City Or Town By Age

Age	Time Consumption						
	Most		Medial		Least		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	
under 36 years	12	23.5	16	31.4	23	45.1	51
36 - 55 years	24	31.6	28	36.8	24	31.6	76
over 55 years	1	4.5	4	18.2	17	77.3	22
TOTAL	37	24.8	48	32.2	64	43.0	149

($P < .01$)

Of respondents under 36 years of age, 23.5% mentioned driving to a city or town as a most time consuming activity, and 4.5% of those over 55 said the same. A larger proportion of respondents who were 36 to 55 years of age (31.6%) named it as a most time consuming activity. Driving to a city or a town was mentioned as a least time consuming activity by 77.3% of the respondents over 55.

There was a direct relationship between occupation and driving to a city or town as a time consuming activity. Of respondents whose occupations were classified as Hollingshead 1 - 4, 52.2% (12) mentioned driving to a city or town as a most time consuming activity, and 26.1% (6) said it was a 'least'. Of the skilled workers and machine operators (Hollingshead 5 and 6), 23.3% (7) said it was a 'most' and

43.3% (13) said it was a 'least'. Housewives reported 17.1% (12) who said driving was a most time consuming activity, and 42.9% (30) who said it was a 'least'. Of the unskilled, unemployed, and retired respondents, 23.1% (6) said driving to a city or town was a most time consuming activity, and 57.7% (15) said it was a least time consuming activity.

Hobbies were mentioned by 18.0% (72) of the total Crowsnest sample as a leisure activity, and by 35.2% (25) of those as a most time consuming activity and by 40.8% (29) of them as a 'least'. This was significantly correlated with sex, age, ethnicity, and generation of respondent, and not significantly related to community, marital status, occupation, education, or income of respondent. Significantly more females than males (37.7% or 23 vs. 18.2% or 2) said hobbies were a most time consuming activity (P <.10). Conversely, 72.7% (8) of the males and only 36.1% (22) of the females said hobbies were a least time consuming activity.

There was a direct relationship between age of respondent and the percentage listing hobbies as a most time consuming activity: see Table VIII - II.

Table VIII - II

Hobbies As A Time Consuming Activity By Age Of Respondent

	Time Consumption						
Age	Most		Medial		Least		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Under 36	3	18.8	7	43.8	6	37.5	16
36 - 55	12	33.3	9	25.0	15	41.7	36
over 55	10	52.6	1	5.3	8	42.1	19
TOTAL	25	35.2	17	23.9	29	40.8	71

(P <.08)

From Table VIII - II, it is evident that as age increased, there was a tendency for respondents to report that they spent a great

deal of time, or very little time in hobbies: only 5.3% of the respondents over 55 said hobbies were of medial time consumption.

Ethnicity was significantly correlated with hobbies as a most time consuming activity (P <.02), but because of the small numbers of respondents from European (7), Slavic (4), and Oriental (1) ethnic groups, it is difficult to make meaningful statements concerning them. Between the categories "Canadian", and "British or American", a noticeable difference appears. Only 22.9% (11) of the Canadian-born respondents said hobbies were a most time consuming activity, while 66.7% (8) of the British and American born respondents said the same. Conversely, Canadian-born respondents mentioning hobbies as a least time consuming activity were 52.1% (25), and British or American born were only 25.0% (3).

There was an inverse relationship between generation of respondent and hobbies as a most time consuming activity (P <.01). Of the first generation Canadians, 56.5% (13) said hobbies were a most time consuming activity, 32.3% (10) of second generation, and 12.5% (2) of third or more generation said the same.

Music was mentioned by 24.0% (96) of the total sample as a leisure activity. Of those, 25.0% (24) said music was a most time consuming activity, and 53.1% (51) said it was a 'least'.

Sex and education of respondent were both significantly correlated with music as a time consuming activity (P <.02 and P <.01 respectively), but community, age, marital status, ethnicity, generation, occupation, and income were not significantly related.

Of the females, 29.3% (22) said music was a most time consuming activity and 45.3% (34) said it was a least. Of the males, only 9.5% (2) said music was a most time consuming activity, and 81.0% (17)

said it was a 'least'.

There was a curvilinear relationship between education of respondent and music as a time consuming activity. Of respondents with less than 10 years of school, 13.9% (5) said music was a most time consuming activity; of those with 10 - 11 years, 37.5% (12) said it was a 'most'; and of those with 12 or more years, 25.0% (7) said it was a most time consuming activity. Proportions mentioning music as a least time consuming activity were 72.2% (26) for 0 - 9 years, 25.0% (8) for 10 - 11 years; and 60.7% (17) for 12 or more years.

Going for pleasure drives was mentioned by 24.0% (96) of the 400 respondents. Going for pleasure drives was statistically significantly related to marital status ($P <.01$) but because of the small numbers of respondents in the non-married categories, it is impossible to draw any meaningful conclusions. The same situation occurs with the cross-tabulation with occupation. A significant relationship was found ($P <.06$), but no meaningful information can be obtained due to the small number of respondents in some categories.

Playing cards was mentioned by 31.8% (127) of the total sample, with 12.4% (15) of those naming it as a most time consuming, and 63.6% (77) saying it was a 'least'.

There was a direct relationship between age of respondent and the proportion mentioning cards as a most time consuming activity, as illustrated by Table VIII - 12.

Table VIII - 12

Time Spent Card Playing, by Age

Age	Most Time Consuming		Medial Time Consuming		Least Time Consuming		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	
under 36	0	0.0	9	28.1	23	71.9	32
36 - 55	6	10.7	14	25.0	36	64.3	56
over 55	9	23.1	7	17.9	23	59.0	39
Total	15	11.8	30	23.6	82	64.6	127

Time Consuming Activity

$(P < .05)$

It is evident that none of the respondents under 36 said that playing cards was a most time consuming activity, while 23.1% of those over 55 said it was.

Non-married respondents had a higher proportion than married respondents (25.0% as compared to 8.7%) who said playing cards was a most time consuming activity, but the married respondents reported 28.8% in the medial group while non-married had only 4.2% $(P < .02)$.

A significant relationship was found with occupation as well $(P < .10)$ but the number of respondents in each category was too small to draw meaningful conclusions.

SUMMARY

SPECIFIC WINTER ACTIVITIES

Section B

In this section information has been presented on the specific leisure activities engaged in by Crowsnest residents during the winter.

The index used to determine the nature of the specific activities was the amount of time a respondent spent on each of twenty activities; amount of time was coded into the three categories of "most", "medial", and "least".

Responses to the index indicate that the most common leisure activities engaged in by the respondents were: watching television, reading, puttering around the house, visiting, sewing or carpentry, driving to a city or town, hobbies, music, pleasure drives, playing cards, drinking beer, and sports.

Cross-tabulations were based only on respondents who actually engaged in each activity, and not the total sample of 400. The following relationships were found between the amount of time spent on the above activities and the independent variable of sex, age, community, ethnicity, generation, education, occupation, and income.

There was an inverse relationship between education and the amount of time spent watching T.V. The most highly educated respondents spent the least time watching T.V. while the poorly educated respondents spent the most time watching T.V. There were no significant relationships between any of the other variables and the amount of time spent watching T.V.

SPECIFIC WINTER ACTIVITIES

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Responses to the index indicate that th[illegible] most common leisure activities engaged [illegible] by the respondents were: watching television, reading, puttering around the house, visiting, sewing or carpentry, driving to a city or town, hobbies, music, pleasure drives, playing cards, drinking beer, and sports.

Cross-tabulations were based only on respondents who actually engaged in each activity, and not the total sample [illegible] 400). The following relationships were found between the amount [illegible] time spent on the above activities and the independent variable [illegible] sex, age, [illegible], ethnicity, generation, education, occupation, and income.

There was an inverse relationship between education and [illegible] spent watching T.V. The most highly educated [illegible] T.V. while the poorly educated [illegible] ching T. [illegible]

[illegible]

The time respondents spent reading was significantly related to education and occupation. The most highly educated respondents spent the most time reading while the poorly educated respondents spent the least time reading. The respondents in the higher occupations spent more time reading than the respondents who were in the lower occupations. However, a variation in this relationship was found for the unemployed and retired. These respondents spent approximately the same amount of time reading as the respondents in the medial occupations (Hollingshead 5 and 6).

The time respondents spent on the activity of puttering around the house was significantly related to community, sex, and occupation. The majority of respondents in the communities of Coleman, Bellevue, and I.D. 10 spent more time on puttering around the house than the respondents in Blairmore.

Women were found to spend more time on the activity of "puttering" than men. The latter relationship is substantiated by that found between occupation and time spent "puttering". Respondents in the higher occupations reported less amount of time spent "puttering" than those in the lower occupation group.

The leisure activity of visiting was found to be significantly associated with sex, age, marital status, and occupation, but not with community, ethnicity, generation, education, and income. Males reported more time spent visiting than did females. This relationship was substantiated by that found between occupation and visiting. Housewives were found to report less time spent visiting than any of the other occupational groups. Aside from this variation, there was an inverse relationship between occupation and the leisure activity of visiting. Respondents in the higher occupations reported the least time spent

The time respondents spent reading was significantly [illegible] to education and occupation. The most highly educated respondents spent the most time reading while the poorly educated respondents spent the least time reading. The respondents in the higher occupations spent more time reading than the respondents who were in the lower occupa[illegible]. However, a variation in this relationship was found for the unemployed and retired. These respondents spent approximately the same amount of time reading as the respondents in the medial occupations (Hollingshead 5 and 6).

The time respondents spent on the activity [illegible] puttering around the house was significantly related to community, sex, and occupation. The majority of respondents in the communities of Coleman, Bellevue, and I.D. 10 spent more time on puttering around the house than the respondents in Blairmore.

Women were found to spend more time on the activity of "puttering" than men. The latter relationship is substantiated by the [illegible] found between occupation and time spent "puttering". Respondents in the higher occupations reported less amount of time spent "puttering" than those in the lower occupation group.

The leisure activity of visiting was found to be significantly associated with sex, age, marital status, and occupation, but not [illegible] community, ethnicity, generation, education, and income. Males [illegible] time spent [illegible] than did females. This relationship [illegible] visiting while those in the lower occupations reported the most time.

Age was found to be inversely related to visiting as a most time consuming activity. Younger respondents reported the most time spent visiting while older respondents reported the least.

Marital status was found significantly related to visiting time. The pattern of the relationships between married and non-married respondents suggests non-marrieds spent less time visiting than marrieds.

The leisure activity of driving to a city or town was found to have a curvilinear relationship with age and a direct relationship with occupation, but no significant relationships with community, sex, marital status, generation, ethnicity, education or income. Middle-aged respondents (36 - 55 years) reported the most time spent driving to a city or a town while young respondents (under 36) reported more time than older respondents. For occupation, the respondents in the higher occupations reported the most time driving to a city or town while those in the lower occupations reported the least amount of time.

The leisure activity of hobbies was significantly correlated with sex, age, ethnicity, and generation, but not with community, marital status, occupation, education, or income. Females reported more time spent on hobbies than males. Age was found to be directly related to the amount of time spent on hobbies. The younger respondents reported the least amount of time spent on hobbies while the older respondents reported the most. For ethnicity, the small number of respondents for this activity in some of the ethnic groups highlights the difference between the Canadian and British or American groups. The respondents of British and American origin reported more time spent on hobbies than did the respondents of Canadian origin. An inverse relationship was found between generation and time spent on hobbies. The first generation respondents reported the most time spent on hobbies while the third or more reported the least.

activity. Younger respondents reported the most visiting while older respondents reported the least [illegible]. Marital status was found significantly related to visiting. The pattern of the relationships between married and non-married respondents suggests non-marrieds spent less time visiting than marrieds.

The leisure activity of driving to a city or town was found to have a curvilinear relationship with age and a direct relationship to occupation, but no significant relationships with community, sex, marital status, generation, ethnicity, education or income. Middle-aged respondents (36 - 55 years) reported the most time spent driving to a city or a town while young respondents (under 36) reported more time than older respondents. For occupation, the respondents in the higher occupations reported the most time driving to a city or town while those in the lower occupations reported the least amount of time.

The leisure activity of hobbies was significantly related with sex, age, ethnicity, and generation, but not with community, marital status, occupation, education, or income. Females reported more [illegible] on hobbies than males. Age was found to be directly related to [illegible] of time spent on hobbies. The younger respondents reported [illegible] of time spent on hobbies while the older respondents [illegible]. For ethnicity, the small number of respondents for this [illegible]

[illegible] groups. The [illegible]

[illegible]

The leisure activity of music was found significantly correlated with sex and education, but not with community, age, marital status, ethnicity, generation, occupation, and income. For the variable of sex, females reported the most time spent on music while males reported the least. The relationship between music time and education was found to be curvilinear. Respondents with the smallest number of years of education reported the least amount of time spent on music while those with a medial number of years (10 - 11) reported the most time and those with the largest number of years reported less time than the respondents with a medial number of years of education.

The activity of driving for pleasure was not meaningfully related to any independent variable. Although statistically significant relationships were found between time spent driving for pleasure and marital status and occupation, the small number of respondents did not allow any meaningful conclusions about the data.

The leisure activity of card playing was found significantly correlated with age, marital status, and occupation. There was a direct relationship between age and time spent playing cards. The younger respondents spent the least time playing cards while the older respondents reported spending the most time. The distribution of proportions for the non-married and married respondents was such that a conclusion could not be justified. Also the relationship between occupation and card playing was not found meaningful because of the small number of respondents.

There was an insufficient number of respondents for both beer drinking and sports as leisure activities to make any statistical inferences.

2. Summer Activities

Table VIII - 13

Specific Activities As Most, Medial, Or Least Time Consuming In The Summer

Activities	Time Consumption Most		Medial		Least		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Watching Television	257	64.3	39	9.8	31	7.8	327	81.8
Reading	160	40.0	76	19.0	79	19.8	315	78.8
Puttering Around House	155	38.8	49	12.3	75	18.8	279	69.8
Gardening	136	34.0	62	15.5	43	10.8	241	60.3
Visiting	64	16.0	66	16.5	147	36.8	277	69.3
Sewing - Carpentry	49	12.3	40	10.0	81	20.3	170	42.5
Drive to City or Town	43	10.8	55	13.8	75	18.8	173	43.3
Pleasure Drives	41	10.3	63	15.8	94	23.5	198	49.5
Music	24	6.0	21	5.3	49	12.3	94	23.5
Hobbies	23	5.8	14	3.5	27	6.8	64	16.0
Playing Cards	14	3.5	24	6.0	66	16.5	104	26.0
Drinking Beer	13	3.3	23	5.8	72	18.0	108	27.0

The data in Table VIII - 13 show that watching television was mentioned as a leisure activity by 81.8% of the 400 Crowsnest respondents. Nearly two-thirds (64.3%) of the respondents said television was a most time consuming activity. Reading as a leisure activity was mentioned by 78.8% of the respondents, and as a most time consuming activity by 40.0%. Puttering around the house was mentioned by 69.8% of the sample as being time consuming, and by 38.8% as being a most time consuming activity. Gardening was a time consuming activity for 60.3% of the

sample, and for more than half of those (34.0%) it was a most time consuming activity. Visiting was also mentioned by a large proportion of the sample (69.3%) as being time consuming, but only 16.0% said it was a most time consuming activity. The other activities listed were mentioned by less than half of the sample as being time consuming.

Again the percentages used in the discussions of cross-tabulation of specific activities with the independent variables are relative to the number of respondents mentioning the activity, rather than to the total sample.

When marital status was cross-tabulated with watching T.V. as a leisure activity, a significant correlation was found (P <.10), but because of the small frequencies in the non-married categories, no meaningful information can be obtained.

Occupation of respondent was significantly correlated with television as a time consuming activity (P <.10). Table VIII - 14 outlines this relationship.

Table VIII - 14

Time Spent In Watching Television By Occupation

	Time Consumption						
Occupations	Most		Medial		Least		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Hollingshead 1-4	21	67.7	5	16.1	5	16.1	31
Hollingshead 5-7	58	76.3	13	17.1	5	6.6	76
Housewives	130	82.8	13	8.3	14	8.9	157
Retired, Unemployed	48	76.2	8	12.7	7	11.1	63
Total	257	78.6	39	11.9	31	9.5	327

(P <.10)

The data show that housewives were the highest proportion who mentioned television as a most time consuming activity (82.8%), and Hollingshead 1-4 categories showed the smallest proportion claiming T.V. to be most time consuming (67.7%). Hollingshead 5 - 7, and unemployed or retired respondents had nearly even proportions who said T.V. was a most time consuming activity (76.3% and 76.2% respectively).

Reading was mentioned by 78.8% (315) of the total Crowsnest sample as a leisure activity, and of those, 50.8% (160) said it was a most time consuming activity and 25.1% (79) said it was a 'least'. Reading was significantly correlated with education and occupation of respondent, but not with community, sex, age, marital status, generation, ethnicity, or income of respondent.

The relationship of reading to education is illustrated by Table VIII - 15.

Table VIII - 15

Time Spent in Reading by Education of Respondent

Education	Most Time Consuming		Medial Time Consuming		Least Time Consuming		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	
0 - 6 years	20	46.5	4	9.3	19	44.2	43
7 - 9 years	62	51.2	25	20.7	34	28.1	121
10 - 11 years	36	43.4	26	31.3	21	25.3	83
12 or more years	42	61.8	21	30.9	5	7.4	68
Total	160	50.8	76	24.1	79	25.1	315

(P <.001)

Those respondents with less than 7 years of education were less likely (46.5%) than those with 12 or more years (61.8%), but more likely than those with 10 or 11 years (43.4%) to mention reading as a most time consuming activity. As education level increased, the proportions mentioning reading as a least time consuming activity decreased.

There was a highly significant relationship between occupation of respondent and reading as a time consuming activity, as shown by Table VIII - 16.

Table VIII - 16

Time Spent in Reading by Occupation of Respondent

Occupation	Most Time Consuming		Medial Time Consuming		Least Time Consuming		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Hollingshead 1 - 4	24	72.7	7	21.2	2	6.1	33
Hollingshead 5 - 6	27	54.0	12	24.0	11	22.0	50
Hollingshead 7	13	52.0	7	28.0	5	20.0	25
Housewives	66	42.6	42	27.1	47	30.3	155
Retired, Unemployed	30	56.6	8	15.1	15	28.3	54
Total	160	50.6	76	24.1	80	25.3	316

($P < .05$)

The data show that housewives were less likely than other respondents to name reading as a most time consuming activity, and more likely to name it as a least time consuming activity. Unemployed and retired respondents had the second highest percentage (56.6%) who said reading was a most time consuming activity.

Puttering around the house was mentioned as a leisure activity by 69.8% (279) of the 400 Crowsnest respondents. Of these respondents, 55.6% (155) said it was a most time consuming activity, and

26.9% (75) said it was a least time consuming activity. This was significantly correlated with sex, and occupation of respondent, but not with community, age, marital status, ethnicity, generation, education, or income of respondent. There was a slight difference (P <.04) for male and female respondents, in that 50.8% (62) of the males mentioned puttering as a most time consuming activity, and 59.2% (93) of the females did so. Also, a higher proportion of males (34.4% or 42) said puttering around the house was a least time consuming activity, and 21.0% (75) of the females said it was a least time consuming activity.

The relationship between occupation and puttering around the house was also significant (P <.04). Housewives had the highest percentage who mentioned puttering around the house as a most time consuming activity (62.7% or 84), and the smallest percentage mentioning it as a least time consuming activity (19.4% or 26). Over half of both the Hollingshead 5 - 7 group (Skilled Manual, Machine Operators, and Unskilled) and the unemployed or retired group mentioned puttering as a most time consuming activity (50.8% or 34 and 53.9% or 28 respectively). Hollingshead 1-4 (higher executives, business managers, personnel administrators and clerical staff) had the smallest proportion (34.6% or 9) who said puttering around the house was a most time consuming activity, and 30.8% (8) of them said it was a least time consuming activity.

Gardening was mentioned as a leisure activity by 60.3% (241) of the total Crowsnest sample; of those respondents, 56.4% (136) said it was a most time consuming activity and 17.8% (43) said it was a 'least'. This was significantly correlated with sex, age, ethnicity, and occupation of respondent, but not with community, marital status, generation, education, or income of respondent.

Table VIII - 17 outlines the association of age with gardening.

Table VIII - 17

Time Spent in Gardening by Age of Respondent

Age	Most Time Consuming		Medial Time Consuming		Least Time Consuming		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	
under 36	21	48.8	16	37.2	6	14.0	43
36 - 55	66	54.1	35	28.7	21	17.2	122
over 55	49	64.5	11	14.5	16	21.1	76
Totals	136	56.4	62	25.7	43	17.8	241

(P <.10)

There was a direct relationship between age and gardening as a most time consuming activity, and also between age and gardening as a least time consuming activity. Respondents under 36 reported the highest proportion spending a medial amount of time gardening (37.2%).

A larger proportion of males than females mentioned gardening as a most time consuming activity (65.0% vs. 50.0%), and a larger proportion also said it was a least time consuming activity (20.4% compared to 16.4%). (P <.01).

Ethnicity was significantly correlated with gardening as a most time consuming activity (P <.01). Of the Canadian respondents, over half (50.3% or 73) said gardening was a most time consuming activity, and 18.6% (27) said it was a 'least'. British and American respondents reported 58.6% (17) who said gardening was a most time consuming activity, and 24.1% (7) said it was a 'least'. Europeans (including Slavics) were most likely (69.1% or 47) to mention gardening as a most time consuming activity, and 14.7% (10) mentioned it as a 'least'.

Occupation was also significantly correlated with gardening as a time consuming activity (P <.10). Table VIII - 18 outlines this relationship.

Table VIII - 18

Time Spent In Gardening By Occupation

Time Consumption

Occupations	Most N	Most %	Medial N	Medial %	Least N	Least %	Total
Hollingshead 1 - 4	9	45.0	9	45.0	2	10.0	20
Hollingshead 5 - 7	32	60.4	11	20.8	10	18.9	53
Housewives	65	53.3	37	30.3	20	16.4	122
Retired and Unemployed	31	64.6	5	10.4	12	25.0	48
Total	137	56.4	62	25.5	44	18.1	243

(P <.10)

Retired and unemployed respondents reported the highest percentage who mentioned gardening as a most time consuming activity (64.6%), and also the highest percentage mentioning it as a 'least'. Of the Hollingshead 1 - 4 respondents, most (45.0%) fell into the 'medial' classification.

Visiting was mentioned as a leisure activity by 69.3% (277) of the total sample.

Of these 23.3% (64) mentioned it as a most time consuming activity, and 53.1% (147) as a least time consuming activity.

There was a highly significant relationship between sex and visiting as a time consuming activity (P < .001).

More males than females (33.6% or 41 vs. 14.8% or 23) named visiting as a most time consuming activity. Conversely, 60.0% (93)

females and 44.3% (54) males mentioned visiting as a least time consuming activity.

There was also a very significant relationship between age of respondent and visiting as a most time consuming activity, as outlined in Table VIII - 19.

Table VIII - 19

Visiting as a Time Consuming Activity by Age of Respondent

Age	Most Time Consuming		Medial Time Consuming		Least Time Consuming		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	
under 36	27	34.6	20	25.6	31	39.7	78
36 - 55	26	21.0	25	20.2	73	58.9	124
over 55	11	15.1	19	26.0	43	58.9	73
Total	64	23.3	64	23.3	147	33.5	275

($P < .03$)

The data show that younger respondents (under 36) were more likely to mention visiting as a most time consuming activity than were older respondents (over 55); 34.6% compared to 15.1%. Respondents under 36 also had the smallest proportion who named visiting as a least time consuming activity (39.7%).

For statistical purposes, widowed, divorced, separated and single respondents were grouped as non-married, and the relationship with visiting as a time consuming activity was significant ($P < .05$). The larger proportion of respondents mentioning visiting as a medial time consuming activity was of married respondents, 27.5% (60) vs. 10.2% (6). However, non-married respondents reported a larger proportion with visiting as both a most time consuming (27.1% or 16 vs. 22.0% or 48) and a least time consuming (62.7% or 37 vs. 50.5% or 110) activity.

Ethnicity was significantly correlated with visiting as a time consuming activity (P <.08). British and American born respondents showed a very large proportion mentioning visiting as a least time consuming activity (84.2%) and a very small proportion mentioning it as a most time consuming activity (5.3%). Slavic born respondents (25.6% vs. 25.1%) who named visiting as a most time consuming activity, and also a higher proportion who mentioned visiting as a least time consuming activity (51.3% or 20 vs. 48.1% or 90). European respondents reported the second highest proportion mentioning visiting as a most time consuming activity (18.8%).

Occupation was also very significantly related to visiting as a time consuming activity (P <.10). More than half of the housewives (59.6%) mentioned visiting as a least time consuming activity, and only 14.0% mentioned it as a most time consuming activity. Hollingshead 5 to 7 respondents showed the smallest proportion (42.4%) naming visiting as a least time consuming activity and the largest proportion (40.9%) mentioning it as a most time consuming activity. There was a greater proportion of unemployed or retired respondents than Hollingshead 1-4 respondents (26.0% vs. 20.0%) mentioning visiting as a most time consuming activity, and a larger proportion of Hollingshead 1-4 reported visiting as a least time consuming activity (56.0% or 14) than did unemployed or retired respondents (48.0% or 24).

Driving to a city or town was mentioned as a leisure activity by 43.3% (173) of the total sample; of these, 24.9% (43) said it was a most time consuming activity and 43.4% (75) said it was a 'least'. This was significantly associated with sex, age, and occupation of respondent, but not with community, marital status, generation, ethnicity, education or income of respondent.

Ethnicity was significantly correlated with visiting as [illegible] consuming activity (P <.08). British and [illegible] born respon- [illegible] showed a very large proportion mentioning visiting as a least time consuming activity (84.2%) and a very small proportion mentioning it as a most time consuming activity (5.3%). Slavic born respondents (25.6% vs. 25.1%) who named visiting as a most time consum- activity, and also a higher proportion who mentioned visiting as time consuming activity (51.3% or 70 vs. 48.1% or 96). European respondents reported the second highest proportion mentioning visiting as most time consuming activity (19.8%).

Occupation was also very significantly related to visiting as a time consuming activity (P <.10). More than half of the housewives (59.6%) mentioned visiting as a least time consuming activity and only 14.0% mentioned it as a most time consuming activity. Hollingshead 5 to 7 respondents showed the smallest proportion naming visiting as a least time consuming activity and the proportion (40.9%) mentioning it as a most time consuming activity. There was a greater proportion of unemployed or retired respondents than Hollingshead 1-4 respondents (26.0% vs. 20.0%) mentioning visiting as a most time consuming activity, and a larger proportion of Hollings- [illegible] 1-4 reported visiting as a least time consuming activity (55.0% [illegible] did unemployed or retired respondents (48.0% or 24).

Males had a higher proportion than females (26.9% vs. 23.2% respectively) naming driving to a city or town as a most time consuming activity, and also a larger proportion (50.0% vs. 37.9%) who mentioned it as a least time consuming activity. There was a higher percentage of women than men (38.9% and 23.1% respectively) who mentioned driving to a city or town as a medial time consuming activity. ($P < .08$).

Table VIII - 20 shows the correlation of age to driving to a city or town as a time consuming activity.

Table VIII - 20

Driving to a City or Town by Age of Respondent

Age	Most Time Consuming		Medial Time Consuming		Least Time Consuming		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	
under 36	14	25.9	17	31.5	23	42.6	54
36 - 55	27	20.7	31	35.2	30	34.1	88
over 55	2	6.7	7	23.3	21	70.0	30
Total	43	25.0	55	32.0	74	43.0	172

($P < .02$)

As indicated by Table VIII - 20, the middle age group, from 36 to 55 years old, were more likely to mention driving to a city or town (30.7%) than were respondents under 36 (25.9%) or respondents over 55 (6.7%). Of the older respondents, 70.0% mentioned driving to a city or town as a least time consuming activity, and only 34.1% of the respondents from 36 to 55 said the same.

There was a significant direct relationship between occupation of respondent and driving to a city or town as a most time consuming activity ($P < .02$). As occupation decreased on the Hollingshead scale, the percentages of respondents mentioning driving to a city

or town as a most time consuming activity decreased from 48.0% for Hollingshead 1 to 4 to 22.2% for Hollingshead 7 and Unemployed or Retired. The percentage of housewives (17.0%) was smaller than the percentage for Unemployed or Retired. Housewives also had the largest percentage of respondents who mentioned driving to a city or town as a medial time consuming activity (41.5%) and Unemployed or Retired reported 18.5% in the same category. Hollingshead 1 to 4 had 32.0% who mentioned driving to a city or town as a least time consuming activity, and Hollingshead 7 and Unemployed listed 59.3% (16) in the 'least' category.

Going for pleasure drives was mentioned as a leisure activity by 49.5% (198) of the Crowsnest respondents, by 20.7% (41) as a most time consuming activity, and by 47.5% (94) as a least time consuming activity. This was significantly correlated with marital status, but not with community, sex, age, generation, ethnicity, education, occupation or income of respondent.

Respondents have been divided into married and non-married (divorced, widowed, separated, single) categories for statistical purposes. Table VIII - 21 shows the correlation obtained.

Table VIII - 21

Pleasure Drives as Time Consuming Activity by Marital Status

Marital Status	Most Time Consuming		Medial Time Consuming		Least Time Consuming		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	
married	31	17.6	59	33.5	86	48.9	176
non-married	10	45.5	4	18.2	8	36.4	22
Total	41	20.7	63	31.8	94	47.5	198

(P <.01)

Non-married respondents mentioned pleasure drives as a most time consuming activity more often than did married respondents (45.5% vs. 17.6% respectively).

Music was mentioned by 23.5% (94) of the total sample as a leisure activity; 25.5% (24) of those said it was a most time consuming activity, and 52.1% (49) said it was a 'least'. This was significantly correlated with sex and education of respondent, but not with community, age, marital status, generation, ethnicity, occupation or income of respondent. A much higher percentage of women (30.1% or 22) named music as a most time consuming activity than of men (9.5% or 2). Conversely, 81.0% (17) of the men and only 43.8% or 32 of the women said music was a least time consuming activity.

There was a significant relationship between education of respondent and music as a time consuming activity, as in Table VIII - 22.

Table VIII - 22

Music as a Time Consuming Activity by Education

Education	Most Time Consuming		Medial Time Consuming		Least Time Consuming		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	
0 - 9 years	5	13.9	5	13.9	26	72.2	36
10 - 11 years	12	38.7	12	38.7	7	22.6	31
12 or more years	7	25.9	4	14.8	16	59.3	27
Total	24	25.5	21	22.3	49	52.1	94

$(P < .01)$

Respondents with 10 or 11 years of school had a higher percentage (38.7%) who named music as a most time consuming activity than did respondents with less than 10 years (13.9%) or respondents with 12 or more years (25.9%). Respondents with 12 years or more of school had

Non-married respondents mentioned pleasure (given as [illegible] consuming activity more often than did married respondents (45.5% vs. 17.6% respectively).

Music was mentioned by 21.5% (94) of the total sample as a leisure activity; 25.5% (24) of those said it was a most time consuming activity, and 52.1% (49) said it was a 'least'. This was significantly correlated with sex and education of respondent, but not with community, age, marital status, generation, ethnicity, occupation or income of respondent. A much higher percentage of women (30.1% or 22) named music as a most time consuming activity than [illegible] men. Conversely, 81.0% (17) of the men and only 43.8% [illegible] of the women said music was a least time consuming activity.

There was a significant relationship between [illegible] of respondent and music as a time consuming activity, as in Table [illegible].

Table VIII - 22

Music as a Time Consuming Activity by Education

Education	Most Time Consuming		Medial Time Consuming		Least Time Consuming		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	
0 - 9 years	5	13.9	5	13.9	26	72.2	36
10 - 11 years	12	38.7	12	38.7	7	22.6	31
[illegible]	7	[illegible]	4	[illegible]	16	59.3	27
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	21	[illegible]	49	52.1	94

(22)

[illegible]

the smallest proportion (14.8%) who mentioned music as a medial time consuming activity.

Hobbies were mentioned by 16.0% (64) of the 400 Crowsnest respondents as a leisure activity; of those respondents, 35.9% (23) said they were a most time consuming activity and 42.2% (27) said they were a 'least'.

Ethnicity was significantly correlated with hobbies (P .08) but because of the low frequencies of responses, no meaningful discussion is possible. The same situation holds true for generation and hobbies: no discussion of those cross-tabulations will be written.

Playing cards was mentioned as a leisure activity by 26.0% (104) of the total sample; 13.5% (14) of those respondents named it as a most time consuming and 63.5% (66) named it as a least time consuming activity. This was significantly associated with marital status, but not with community, sex, age, generation, ethnicity, occupation, education, or income of respondent.

A larger proportion of non-married respondents (27.3%) named cards as a most time consuming activity than of married respondents (9.8%), and also a larger proportion of non-married respondents named cards as a least time consuming activity (68.2% vs. 62.2%). The proportions mentioning cards as a medial time consuming activity were 28.1% married and 4.6% non-married. ($P < .02$)

Drinking beer as a most time consuming activity was mentioned by 27.0% (108) of the total sample. Of these respondents, 12.0% (13) said it was a most time consuming activity, and 66.7% (72) said it was a least. This was significantly correlated with marital status of respondent, but not with community, sex, age, generation,

ethnicity, education, occupation, or income of respondent.

Table VIII - 23 outlines the association of drinking beer with marital status of respondent.

Table VIII - 23

Drinking Beer as a Time Consuming Activity by Marital Status

Marital Status	Most Time Consuming		Medial Time Consuming		Least Time Consuming		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	
married	8	9.4	15	17.7	62	72.9	85
non-married	5	21.7	8	34.8	10	43.5	23
Total	13	12.0	23	21.3	72	66.7	108

($P < .05$)

The data show that non-married respondents were more likely to name drinking beer as a most time (21.7%) and also medial time (34.8%) consuming activity than were married respondents (9.4% most and 17.7% medial). A larger proportion of married than non-married respondents (72.9% as compared to 43.5%) said drinking beer was a least time consuming activity.

Going to movies was mentioned as a most time consuming activity by only 1.4% of the respondents. The cross-tabulation with generation was statistically significant ($P < .03$), but no meaningful information can be obtained from this because of the very small frequencies.

SUMMARY

SUMMER ACTIVITIES

Section B.2

In this section information has been presented on the specific leisure activities engaged in by Crowsnest residents during the summer.

The index used to determine the nature of the specific activities was the amount of time a respondent spent on each of twenty activities. Amount of time was coded into three categories of most, medial and least.

The percentages used in the cross-tabulation of specific activities with the independent variables are relative to the number of respondents mentioning the activity, rather than the total sample.

Leisure activities discussed in this section were; watching television, reading, puttering around the house, gardening, visiting, sewing - carpentry, drive to city or town, pleasure drives, music, hobbies, playing cards, drinking beer.

The following patterns of relationships were found between the amount of time spent on the above activities and the independent variables of sex, age, community, ethnicity, generation, education, occupation and income.

The leisure activity of watching television was significantly associated with occupation: respondents from higher occupations reported spending less time watching television than those from lower occupations.

Reading was found to be significantly correlated with education and occupation but not with community, sex, age, marital status,

generation, ethnicity or income. Respondents in the higher levels of education reported spending more time reading than those in the lower levels. A direct relationship was found between levels of occupation and reading with the exception of the unemployed and retired group. The unemployed and retired group reported approximately the same amount of time spent reading as the respondents from medial occupational categories (Hollingshead 5 & 6). However, the respondents from the higher occupation levels reported the most time reading while those in the lower occupation levels reported the least.

The activity of puttering around the house was significantly correlated with sex and occupation but not with community, age, marital status, ethnicity, generation, education, or income of respondents. For sex, women reported spending more time 'puttering' than men. For occupation, housewives reported more time spent 'puttering' than any of the other occupations. The respondents in the higher occupation levels reported less time puttering than did those in the low levels.

Gardening was found to be significantly associated with sex, age, ethnicity, and occupation but not with community, marital status, generation, education or income. There was a direct relationship between age and gardening. The younger respondents reported the least amount of time spent gardening while the older respondents reported the most. For sex, men reported more time spent gardening than did women. For ethnicity respondents of European (includes Slavics) origin reported spending the most time gardening while those of Canadian origin reported the least. For occupation, unemployed and retired respondents reported the most time spent gardening while those in the higher occupation levels (1 - 4) reported the least. Housewives reported more time than respon-

dents in high occupation levels and less than those in the low occupation levels.

The independent variables significantly associated with the activity of visiting were: sex, age, marital status, ethnicity, and occupation. For sex, males reported more time spent than did females.

For age, the younger respondents reported more time spent visiting while the middle aged and older respondents reported approximately the same amount of time. For marital status, married respondents reported more time spent visiting than did non-married. For ethnicity, respondents of Canadian and Slavic origin reported the most time spent visiting while respondents of British or American origin reported the least. For occupation, housewives reported spending the least amount of time visiting while respondents in the lower occupation groups reported the most time spent visiting.

The leisure activity of driving to a city was significantly associated with sex, age, and occupation but not with community, marital status, generation, ethnicity, education or income. For sex, the distribution of percentages suggest that women spend more time driving to a city or town than men. For age, older respondents spent less time on driving to a city or town than younger or middle aged respondents. There was a direct relationship between occupation and time spent driving to a city or town. Respondents in the higher occupational levels spent the most time on driving to a city or town while those in the lower levels spent the least.

The leisure activity of a pleasure drive was significantly associated with marital status but not with community, age, sex, generation, ethnicity, education, occupation or income. For marital status, non-married [illegible] levels and less than those in the low occupation

[illegible]

The independent variables significantly associated with [illegible] of visiting were: sex, age, marital status, ethnicity, and [illegible]. For sex, males reported more time spent than did females. For age, the younger respondents reported more time spent visiting while the middle aged and older respondents reported approximately the same amount of time. For marital status, married respondents reported more time spent visiting than did non-married. For ethnicity respondents of Canadian and Slavic origin reported the most time spent visiting while respondents of British or American origin reported the least. For occupation, housewives reported spending the least amount [illegible] visiting while respondents in the lower occupation groups reported the most time spent visiting.

The leisure activity of driving to a city was significantly associated with sex, age, and occupation but not with community, marital status, generation, ethnicity, education or income. For sex, the distribution of percentages suggest that women spend more time driving to a city than men. For age, older respondents spent less time on driving [illegible] town than younger or middle aged respondents. There was a [illegible] between occupation and time spent driving to a city [illegible] the higher occupational levels spent the most [illegible] city [illegible] while [illegible] the lower levels spent respondents reported more time spent on pleasure driving than did married respondents.

The leisure activity of music was found significantly associated with sex and education but not with community, age, marital status, generation, ethnicity, occupation or income. For sex, women reported spending more time on music than did men. There was a curvilinear relationship between education and the leisure activity of music. Respondents at the medial level of education reported spending the most time on music while those in the low and high education levels spend less time on music.

Time spent on hobbies was significantly correlated only with ethnicity and generation. However, because of the low frequencies of responses for ethnicity, no meaningful discussion is possible. The same situation holds true for generation.

The activity of playing cards was significantly associated with marital status but not with community, sex, age, generation, ethnicity, occupation, education or income. The distribution of percentages for amount of time spent on playing cards suggests that married respondents spend more time on this activity than non-married.

The leisure activity of drinking beer was found significantly related to marital status but not to community, sex, age, generation, ethnicity, education, occupation, or income. The non-married respondents reported more time spent on beer drinking than did married respondents.

C. Preferred Activities - Summer and Winter

Respondents were asked which activities they enjoyed most in the summer and winter. The first and second choices for each season were cross tabulated with the independent variables. Table VIII - 24 gives the first choice activities for the total Crowsnest sample, for both summer and winter.

Table VIII - 24

First Choice Most Enjoyed Activity in Both Summer and Winter

Activities	Summer		Winter	
	N	%	N	%
Active sports	113	28.3	103	25.8
Passive Home Activities	27	6.8	86	21.6
Puttering around House & Garden	84	21.1	40	10.0
Hobbies	30	7.5	56	14.0
Driving to city or town or in the country	39	9.8	5	1.3
Holiday trips	24	6.0	0	0.0
Spectator events	14	3.5	22	5.5
Visiting friends	18	4.5	15	3.8
Drinking beer	7	1.8	15	3.8
Other (or no answers)	43	10.8	57	14.3
Total	399	100.1	399	100.1

Active sports were most often named as the first choice most enjoyable activities in both summer and winter (28.3% and 25.8% respectively). Passive home activities, such as watching television and reading, were much more popular in the winter (21.6%) than in the summer (6.8%), as were puttering around the house or garden (21.1% vs. 10.0%);

pleasure drives (9.8% vs. 1.3%); and hobbies such as sewing, knitting, and playing cards (14.0% vs. 7.5%). Cross-tabulations for summer will be discussed first; then winter.

For cross-tabulation purposes, the activities from Table VIII - 23 were grouped into 4 main categories: (1) Active Sports; (2) Socializing (drinking beer and visiting friends); (3) Home Centered Activities (watching television, reading, sewing, knitting, playing cards, puttering around house and garden); and (4) Driving and going to Spectator Events (movies, sports events, holiday trips, pleasure drives, driving to a city or town).

1. Summer

First-choice most-enjoyable activity was significantly correlated with community, sex, age, marital status, ethnicity, generation, education and occupation of respondent, but not with income.

Community of residence was significantly correlated with first-choice activity (P <.07). The percentage of respondents choosing sports as their most enjoyable activity was highest for the Coleman community (39.8% or 47), and lowest for the Bellevue Community (22.0% or 13). Thirty respondents (26.1%) from Blairmore - Frank community said sports was their first-choice most-enjoyed activity in the summer, and 35.4% (23) from Improvement District 10 said the same. Socializing was named by 10.8% (7) of the respondents from I.D. 10 and by 10.2% (6) from Bellevue, as the first-choice most-enjoyed activity, and by only 5.2% (6) from Blairmore - Frank and 5.1% (6) from Coleman. Home-centered activities were named by 43.5% (50) of the Blairmore - Frank respondents; 43.1% (28) of the I.D. 10 respondents; 39.0% (23) of the Bellevue respondents; and 34.7% (41) from Coleman. Taking drives and going to sports events was named by 28.8% (17) of the Bellevue respondents as their first-choice most-enjoyed activity,

and by 25.2% (29) of the Blairmore - Frank respondents as theirs. Of the Coleman respondents, 20.3% (24) named driving and going to sports events as their first-choice most-enjoyable activity, and of the I.D. 10 respondents, 10.8% (7) did the same.

Sex of respondent was significantly correlated with first-choice most-enjoyed activity ($P < .001$). This relationship is outlined in Table VIII - 25.

Table VIII - 25

First-Choice Most-Enjoyed Activity in Summer by Sex of Respondent

	Sex			
ivities	Male		Female	
	N	%	N	%
rts	73	44.8	40	20.6
ializing	14	8.6	11	5.7
e-centered	51	31.3	91	46.9
ving, sports events	25	15.3	52	26.8
	163	100.0	194	100.0

($P < .001$)

Men were more likely to name sports as their first-choice most-enjoyable activity than were women (44.8% vs 20.6%).

Home-centered activities were more often named by females than by males as their first-choice most-enjoyable activity (46.9% compared to 31.3%).

Age of respondent was significantly correlated with first-choice most-enjoyable activities ($P < .001$). There was an inverse relationship between age and sports as a first-choice most-enjoyed activity, with 45.1% (41) of the respondents under 36 naming it; 31.0% (49) of the respondents between 36 and 55; and 21.0% (22) of the respondents over 55 naming it. There was also an inverse relationship with age and driving or going to sports events. Of respondents under 36, 27.5% (25) said driving or going to sports events was their first-choice most-enjoyed activity, and of respondents between 36 and 55, 25.3% (40) said the same. Only 10.5% (11) of the respondents over 55 said driving or going to sports events was their first-choice most-enjoyed activity. A direct relationship appeared between home-centered activities and age of respondent. Of respondents over 55, 58.1% (61) named home-centered

activities as being their first-choice most-enjoyed activity, while only 38.6% (61) and 20.9% (19) of the respondents from 36 to 55 and under 36 respectively named home-centered activities as their first-choice most-enjoyed activity. A very small percentage of all age groups (6.6% or 6 of under 36; 5.1% or 8 of 36 to 55; and 10.5% or 11 of over 55) named socializing as their first-choice most-enjoyed activity.

Marital status was divided into married and non-married categories, the latter including separated, widowed, divorced and single respondents.

With this classification, the correlation with first-choice most-enjoyed activity was significant at the $p < .01$ level. Married respondents reported a higher percentage naming active sports as their first-choice most-enjoyable activity (34.5% or 98) than did non-married respondents, (20.6% or 15). More non-married than married respondents said socializing was their first-choice most-enjoyed activity (15.1% or 11 as compared to 4.9% or 14). Home centered activities were listed by 39.1% (111) of the married respondents and by 42.5% (31) of the non-married as their first-choice most-enjoyed activity. The proportions of each category naming sports events as their first-choice most-enjoyed activity were almost the same (21.5% or 61 married and 21.9% or 16 non-married).

Ethnicity of respondents was significantly correlated with first-choice most-enjoyed activities ($p < .01$). Active sports was named as the first-choice most-enjoyed activity by 36.0% (85) of the Canadians; 23.7% (9) of the Europeans; 22.9% (11) of the Slavics; and 22.9% (8) of the British and Americans. Home-centered activities were mentioned by 57.9% (22) of the Europeans; 57.1% (20) of the British and Americans; 52.1% (25) of the Slavics; and only 31.8% (75) of the Canadians as being their first-choice most-enjoyed activity. Attending sports events was mentioned by 25.8% (61) of the Canadians; 15.8% (6) of the Europeans; 14.3% (5) of the British and Americans; and 10.4% (5) of the Slavics

as being their first-choice most-enjoyed activity. Socializing as the first-choice most-enjoyed activity was named by less than 10.0% of each ethnic group except the Slavics, of whom 14.6% (7) said socializing was their first choice most enjoyable activity.

Generation of respondent was very significantly correlated with first-choice most-enjoyable activities ($p < .01$). Of first generation respondents, 56.1% (64) said home-centered activities were their first-choice most-enjoyed activity; 37.2% (58) of second generation, 23.9% (11) of third generation; and 29.2% (140) of fourth or more generation respondents said the same. Active sports were named as first-choice most-enjoyed activity by 21.9% (25) of the first generation respondents; 31.4% (49) of the second generation respondents; 43.5% (20) of the third generation respondents; and 33.3% (8) of the fourth or more generation respondents. Attending sports events as a first-choice most-enjoyed activity was mentioned by 14.0% (16) of the first generation respondents, 26.3% (41) of the second generation respondents; 19.6% (9) of the third generation respondents; and 29.2% (7) of the fourth or more generation respondents. Again, socializing as a first-choice most-enjoyed activity was mentioned by less than 10.0% of each generation except third, of whom 13.0% (6) said it was a first choice most enjoyable activity.

Education was significantly correlated with first-choice most-enjoyable activity, as Table VIII - 26 illustrates.

Table VIII-26

First Choice Most Enjoyed Activity by Education of Respondent

	Activities								
on	Active Sports		Socializing		Home-Centered Activities		Sports Events		Totals
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
wer years	14	21.5	8	12.3	37	56.9	6	9.2	65
ears	42	32.3	5	3.8	56	43.1	27	20.8	130
years	35	38.9	8	8.9	19	21.1	28	31.1	90
ore years	22	31.0	3	4.2	30	42.3	16	22.5	71
TOTAL	113	31.7	24	6.7	142	39.9	77	21.6	356

(P < .001)

From the data, it is apparent that over half (56.9%) of the respondents with 6 or fewer years of education said that home-centered activities were their first-choice most-enjoyed activities. The same education group also had the highest percentage (12.3%) who said that socializing was their first-choice most-enjoyed activity.

The association of occupation with first-choice most-enjoyed activity is illustrated by Table VIII-27.

Table VIII - 27

First Choice Most Enjoyed Activity by Occupation of Respondent

	Activities								
ation	Active Sports		Socializing		Home-Centered Activities		Sports Events		Totals
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
gshead 1 - 4	16	42.1	1	2.6	15	39.5	6	15.8	38
gshead 5 - 6	32	54.2	3	5.1	11	18.6	13	22.0	59
gshead 7 and unemployed, ed	31	31.6	11	11.2	38	38.8	18	18.4	98
ives	34	21.0	10	6.2	78	48.2	40	24.7	162
TOTAL	113	31.7	25	7.0	142	39.8	77	21.6	357

(P < .001)

The data show that housewives were more likely to name home-centered activities as their first-choice most-enjoyed activity than were any other occupational group. Housewives were least likely of any group to name active sports as their first-choice most-enjoyed activity.

Second-Choice Most-Enjoyed Activities were significantly correlated with sex, age, marital status, generation, ethnicity, and occupation of respondent, but not with community, education, or income of respondents.

Sex was significantly correlated with second-choice most-enjoyable activity ($p < .10$). Males were more likely than females to list active sports as their second most enjoyable activity (29.2% or 35 vs. 17.8% or 27). More females than males (46.1% or 70 vs. 37.5% or 45) listed home-centered activities as their second-choice most-enjoyable activity. Socializing was named by 12.5% (15) of the males and 9.2% (14) of the females. There was a higher percentage of females (27.0% or 41) than males (20.8% or 25) who listed sports events as their second most enjoyable activity.

Table VIII-28 outlines the association of second-choice most-enjoyed activity and age of respondent.

Table VIII-28

Second Most Enjoyable Activity by Age of Respondent

	Activities								
	Active Sports		Socializing		Home Centered Activities		Sports Events		Totals
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
36	18	29.0	5	8.1	26	41.9	13	21.0	62
55	29	21.5	13	9.6	49	36.3	44	32.6	135
55	13	18.1	11	15.3	40	55.6	8	11.1	72
OTAL	60	22.3	29	10.8	115	42.8	65	24.2	269

$(P < .01)$

There was an inverse relationship between age and proportions naming active sports, and a direct relationship between age and socializing.

For statistical purposes, non-married respondents have been classified in one group, including widowed, divorced, separated and single respondents. The relationship between marital status and second-most-enjoyed activity was significant (P <.10). There was very little difference in the proportions of married and non-married who listed active sports as their second-choice most-enjoyed activities (22.4% or 49 and 24.5% or 13 respectively). Socializing was listed by 18.9% (10) of the non-married respondents and only 8.7% (19) of the married respondents. Again there was very little difference in the proportions mentioning home-centered activities; married - 42.5% (93), and non-married - 41.5% (22). Attending sports events was named as the second most-enjoyed activity by 26.5% (58) of the married respondents and only 15.1% (8) of the non-married.

There was a significant relationship between ethnicity and second-choice most-enjoyed activity (P <.01), but because of the small frequencies of responses, no meaningful statements can be made.

There was a significant association with generation of respondent and second most-enjoyed activity (P <.01). There was a direct relationship between increasing generation and proportions mentioning active sports as their second most-enjoyed activity, 10.1% (8) of first generation; 26.6% (33) of second generation; and 27.1% (16) of third or more generation. The relationship between generation and attending sports events was also direct: 16.5% (13) of first generation respondents; 25.8% (32) of second generation; and 33.9% (20) of third or more generation respondents said attending sports events was their second-choice most-enjoyed activity. The relationships for ethnicity with both socializing and home-centered activities as second most-enjoyed were inverse. Of first generation respondents, 16.5% (13) said socializing was a second-choice activity; 8.9% (11) of second generation and 6.8% (4) of third or more generation said the same. Home-centered activities was named by 57.0% (45) of the first generation; 38.7% of the second; and 32.2% (19) of the third or more generation respondents as being their second-choice most-enjoyed activity.

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ion respondents said attending sports events was their second-

most activity

to activity.

said the same.

A significant relationship was found between occupation and second-choice activity, but the frequencies were too small to draw meaningful conclusions.

2. Winter

Favorite winter activities were significantly related to sex, age, marital status, ethnicity, generation, education, occupation and income. They were not related to community.

The relationship between sex and favorite winter activity is shown on Table VIII-29.

Table VIII - 29

Favorite Winter Activity by Sex

Favorite Activity

Sports		Socialize		Home Oriented Activities		Going for Drives, Attending Sporting Events		Total
N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
54	35.3	21	13.7	70	45.8	8	5.2	153
49	25.8	9	4.7	113	59.5	19	10.0	190
103	30.0	30	8.7	183	53.4	27	7.9	343

(P < .01)

The data show that men preferred sports (35.3%) and socializing (13.7%) more than women did (25.8% and 4.7% respectively). Women enjoyed home-centered activities (59.5%), going for drives and attending sports events (10.0%) more than men did (45.8% and 5.2% respectively).

Age and favorite winter activity were highly significantly related. (P= <.01). There was a direct relationship between preference for home-oriented activities and age: home-oriented activities were the favorite of more than 3/4 (75 or 76.5%) of the respondents over 55 years of age. There was an inverse relationship between enjoyment of sports and age - almost 1/2 (75 or 47.7%) of the respondents over 36 years of age listed sports as their favorite winter activity.

There was also an inverse relationship between age and preference for going on pleasure drives and attending sports events. Respondents over 55 years of age most enjoyed socializing (30 or 11.2%).

Marital status and favorite winter activity were highly significantly related. (P $< .01$). More than 1/2 (144 or 51.8%) of the married respondents most enjoyed home-oriented activities. Almost 1/3 (86 or 31.6%) of the married respondents preferred sports. One half (50.0% or 12) of the single respondents most enjoyed sports; 1/4 (25.0% or 6) preferred home-oriented activities. More than 3/4 (76.6% or 36) of the divorced, separated and widowed respondents preferred home-oriented activities.

There was a statistically significant relationship between ethnicity and favorite winter activity, (P $< .01$) but because of the small number of non-Canadian respondents the validity of the findings is questionable.

More Canadians (86 or 37.2%) than other ethnic groups chose sports as their favorite winter activity. Five (15.6%) of the respondents from the United States, the British Isles or White Commonwealth chose sports as did 6 (17.1%) of the Europeans and 6 (13.3%) of the Slavic respondents. A smaller proportion of Canadians (102 or 44.2%) than of other ethnic groups chose home-oriented activities as their best liked activity. Twenty-six (81.3%) of the respondents from the U.S.A., the British Isles or the White Commonwealth chose home-oriented activities as did 23 (65.7%) of the Europeans and 32 (71.1%) of the Slavics.

A larger portion of the first generation Canadians enjoyed home-oriented activities than did second or more generation Canadians (first generation - 71.0% or 76; second generation - 48.7% or 15; third generation 33.3% or 15; and fourth generation and more - 60.0% or 15). Third generation Canadians were more likely than any others to say that they enjoyed sports: third generation 44.4% or 20; second - 34.7% or 52; fourth or more 20.0% or 5; and first - 15.9% or 17.

There were direct relationships between preference for both pleasure drives and attending sporting events, and generation (P < .01). The relationship between education and favorite winter activity is given in Table VIII - 30.

Table VIII - 30

Favorite Winter Activity by Education

Favorite Activity

ucation	Sports		Socialize		Home Oriented Activities		Going for Drives, Attending Sporting Events		Tota
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
7	7	11.3	6	9.7	48	77.4	1	1.6	62
9	36	29.0	13	10.5	67	54.0	8	6.5	124
11	35	39.8	8	9.1	32	36.4	13	14.8	88
more	25	36.8	2	2.9	36	52.9	5	7.4	68
TAL	103	30.1	29	8.5	183	53.5	27	7.9	342

(P < .01)

The data show that 77.4% of the respondents with under 7 years of education named home-oriented activities as their favorite activity. Just 54.0% of those with 7 - 9 years and 36.4% of those with 10 or 11 years chose this. For respondents with 12 or more years, the proportion increases again to 52.9%. Among respondents with 10 or 11 years of education, 14.8% said their favorite activity was pleasure drives while less than 8% from all other categories named it. Sporting events was most popular among respondents with 10 or 11 years (39.8%). Socializing was least enjoyed by respondents with 12 or more years of education. Sports, pleasure drives and attending sporting events was least enjoyed by respondents with under 7 years of education.

There was a significant relationship between occupation and favorite winter activity: See Table VIII-31.

Table VIII - 31

Favorite Winter Activities by Occupation

ion	Favorite Activity: Sports N	Sports %	Socialize N	Socialize %	Home-Oriented N	Home-Oriented %	Pleasure Drives, Attend Sports Events N	Pleasure Drives, Attend Sports Events %	Total
shead 1 - 4	15	39.5	2	5.3	18	47.4	3	7.9	38
shead 5 - 6	26	46.4	8	14.3	19	33.9	3	5.4	56
shead 7 and king	21	23.1	12	13.2	53	58.2	5	5.5	91
ves	41	26.0	8	5.1	93	58.9	16	10.1	158
tal	103	30.0	30	8.8	183	53.4	27	7.9	343

(P < .01)

The data show that Hollingshead categories 1 - 6 had the largest proportions naming sports as their most enjoyed activity. Socializing was enjoyed by a larger proportion of respondents in Hollingshead 5 - 7 categories or who were non-working respondents than by respondents from higher ranking occupations. Non-working and non-skilled respondents and housewives enjoyed home-oriented activities more than did respondents in other occupation categories.

The relationship between favorite winter activity and income is given on Table VIII - 32.

Table VIII - 32

Favorite Winter Activity by Income

	Favorite Activity: Sports N	Sports %	Socializing N	Socializing %	Home-oriented N	Home-oriented %	Pleasure Drives Attend Sporting Events N	Pleasure Drives Attend Sporting Events %	Total
$2,000	15	21.7	5	7.2	43	62.3	6	8.7	69
999	29	24.8	16	13.7	68	58.1	4	3.4	117
999	37	39.8	7	7.5	40	43.0	9	9.7	93
ver	14	46.7	1	3.3	13	43.3	2	6.7	30
al	95	30.7	29	9.4	164	53.1	21	6.8	309

(P < .02)

The data show that there was a direct relationship between preference for sports and income. Just 21.7% of those who earned less than $2,000 named sports and this proportion increased steadily to 46.7% for respondents earning $8,000 or more. There was an inverse relationship between preference for home oriented activities and income: 62.3% of those who earned less than $2,000 reported this activity as their favorite, but this proportion decreased steadily as income increased to 43.3% of those respondents who reported earning $8,000 or more.

Second choice of most-enjoyed activity in the winter was significantly correlated with community, sex, age, ethnicity, generation and income of respondents, but not with marital status, occupation or education of respondent.

Table VIII - 33 outlines the second choice activities in the winter by community of residence.

Table VIII - 33

Second Choice Most-Enjoyed Activity in Winter by Community of Residence

	Activities								
unity	Active Sports		Socializing		Home-Centered Activities		Sports Events		Tota
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
evue	6	10.7	4	7.1	42	75.0	4	7.1	56
rmore & k	14	17.3	7	8.6	51	63.0	9	11.1	81
nan	27	33.3	10	12.3	41	50.6	3	3.7	81
ovement rict 10	10	25.0	3	7.5	25	62.5	2	5.0	40
TAL	57	22.1	24	9.3	159	61.6	18	7.0	258

$(P < .06)$

The data show that more than half of each community listed home-centered activities as their second most-enjoyed activity. Less than 15.0% of each community listed socializing or attending sports events as a second-choice activity.

Sex of respondent was significantly correlated with second-choice most-enjoyed activity (P $<.04$). Males were more likely than females to name sports as their second-choice winter activity (28.6% or 32 vs 17.1% or 25). Males also reported a higher percentage who named socializing as their second-choice activity: males - 12.5% (14); females - 6.8% (10). Females reported higher percentages for both home-centered activities (68.5% or 159 females and 52.7% or 59 males) and attending sports events (7.5% or 11 females and 6.2% or 7 males).

Age of respondent was significantly associated with second-choice activity, as outlined in Table VIII-34.

Table VIII - 34

Second Choice Most Enjoyed Activity in Winter by Age of Respondent

Activities								
Active Sports		Socializing		Home-Centered Activities		Sports Events		Totals
N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
24	36.4	7	10.6	30	45.5	5	7.6	66
25	21.0	11	9.2	76	63.9	7	5.9	119
6	8.6	6	8.6	52	74.3	6	8.6	70
55	21.6	24	9.4	158	62.0	18	7.1	255

(P $< .01$)

There was an inverse relationship between age and proportions naming both active sports and socializing as their second-choice activity, and a direct relationship with home-centered activities.

Ethnicity was found to be significantly correlated with second-choice activity ($p < .10$), but because of the small numbers of respondents in the non-Canadian ethnic groups, no meaningful information can be obtained from the cross-tabulation.

Generation of respondent was significantly correlated with second-choice activity in the winter ($p < .10$). There was a direct relationship between generation and proportions mentioning active sports as their second-choice activity, in that 13.2% (10) of the first generation; 24.4% (28) of the second generation; and 26.3% (15) of the third or more generation respondents named active sports. The relationship for attending sports events was also direct: 4.0% (3) of first generation; 7.0% (8) of second generation; and 12.3% (7) of third or more generation respondents said attending sports events was their second-choice most-enjoyed activity. There was an inverse relationship between generation and home-centered activities as the second most-enjoyed activity: 76.3% (58) of first generation; 56.5% (65) of second generation; and 54.4% (31) of third generation respondents named home-centered activities as their second most-enjoyed activity.

Socializing was named by 6.6% (5) of the first generation; 12.2% (14) of the second; and 7.0% (4) of the third or more generation respondents as being their second-choice most-enjoyed activity in the winter.

Table VIII - 35 outlines the relationship between income of respondent and second-choice most-enjoyed activity.

Table VIII - 35

Second Choice Most-Enjoyed Activity in Winter by Income of Respondent

	Activities								
	Active Sports		Socializing		Home-Centered Activities		Sports Events		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
5,000	23	16.9	15	11.0	91	66.9	7	5.2	136
or more	32	33.0	6	6.2	49	50.5	10	10.3	97
AL	55	23.6	21	9.0	140	60.1	17	7.3	233

(P < .10)

The data show that higher income respondents were more likely to mention active sports or sports events as their second-choice most-enjoyed activity in the winter. Again, over half of both income groups named home-centered activities as their second most-enjoyed activity.

SUMMARY

Section C

Preferred Activities

Active sports was named by more than one-quarter of the sample as being the most enjoyed activity in both summer and winter. Home centered activities such as watching television and reading were more popular in the winter, but gardening as a home-centered activity was an exclusively summer activity, as were holiday trips.

Summer

'Active Sports' was the most frequently listed activity for respondents from Coleman. More men than women listed sports first, and respondents under 36 were more likely than older respondents to mention sports first. More married than non-married respondents named active sports first, as did more Canadians and third generation respondents. Respondents with more education and from higher occupation levels tended to name active sports as their most enjoyable activity.

'Socializing' was named by very few respondents, but more from I.D. #10 named it than from any other community. A higher proportion of men than of women named socializing first. Older respondents (over 55), as well as those from lower educational levels and occupational groups, tended to list socializing more often than did other groups.

'Home-Centered Activities' were most often listed by respondents from the Blairmore - Frank community as a favorite activity. More females than males, and also more housewives than other occupation groups, named home-centered activities as their most enjoyed activity. First generation respondents, and also those over 55 were most likely to list home-centered activities as favorites. Non-married respondents more

often than married respondents said home-centered activities were their most enjoyed. Respondents from the lower education categories were more likely to name home-centered activities than were respondents with higher education.

'Driving or Going to Sports Events' was most often listed by respondents from Bellevue as their favorite activity. Again females had a higher proportion than males, and housewives a higher proportion than other occupational groups, saying that driving or going to sports events was their most enjoyed activity. Respondents under 36, and of fourth or more generation, more often listed this as their most enjoyed activity. There was very little difference between married or non-married respondents, but higher education was related to driving or going to sports events as a favorite activity.

Second choice activities were not related to as many independent variables, but the general patterns evident in the cross-tabulations were very similar to those for first choice most enjoyed activities.

Winter

'Home Centered Activities' (T.V., reading, puttering, hobbies) were the favorite winter activities of just less than half of the entire sample. These activities were more popular among women than among men, and among married, widowed, separated, and divorced respondents as opposed to single respondents. Older respondents, and respondents in the lower educational, lower income, and lower occupational categories most enjoyed these activities. Home centered activities were very popular with housewives.

'Active Sports' were the favorite winter activity of more than one - quarter of the sample. These activities were more popular among

men than women, among younger than older respondents, and among single as opposed to married, separated, widowed, and divorced respondents. Sports were most popular with Canadians, and with respondents in the higher education, higher occupation, and higher income brackets.

'Pleasure Drives & Attending Sports Events' were the favorite winter activities of less than 1/10 of the sample. These activities were more popular among women than men, among younger rather than older respondents, and among third or more generation Canadians as opposed to first or second generation. Respondents in the middle and high educational brackets most enjoyed these activities. These activities were popular among housewives.

'Socializing Activities' (visiting friends, drinking beer) were the most preferred winter activities for less than 10% of the sample. Men enjoyed these activities more than women; older respondents more than younger respondents. Respondents in the lower educational, lower income, and lower occupational categories most enjoyed socializing activities.

Although fewer independent variables were significantly related to the choice of a second favorite winter activity, the same general trends emerged from this data.

A large majority of the Crowsnest Pass respondents did not belong to any clubs or organizations related to their favorite leisure activities (summer - 88.8%; winter - 80.7%).

A slightly larger proportion belonged to a club or organization of this type in the winter than in summer.

Age, Occupation, and Income were significantly related to involvement in organizations related to favorite leisure activities for both summer and winter. A large proportion of younger respondents belonged to clubs, and respondents in the higher occupational and income categories

tended to be more involved with these types of organizations.

Ethnicity and generation were significantly related only with involvement in organizations dealing with the respondents favorite summer activities. Canadians were more involved than other ethnic groups. The third or more generation Canadians were more involved in these types of organizations than were the first and second generation Canadians.

Marital status and education were significantly related only with involvement in organizations dealing with the respondents favorite winter activity. Married respondents were more involved with these types of clubs than were non-married respondents. A larger proportion of respondents with 10 or more years of education were involved with these organizations than were respondents with less education.

3. Activity in Organizations or Clubs

Respondents were asked to indicate whether or not they were active in any clubs or organizations related to their four preferred activities. Distinction was made between summer and winter: the responses for summer will be discussed first.

(a) Summer

Of the 348 respondents who replied to this question, 88.8% did not belong to any clubs or organizations related to the four summer activities that they enjoyed most. Only 8 (2.0%) said they belonged to a club related to each of the four activities and 31 (7.8%) said they did for some activities.

Community, sex, marital status, and education were not significantly related to activity in organizations or clubs of this nature. Belonging to a club or organization related to the activity most enjoyed in the summer was significantly related to age, ethnicity, generation, occupation

and income.

There were significant relationships between both age and ethnicity and membership in clubs related to preferred summer activities.

The relationship between age and membership in such clubs was inverse: a higher proportion of younger respondents -- 14 (15.6%) of those under 36 years of age belonged to a club related to the activity they enjoyed most in summer, but just 21 (5.2%) of those from 36 to 55, and 4 (4.0%) of those over 55 said that they did.

There was a significant relationship ($p < .04$) between ethnicity and membership in clubs and organizations associated with preferred activities, but because of the small number of non-Canadian respondents, the validity of the findings is questionable.

A significantly higher proportion of Canadian respondents belonged to clubs or organizations related to their preferred summer activity. That is, 34 (14.7%) of Canadian born respondents, 2 (5.4%) of European born respondents, 2 (4.2%) of Slavic respondents and 1 (3.0%) of British, White Commonwealth and American born respondents were involved in clubs and organizations associated with their preferred summer activity.

There was a direct relationship between generation and membership in clubs and organizations of the respondents preferred activities in the summer ($p < .04$).

As generation increased, the proportion of respondents who belonged to clubs and organizations associated with their preferred summer activities also increased. Eleven (15.7%) of the third or more generation respondents and just 5 (45%) of the first generation respondents belonged to such organizations.

There was also a direct relationship between occupational status and membership in clubs and organizations in summer.

Membership in the clubs and organizations of the respondents preferred activity was indicated by a higher proportion of respondents from higher occupational levels. Of the respondents whose occupations were classified as Hollingshead 1 to 4, 8 (21.6%) belonged to this type of club or organization; among respondents whose occupations were in categories 5 and 6 - 10 (17.2%); and among respondents whose occupation fell into Hollingshead 7 or who were not currently working - 4 (4.3%) reported membership in some club or organization associated with their preferred activity. The majority of housewives (143 or 93.8%) did not belong to any clubs or organizations which were related to their preferred activity.

Cross-tabulating membership in clubs or organizations in the summer with income showed a highly significant relationship between the two, (p $<.001$). Thirty-six (30.0%) of the respondents who earned $8,000.00 or more belonged to such clubs or organizations while 3 (15.8%) of the respondents who earned from $5,000.00 to $7,999.99, 9 (7.8%) of the respondents who earned from $2,000.00 to $4,999.99 and only 3 (4.0) of the respondents who earned less than $2,000.00 belonged to a club or organization associated with their preferred activity in the summer. That is, respondents with higher incomes were more likely to belong to this type of club or organization.

(b) Winter

Responses to the question: "Are you active in any organizations or clubs related to your four most enjoyable leisure activities during the winter?" are discussed below.

Of the 336 respondents who replied to this question, 271 (80.7%) did not belong to any clubs or organizations. Only 23 (6.8%) said that they belonged to a club or organization related to all four of their preferred activities, and 42 (7.8%) belonged to a club or organization for some of their preferred winter activities.

There was a curvilinear relationship between marital status and membership ($p < .02$).

Just 2 (6.4%) of the divorced, separated and widowed respondents belonged to clubs or organizations related to their preferred activity while 4 (16.7%) of the single respondents and 59 (22.2%) of the married respondents belonged to this type of club or organization.

There was a highly significant relationship ($p < .001$) between education and memberships. The highest proportion of respondents for all levels of education (25 or 29.4%) was found among respondents with 10 or 11 years of education. Just 9 (8.1%) of the respondents with less than 7 years of education, and 17 (13.8%) with 7 to 9 years of education, said they belonged to this type of organization. Among respondents with 12 or more years of education, 29 (28.8%) had memberships in clubs or organizations related to their preferred activity in the winter.

There was a direct relationship ($p < .02$) between occupation and membership in this type of club.

As occupational status increased, the proportion of respondents who belonged to clubs and organizations related to their preferred activities also increased. Membership in clubs or organizations was reported by 10 (27.0%) of the respondents whose occupations were classified as Hollingshead 1 to 4, by 13 (23.2%) of the respondents classified as Hollingshead 5 and 6, and by 6 (6.8%) of those respondents whose occupation was classified as Hollingshead 7 or who were currently unemployed or not working.

Similarly, a higher proportion of respondents who earned $8,000.00 or more were members of clubs and organizations associated with their most preferred activities. The distribution was: 11 (37.9%) of the respondents who earned $8,000.00 or more, 28 (30.1%) of those who earned from

$5,000.00 to $ 7,999.99, 17 (15.2%) of those who earned from $2,000.00 to $4,999.99 and 4 (5.7%) of those who earned less than $2,000.00 were members of such clubs and organizations.

A larger proportion of housewives belonged to clubs and organizations related to preferred activities in the winter than in the summer (19.6% or 66 and 11.2% or 39, respectively).

D. Patterns of Leisure

Respondents were shown a checklist of activities and asked to indicate the number of hours they spent at the various activities alone, with friends, and with their family. A differentiation was made again for summer and winter months. The following discussion deals with the leisure patterns in the winter months, describing the proportion of time spent in each manner. The patterns for the summer months were almost identical and so will not be dealt with in this report.

1. Time Spent Alone

One-fifth of the respondents (21.5% or 84) spent between 1% to 26% of their leisure time alone. Another 28.3% (113) spent 27% to 52% of their time alone and 22.8% (91) spent 53% to 78% alone. One-fifth (83) spent 79% to 100% of their leisure time alone and 5% (20) spent no time alone.

The amount of time spent alone differed significantly between communities: See Table VIII - 36.

Table VIII - 36

Leisure Time Spent Alone in Winter by Community of Residence

	Proportion of Leisure Time Spent Alone								
	0 - 26%		27 - 52%		53 - 78%		79 - 100%		Total
Community	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Bellevue	11	17.7	16	25.8	17	27.4	18	29.0	62
Blairmore - Frank	43	33.6	44	34.4	25	19.5	16	12.5	128
Coleman	35	27.1	32	24.8	29	22.5	33	25.6	129
I.D. # 10	16	21.9	21	28.8	20	27.4	16	21.9	73
Total	105	26.8	113	28.8	91	23.2	83	21.2	392

Respondents in Bellevue spent the greatest amount of leisure time alone - (56.4% indicated over half) and those in Blairmore - Frank, the least (32% over half).

There was a significant relationship ($p < .05$) between time spent alone and sex. More men than women, spent one-quarter or less of their leisure time alone (33% or 58 of 176 as compared to 21.8% or 47 of 216). Almost the same proportion of both sexes, however, spent over half their leisure alone, (43.8% of the males & 44.9% of the females).

There was a highly significant positive relationship between age and leisure time spent alone: See Table VIII - 37.

Table VIII - 37

Leisure Time Spent Alone in Winter by Age of Respondent

	Proportion of Leisure Time Spent Alone								
	0 - 26%		27 - 52%		53 - 78%		79 - 100%		Total
Age	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Under 36 yrs.	34	34.7	36	36.7	18	18.4	10	10.2	98
36 - 55	46	26.1	58	33.0	42	23.9	30	17.0	176
Over 55	24	20.7	19	16.4	30	25.9	43	37.1	116
Total	104	26.7	113	29.0	90	23.1	83	21.3	390

P <.001

28.6% of respondents in the youngest age group; 40.9% of those in the oldest group spent over half their leisure time alone.

There was a highly significant relationship between leisure time spent alone and marital status: See Table VIII - 38.

Table VIII - 38

Leisure time spent Alone in Winter by Marital Status of Respondents

	Proportion of Leisure Time Spent Alone								
	0 - 26%		27 - 52%		53 - 78%		79 - 100%		Total
Marital Status	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Married	88	28.6	103	33.4	68	22.1	49	15.9	308
Divorced / Separated	2	18.2	1	9.1	2	18.2	6	54.5	11
Widowed	6	13.3	4	8.9	14	31.1	21	46.7	45
Single	9	32.1	5	17.9	7	25.0	7	25.0	28
Total	105	26.8	113	28.8	91	23.2	83	21.2	392

(P <.001)

Married people spent the least amount of time alone (38% spent more than half alone, followed by single (44.4%), separated or divorced (72.7%)

and widowed (77.8%). The relatively high figure for widowed people supports the relationship noted between age and time spent alone.

As the date in Table VIII - 39 indicate, there was a very significant relationship between place of birth and amount of leisure time spent alone.

Table VIII - 39

Leisure Time Spent Alone in Winter, by Ethnicity of Respondents

	Proportion of Leisure Time Spent Alone								
	0 - 26%		27 - 52%		53 - 78%		79 - 100%		Total
Ethnicity	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Canadian	77	30.0	83	32.3	52	20.2	45	17.5	257
U.S.A., U.K. & White Commonwealth	9	23.7	11	28.9	9	23.7	9	23.7	38
European	8	19.0	10	23.8	9	21.4	15	35.7	42
Slavic	11	20.4	8	14.8	21	38.9	14	25.9	54
Total	105	26.9	112	28.6	91	23.3	83	21.2	391

$P < .02$

Canadians spent less time alone than any other ethnic group - only 37.7% spent more than half of their leisure time alone, whereas 47% of the British and American respondents, 57.1% of the Europeans and 64.8% of the Slavics did so.

There was a very significant relationship between generation and amount of leisure time spent alone: See Table VIII - 40.

Table VIII - 40

Leisure Time Spent Alone, in Winter, by Generation of Respondent

	Proportion of Leisure Time Spent Alone								
	0 - 26%		27 - 52%		53 - 78%		79 - 100%		Total
Generation	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
1st	27	21.4	26	20.6	37	29.4	36	28.6	126
2nd	48	28.2	57	33.5	35	20.6	30	17.6	170
3rd	17	34.0	14	28.0	13	26.0	6	12.0	50
4th or more	7	25.9	9	33.3	3	11.1	8	29.6	27
Total	99	26.5	106	28.4	88	23.6	80	21.4	373

$P < .04$

First generation respondents spent less time alone than later generations - 58% spent more than half their leisure time alone, whereas 38.2% of second generation respondents, 38% of third and 40.7% of fourth or more did so. This corresponds to the ethnicity pattern, since the first generation Canadians are also the foreign-born.

Table VIII - 41 shows a highly significant inverse relationship between education and leisure time spent alone.

Table VIII - 41

Leisure Time Spent Alone, in Winter, by Education of Respondent

	Proportion of Leisure Time Spent Alone								
	0 - 26%		27 - 52%		53 - 78%		79 - 100%		Total
Education	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
0 - 6 years	18	24.3	12	16.2	21	28.4	23	31.1	74
7 - 9 years	31	21.4	43	29.7	34	23.4	37	25.5	145
10 - 11 years	34	34.7	32	32.7	16	16.3	16	16.3	98
12 or more years	21	28.8	25	34.2	20	27.4	7	9.6	73
Total	104	26.7	112	28.7	91	23.3	83	21.3	390

$P < .006$

A much higher proportion of the respondents with 6 or fewer years of schooling spent more than half their leisure time alone than those with more education: 59.5% as compared with 48.9% of those with 7 to 9 years schooling, 32.6% of those with 10 or 11 years and 37% of those with 12 or more years.

There was a very significant relationship between occupation and proportion of leisure time spent alone. See Table VIII - 42.

Table VIII - 42

Leisure Time Spent Alone, in Winter, by Occupation of respondent

	Proportion of Leisure Time Spent Alone								
	0 - 26%		27 - 52%		53 - 78%		79 - 100%		Total
Occupation	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Hollingshead 1 & 2	1	8.3	5	41.7	4	33.3	2	16.7	12
Hollingshead 3 & 4	6	21.4	8	28.6	6	21.4	8	28.6	28
Hollingshead 5 & 6	26	40.6	18	28.1	12	18.8	8	12.5	64
Hollingshead 7	10	29.4	11	32.4	9	26.5	4	11.8	34
Housewives	42	23.2	62	34.3	39	21.5	38	21.0	181
Not Working	20	27.4	9	12.3	21	28.8	23	31.5	73

$p < .03$

More people in the higher occupational levels (Hollingshead 1 through 4) spent over half their leisure time alone than did other employed groups: 50% as opposed to 31.3% of those in Hollingshead 5 & 6 and 38.3% of those in Hollingshead 7.

There was a highly significant inverse relationship between income and amount of leisure time spent alone. See Table VIII - 43.

Table VIII - 43

Leisure Time Spent Alone, in Winter, by Income of Respondent

	Proportion of Leisure Time Spent Alone								
	0 - 26%		27 - 52%		53 - 78%		79 - 100%		Total
Income	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Less than $2000.	19	22.1	17	19.8	20	23.3	30	34.9	86
$2000. - $4999.	42	31.1	37	27.4	28	20.7	28	20.7	135
$5000. - $7999.	26	26.0	37	37.0	23	23.0	14	14.0	100
$8000. or more	9	27.3	12	36.4	11	33.3	1	3.0	33
Total	96	27.1	103	29.1	82	23.2	73	20.6	354

$P < .004$

As income increased, the proportions of respondents spending more than half their leisure time alone decreased: 58.2% of those earning less than $2000. annually, 41.4% of those earning between $2000. and $4999., 37% of those earning $5000. to $7000., and 36.3% of those earning $8000. or more indicated spending more than half their time alone.

2. Time Spent With Friends

Over half of the respondents (58.7% or 234) spent between 1% and 26% of their leisure time with friends. Another 12.8% (51) spent 27% to 52% with friends, 4.7% (19) spent 53% to 100%, and one-fifth (21.8% or 87) spent no leisure time at all with friends.

Table VIII - 44 indicates that proportion of leisure time spent with friends differed significantly between communities.

Table VIII - 44

Leisure Time Spent With Friends, in Winter, by Community of Residence

	Proportion of leisure time spent with friends						
	0 - 26%		27 - 52%		53 - 100%		Total
Community	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Bellevue	52	83.9	8	12.9	2	3.2	62
Blairmore - Frank	97	75.8	22	17.2	9	7.0	128
Coleman	115	89.1	12	9.3	2	1.6	129
I.D. # 10	58	79.5	9	12.3	6	8.2	73
Total	322	82.1	51	13.0	19	4.8	392

$P < .10$

Respondents in I.D. # 10 and in Blairmore - Frank areas spent more time with friends than did those in other communities. 8.2% and 7.0% respectively spent more than half of their leisure time with friends, as compared with 3.2% of Belleuve residents and 1.6% of Coleman residents.

There was a highly significant relationship between time spent with friends and respondent's sex: See Table VIII - 45.

Table VIII - 45

Leisure Time Spent With Friends, in Winter, by Sex of Respondent

	Proportion of Leisure Time Spent With Friends						
	0 - 26%		27 - 52%		53 - 100%		Total
Sex	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Male	127	72.2	37	21.0	12	6.8	176
Female	195	90.3	14	6.5	7	3.2	216
Total	322	82.1	51	13.0	19	4.8	392

P < .001

Twice as many males as females (6.81 as opposed to 3.21) spent more than half of their leisure time with friends. More males also spent between one-quarter and half their time with friends (21.0% compared with 6.5%).

There was a very significant inverse relationship between age and proportion of leisure time spent with friends: See Table VIII - 46.

Table VIII - 46

Leisure Time Spent With Friends, in Winter, by Age of Respondent

	Proportion of Leisure Time Spent With Friends						
	0 - 26%		27 - 52%		53 - 100%		Total
Age	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Under 36 yrs.	74	75.5	18	18.4	6	6.1	98
36 - 55	147	83.5	25	14.2	4	2.3	176
Over 55 yrs.	100	86.2	8	6.9	8	6.9	116
Total	321	82.3	51	13.1	18	4.6	390

P < .04

As age increased, the porportion of respondents spending one-quarter or less of their leisure with friends also increased, from 75.5% of those under 36 years to 86.2% of those over 55 years. As age increased, the proportion spending between 27% and 52% of their leisure with friends decreased, from 18.4% of the youngest group to 6.9% of the oldest. There was a curvilinear relationship evident between age and the small proportion of respondents spending over half their leisure with friends, with fewer middle-age respondents in this category.

Table VIII - 47 indicates that marital status and proportion of leisure time spent with friends were significantly related.

Table VIII - 47

Leisure Time Spent with Friends, in Winter, by Marital Status of Respondent

	Proportion of Leisure Time Spent With Friends						
	0 - 26%		27 - 52%		53 - 100%		Total
Marital Status	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Married	261	84.7	38	12.3	9	2.9	308
Non-Married	61	72.6	13	15.5	10	11.9	84
Total	322	82.1	51	13.0	19	4.8	392

$p < .01$

Unmarried people spent the most time with friends: 11.9% spent over half their leisure this way and 15.5% spent between one-quarter to one half. Married people spent less time with friends: 84.7% as opposed to 72.6% of the unmarried spent less than 27% of their leisure this way.

Ethnicity, generation, and education were not significantly related to proportion of leisure time spent with friends.

There was a highly significant relationship between occupation and percentage of total leisure time spent with friends: See Table VIII - 48.

Table VIII - 48

Leisure Time Spent With Friends, in Winter, by Occupation of Respondent

	Proportion of Leisure Time Spent with Friends						
	0 - 26%		27 - 52%		53 - 100%		Total
Occupation	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Hollingshead 1, 2, 3, 4	35	87.5	3	7.5	2	5.0	40
Hollingshead 5 & 6	39	60.9	21	32.8	4	6.2	64
Hollingshead 7	25	73.5	7	20.6	2	5.9	34
Housewives	166	91.7	10	5.5	5	2.8	181
Not Working	57	78.1	10	13.7	6	8.2	73
Total	322	82.1	51	13.0	19	4.8	392

(P <.001)

A greater proportion of housewives than of any employed group reported one-quarter or less of their leisure spent with friends. Of the employed people, those in the middle occupational levels (Hollingshead 5 & 6) spent more time with friends: only 60.9% reported spending one-quarter or less of their leisure with friends, as opposed to 73.5% in the lower occupational level and 87.5% of those in higher levels. Non-working respondents (unemployed or retired) had the highest proportion (8.2%) spending more than half of their leisure with friends.

As demonstrated by Table VIII - 49, there was a very significant inverse relationship between income and amount of leisure time spent with friends.

Table VIII - 49

Leisure Time Spent With Friends, in Winter, by Income of Respondent

	Proportion of Leisure Time Spent with Friends						
	0 - 26%		27 - 52%		53 - 100%		Total
Income	N	%	N	%	N	%	
$2,000 or less	68	79.1	9	10.5	9	10.5	86
$2,000 - $4999	114	84.4	17	12.6	4	3.0	135
$5000 - $7999	81	81.0	18	18.0	1	1.0	100
$8000 or more	28	84.8	3	9.1	2	6.1	33
Total	291	82.2	47	13.3	16	4.5	354

$P < .04$

People in the lowest income bracket (less than $2,000 annually) spent the most time with their friends (79% spent less than one-quarter of their leisure time this way), followed by those in the $5,000 to $7,999 bracket (81.0%). Of those in the lower middle income bracket, 84.4% spent less than 27% of their leisure with friends and 84.8% of those in the highest bracket spent less than one-quarter of their leisure with friends.

3. Time Spent With Family

One fifth of the sample (21.8% or 87) spent between 1% and 26% of their leisure time with their families. One-third (31.6% or 126) spent between 27% and 52% of their leisure with their families, 19.8% (79) spent 53% to 78% or more this way. Another 17.8% (71) spent none of their leisure time with their families.

Community and sex were not significantly related with the amount of time the respondent spent with his family.

There was a highly significant inverse relationship between age and amount of leisure time spent with one's family: See VIII - 50.

Table VIII - 50

Leisure Time Spent with Family, in Winter, by Age of Respondent

	Proportion of Leisure Time Spent with Family								
	0 - 26%		27 - 52%		53 - 78%		79 - 100%		Total
Age	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Under 36 yrs.	28	28.6	35	35.7	28	28.6	7	7.1	98
36 - 55 yrs.	62	35.2	60	34.1	42	23.9	12	6.8	176
Over 55 yrs.	68	58.6	30	25.9	9	7.8	9	7.8	116
Total	158	40.5	125	32.1	79	20.3	28	7.2	390

$p < .001$

Of those under age 36, 35.7% spent more than half of their leisure time with their families. Of those between ages 36 and 55 years, 30.7% spent more than half of their leisure time this way and of those over 55 years, only 15.6% did so.

There was a highly significant relationship between leisure time spent with one's family and one's marital status. Many more of the married respondents spent over half of their leisure time this way - 32.2% as compared with 15.9% of the widowed respondents, 9.1% of the divorced or separated and none of the single respondents: See Table VIII - 51.

Table VIII - 51

Leisure Time Spent With Family, in Winter, by Marital Status

	Proportion of Leisure Time Spent with Family								
	0 - 26%		27 - 52%		53 - 78%		79 - 100%		Total
Marital Status	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Married	94	30.5	115	37.3	75	24.4	24	7.8	308
Divorced / Separated	7	63.6	3	27.3	1	9.1	0	0.0	11
Widowed	34	75.6	4	8.9	3	6.7	4	8.9	45
Single	23	82.1	5	17.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	28
Total	158	40.3	127	32.4	79	20.2	28	7.1	392

$p < .001$

The data in TABLE VIII - 52 indicates a significant relationship between place of birth and amount of time spent with one's family.

Table VIII - 52

Leisure Time Spent With Family, in Winter, by Marital Status

	Proportion of Leisure Time Spent with Family								
	0 - 26%		27 - 52%		53 - 78%		79 - 100%		Total
Ethnicity	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Canadian	89	34.6	88	34.2	60	23.3	20	7.8	257
U.S.A., U.K. & White Commonwealth	15	39.5	15	39.5	5	13.2	3	7.9	38
European	25	59.5	8	19.0	7	16.7	2	4.8	42
Slavic	29	53.7	15	27.8	7	13.0	3	5.6	54
Total	158	40.4	126	32.2	79	20.2	28	7.2	391

$p < .06$

Canadian born respondents spent more time with their families than did the foreign-born - 31.1% spent more than half their leisure with their families and only 34.6% spent one-quarter or less of their leisure this way. This may be compared to the 21.1% of British & American respondents, the 21.5% of Europeans and the 18.6% of Slavics who spent more than half their leisure time with their families and to the greater proportions of these ethnic groups who spent less than 27% of their leisure with their families: 39.5% of the Americans & British, 53.7% of the Slavics, and 59.5% of the Europeans.

There was a very significant direct relationship between education, and leisure time spent with one's family: See Table VIII - 53.

Table VIII - 53

Leisure Time Spent With Family, in Winter, by Education of Respondent

	Proportion of Leisure Time Spent With Family								
	0 - 26%		27 - 52%		53 - 78%		79 - 100%		Total
Education	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
0 - 6 years	42	56.8	16	21.6	12	16.2	4	5.4	74
7 - 9 years	61	42.1	52	35.9	22	15.2	10	6.9	145
10 - 11 years	33	33.7	32	32.7	25	25.5	8	8.2	98
12 or more years	21	28.8	26	35.6	20	27.4	6	8.2	73
Total	157	40.3	126	32.3	79	20.3	28	7.2	390

$p < .04$

As the level of education of the respondent increased, the proportion spending more than half their leisure time with their families increased from 21.6% of those with less than 7 years schooling to 22.1% of those with 7 to 9 years, 33.7% of those with 10 to 11 years, and 35.6% of those with 12 or more years education. On the other side, the proportion spending one-quarter or less of their leisure time with their families decreased as level of education rose:

56.8% of the lowest educational group, 42.1% of those with 7 to 9 years, and 28.8% of the highest educational group indicated this amount of leisure participation with their families.

There was a very significant inverse relationship between occupation and the proportion of respondents spending over half of their leisure time with their families. Only 8.3% of the professionals and executives (Hollingshead 1 & 2) spent more than half their leisure time with their families, whereas 25% of those in Hollingshead categories 3, 4, 5, & 6 and 29.4% of the unskilled workers (Hollingshead7) did so. This relationship was not apparent for those indicating little time (less than 2%) spent with their families.

Housewives spent more of their leisure time with their families - 34.2% indicated more than half their leisure was spent this way. The non-working respondents had the highest proportion (56.2%) spending one-quarter or less of their leisure with their families: See Table VIII - 54.

Table VIII - 54

Leisure Time Spent With Family, in Winter, by Occupation of Respondent

	Proportion of Leisure Time Spent With Family								
	0 - 26%		27 - 52%		53 - 78%		79 - 100%		Total
Occupation	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Hollingshead 1 & 2	5	41.7	6	50.0	1	8.3	0	3.6	12
Hollingshead 3 % 4	12	42.9	9	32.1	6	21.4	1	3.6	28
Hollingshead 5 & 6	21	32.8	27	42.2	13	20.3	3	4.7	64
Hollingshead 7	14	41.2	10	29.4	10	29.4	0	0.0	34
Housewives	65	35.9	56	30.9	43	23.8	17	9.4	181
Not Working	41	56.2	19	26.0	6	8.2	7	9.6	73
Total	158	40.3	127	32.4	79	20.2	28	7.1	392

$P < .05$

There was a highly significant direct relationship between income and amount of leisure time spent with one's family: See Table VIII - 55.

Table VIII - 55

Leisure Time Spent With Family, in Winter, by Income of Respondent

	Proportion of Leisure Time Spent with Family								
	0 - 26%		27 - 52%		53 - 78%		79 - 100%		Total
Income	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Less than $2000.	52	60.5	20	23.3	8	9.3	6	7.0	86
$2000 - $4999	47	34.8	44	32.6	32	23.7	12	8.9	135
$5000 - $7999	34	34.0	34	34.0	27	27.0	5	5.0	100
$8000 or more	5	15.2	19	57.6	8	24.2	1	3.0	33
Total	138	39.0	117	33.1	75	21.2	24	6.8	354

$p < .001$

As level of income increased, the proportion of respondents who indicated that they spent one-quarter or less of their leisure time with their families decreased from 60.5% of those earning less than $2000 annually, to roughly 34% of those earning between $2000 and $7999, and to 15.2% of those earning $8000 or more. This pattern was not as clear when proportions spending over half their leisure time with their families were examined. Those with the lowest income had the smallest proportion (16.3%) spending most of their leisure time with their families, but those in the highest income bracket had the second lowest proportion (27.2%) spending most of their leisure this way.

SUMMARY

Section D

Patterns of Leisure

This section presented the patterns of spending leisure time alone, with friends, and with family, in the Crowsnest Pass area. There was no difference found between these patterns for summer and winter. The following results were obtained:

1. The largest proportion of respondents (43%) indicated spending over half of their leisure time alone. Another 28% spent between a quarter and a half of their leisure alone and 26% spent one-quarter or less of their leisure time alone.

2. Bellevue respondents were more likely to spend time alone than those in other communities.

3. There was a tendency for males to spend less of their leisure time alone than females.

4. There was a highly significant direct relationship between age and amount of leisure time spent alone.

5. Married respondents spent the least amount of time alone and widowed respondents the most. This tends to support the age relationship mentioned above.

6. There were highly significant inverse relationships between amount of leisure time spent alone and two of the indices of social class, income, and education.

7. There was a direct relationship between occupation and leisure time spent alone.

8. Most of the respondents (80%) spent one-quarter or less of their leisure time with friends. Only 5% spent over half of their leisure with friends.

9. Respondents from Blairmore, Frank, and I.D. 10 tended to spend more time with friends than did those from other areas.

10. Males were much more likely to spend leisure time with friends than were females. This finding was supported by the differences found between the pattern of leisure participation of housewives and employed males.

11. Respondents in the middle occupational levels (Hollingshead 5 & 6) tended to spend more time with friends.

12. There was a very significant inverse relationship between income and amount of leisure time spent with friends, but no significant relationship was found between education and this variable.

13. There was a very significant inverse relationship between age and amount of leisure time spent with friends.

14. Non-married persons tended to spend more leisure time with friends than did married respondents.

15. The largest proportion of respondents (40%) indicated spending one-quarter or less of their leisure time with their families, but over one-quarter (27%) also spent more than half of their leisure with their families.

16. Community and sex were not significantly related with amount of leisure time spent with one's family.

17. There was a highly significant inverse relationship between age and amount of leisure time spent with one's family.

18. Married respondents tended to spend much more of their leisure time with their families than did those in any other marital status category.

19. Education and income were both directly related with amount of leisure time spent with one's family, but occupation was inversly related with this variable.

SUMMARY

CHAPTER VIII

Current Activities

In this chapter, information was presented on the current leisure activities engaged in by the residents of the Crowsnest Pass. The number of activities in which the respondent engaged was discussed and then the chapter turned to specific types of activities, those activities which respondents preferred, and the patterns of social situations in which the respondents were likely to pursue leisure activities.

The number of activities a respondent engaged in was used as an index to measure the extent of leisure involvement.

The number of activities reported by respondents was significantly related to the variables of sex, age, marital status, ethnicity, generation, education, occupation and income.

The respondents most likely to engage in a large number of leisure activities possessed the following characteristics: female, young, married, Canadian-born, third or more generation, highly educated, having a high occupation (along with housewife) and high income.

The index used to determine the nature of the specific activities was the amount of time a respondent spent on each of twenty activities. Amount of time was coded into three categories of most, medial, and least.

The specific leisure activities pursued by a majority of respondents during the winter were watching television, reading, puttering around the house and visiting. Other leisure activities, which were pursued by small proportions of the respondents included driving to a city or town, hobbies, music, driving for pleasure, card playing, beer drinking and sports.

Watching television was related to only one variable: education. The respondents most likely to spend a large amount of time on this activity are characterized by a low level of education.

The leisure activity of reading was related to the variables of education and occupation. Respondents most likely to spend a great amount of time reading are characterized by a high level of education and a high ranking occupation.

Winter Activities

The leisure activity of puttering around the house was found related to community, sex, occupation. Respondents most likely to spend a substantial amount of time on this activity were characterized as female, residents of Coleman, Bellevue or I.D. 10; and employed in a low-ranking occupation.

The leisure activity of visiting was related to sex, age, marital status, and occupation. Respondents most likely to spend a great deal of time on this activity possessed the characteristics of being male; young; married; and having a low-ranking occupation.

The leisure activity of driving to a city or town was related to age and occupation. Respondents most likely to spend a large amount of time on this activity were middle-aged and employed in a high-ranking occupation.

The leisure activity of hobbies was related to sex, age, ethnicity, and generation. Respondents most likely to spend time on hobbies were: female, older, first generation, and of British or American origin.

'Music' was related to sex and education. Respondents most likely to spend a large amount of time on this activity were: female and had a medial level of education.

The leisure activity of card playing was related to age--older respondents being most likely to spend a great deal of time on this activity.

The leisure activities of driving for pleasure, beer drinking and sports were not related to any variables.

Summer Activities

During the summer, the specific leisure activities pursued by the majority of respondents were watching television, reading, puttering around the house, and gardening. Various other leisure activities were pursued by much smaller proportions of respondents and included visiting, sewing, carpentry, drive to city or town, pleasure drives, music, hobbies, playing cards, drinking beer.

The leisure activity of watching television was related to occupation - respondents from lower occupations spending a large amount of time on this activity.

The activity of reading was related to higher educational levels and higher ranking occupations.

More females, housewives or members of high ranking occupations reported spending a great deal of time puttering around the house.

The leisure activity of gardening was correlated with sex, age, ethnicity, and occupation. Respondents most likely to spend a lot of time gardening were: male, older, of European or Slavic origin, and either unemployed, retired, or having a low-ranking occupation.

The activity of visiting was related to sex, age, marital status, ethnicity, and occupation. Respondents most likely to pursue this activity extensively were young, married, having Canadian or Slavic origin, and having a low-ranking occupation.

The activity of driving to a city or town was associated with female, young or middle-aged, and of a higher ranking occupation.

The leisure activity of pleasure driving was related to being non-married.

The leisure activity of music was preferred by females, and those with a medial amount of education.

The time spent on hobbies was related to ethnicity and generation. However, no meaningful discussion was possible.

The activity of playing cards was related to marital status only. Married respondents spent more time on this activity. Also the activity of beer drinking was related to marital status, i.e., non-married respondents reported spending the most time on beer drinking.

Preferred Activities

The leisure activities most preferred by the residents of Crowsnest during the summer were active sports, socializing, home-centered activities, driving or going to sports events.

'Active sports' was related to the variables of community, sex, age, marital status, ethnicity, generation, education and occupation. The respondents most likely to prefer active sports were: male, residents of Coleman, young (under 36); married, Canadian; of the third generation; more highly educated and employed in a higher ranking occupation.

The leisure activity of socializing was named by very few respondents, and was related to the variables of community, sex, age, education and occupation. The respondents were likely residents of I.D. 10; male; older (over 55); and having a low level of education and occupation.

The 'home-centered' leisure activities were related to variables of community, sex, occupation, generation, marital status, and education.

The respondents most likely to prefer 'home-centered' activities reside in Blairmore and Frank communities; are female; and housewives and belong to the first generation, are non-married; and in a low education category.

The 'driving or going to sports events' activity was related to

the variables of community, sex, occupation, age, generation and education.

The respondents most likely to prefer the activity of 'driving or going to sports events' possess the characteristics of residing in Bellevue, being female, having the occupation of housewife, being young (under 36), belonging to the fourth or more generation; and having highly-ranked occupations.

The leisure activities most preferred by the residents of Crowsnest during the winter were home-centered activities, active sports, socializing activities, pleasure drives and attending sports events. In conjunction with these activities, proportions of respondents who were members of clubs or organizations related to their favorite activity were also considered.

Home-centered activities were related to income, sex, marital status, age, education, and occupation. Respondents most likely to pursue these activities were female, older, having a low level of education, low income, and a low occupation.

'Active sports' were related to sex, age, marital status, ethnicity, education, occupation, and income. Respondents most likely to pursue these activities were male, young, single, of Canadian origin, more highly educated, of high occupation, and high income.

The activity of pleasure drives and attending sports events were related to sex, ethnicity, age, generation, education, and occupation. Respondents most likely to pursue these activities were female, young, belonged to the third or more generation, of Canadian origin, and from middle and high education and occupational levels. Only a small proportion of the sample preferred these activities.

Socializing activities were related to sex, age, education, occupation and income. Respondents most likely to pursue these activities were: male, older, from low educational, occupational and income levels.

The large majority of Crowsnest respondents did not belong to any organizations or clubs related to their favorite leisure activity. However, involvement in organizations and related to age, occupation and income. Respondents in this category were young, and from higher occupational and income categories.

Patterns of Leisure

The largest proportion of respondents reported spending over half of their leisure time alone.

The tendency to spend leisure time alone was related to community, sex, age, marital status, income, and education. Respondents most likely to spend their leisure time alone were: residents of Bellevue, female, older, non-married, low income and low education level.

The tendency to spend leisure time with friends was related to community, sex, occupation, income, and marital status. Respondents most likely to spend leisure time with friends were: residents of Blairmore, Frank and I.D. 10; male; having a medial or higher occupation, a low income, and non-married status.

The tendency to spend leisure time with families was related to age, marigal status, education and occupation. Respondents most likely to spend time with their families were older, married, of a high level of education, and a low occupation.

CHAPTER IX

DESIRED ACTIVITIES

To identify recreational desires that individuals had not been able to fulfil, an open-ended question was posed: "What kinds of things would you like to do in your free time that you have not been able to do?". After the respondent had named all the activities that he would like to participate in, he was asked to identify the three that he would most like to try. For each of these three activities he was asked if he had talked to knowledgeable people about it, if he had read any books or magazines about it, and if he had ever tried to organize a group of people who were interested in it.

This chapter will discuss the responses obtained to all of these questions in an attempt to provide information about the incidence of unfulfilled recreational desires, the type of activities that are most sought after, and the degree of initiative that individuals have taken in attempting to become active in areas that would be rewarding to them.

. Number of Desired Activities

For each respondent, the activities that were named in response to the question about what he would like to do but had not been able to do, were counted. Table IX - 1 gives the distribution of responses obtained.

TABLE IX - 1

TOTAL NUMBER OF DESIRED ACTIVITIES

Number of Activities	N	%
None	180	45.0
One	107	26.8
Two	52	13.0
Three	39	9.8
Four or more	22	5.5
	400	100.1

It is evident that almost half of the respondents did not name any activities when they were asked if there was anything that they would like to do, but had been unable to do. Just over one-quarter (26.8%) said that there was one activity they had been unable to do, 13.0% named two, 9.8% named three and 5.5% named four or more.

The number of activities named was not significantly related to the community in which the respondent lived, nor was it related to sex of respondent. There was, however, a highly significant relationship with age, as is shown in Table IX - 2.

TABLE IX - 2

TOTAL NUMBER OF DESIRED ACTIVITIES BY AGE

	Number of Activities								
GE	None		One		Two or Three		Four or More		
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
nder 36	23	23.5	36	36.7	33	33.3	6	6.1	98
6 to 55	80	44.4	47	26.1	39	21.7	14	7.8	180
ver 55	76	64.4	24	20.3	16	13.6	2	1.7	118
	179	45.2	107	27.0	88	22.2	22	5.6	396

P < 001

The data show a very strong inverse relationship between age and number of desired activities: just 23.5% of the respondents under 36 failed to mention any activities, but this proportion increased steadily to 44.4% among the 6 to 55 age group and 64.4% among the over 55 age group.

There was a significant relationship ($p < .02$) between marital tatus and number of desired activities, but because of the number of respondents n the non-married categories, the results obtained cannot be considered conclusive.

Generally, the data showed that married respondents and respondents ho were single were more likely to name activities in which they would like to articipate: among married respondents 80 (25.6%) named 2 or 3 activities, and 18 5.8%) named 4 or more; and among single respondents 91 (17.9%) named 2 or 3, and 22 10.7%) named 4 or more. Among divorced or separated respondents 2 (18.2%) named or 3 and none named more than this amount; among widowed respondents 4 (8.5%) amed 2 or 3, and 3 (2.1%) named 4 or more.

Total number of desired activities was significantly related to thnicity, as is shown in Table IX - 3.

TABLE IX - 3

TOTAL NUMBER OF DESIRED ACTIVITIES BY ETHNICITY

	Number of Desired Activities						
thnicity	None		One		Two or More		
	N	%	N	%	N	%	
anadian	92	35.4	77	29.6	91	35.0	260
ritish, U.S., hite Commonwealth	23	57.5	8	20.0	9	22.5	40
lavic	40	72.7	8	14.5	7	12.7	55
her European	24	54.5	14	31.8	6	13.7	44
	179	44.9	107	26.8	113	27.5	399

$p < .001$

The data show that Slavic respondents were least likely to name an tivity that they would like to participate in, (72.7%) did not name any, and nadian born respondents were most likely to name an activity (just 35.4% failed name one or more). Canadian born respondents also named more than did respondents om other groups -- 35.0% named two or more.

There was also a significant relationship between generation and number of desired activities: See Table IX - 4.

Table IX - 4

Total Number of Desired Activities by Generation of Respondent

Generation	Number of Desired Activities						Total
	None		One		Two or More		
	N	%	N	%	N	%	
First	83	63.4	28	21.4	20	15.3	131
Second	73	42.2	46	26.6	54	31.2	173
Third or more	16	20.8	28	36.4	33	42.9	77
TOTAL	172	45.1	102	26.8	107	28.1	381

($P < .001$)

The data show a direct relationship between generation and number of desired activities. Among first generation respondents just 15.3% named two or more activities, but among second, 31.2% named this many, and among third, 42.9% did so. The proportion of respondents who named no desired activities decreased from 63.4% of the first generation to 42.2% of the second generation and 20.8% of the third or more generation respondents.

Education was also directly related to number of desired leisure activities. See Table IX - 5.

Table IX - 5

Total Number of Desired Activities by Education of Respondent

Education	Number of Desired Activities						
	None		One		Two or More		Tota
	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Less than 7 yrs.	48	63.2	18	23.7	10	13.1	76
7 to 9 yrs.	77	52.0	34	23.0	37	25.0	148
10 to 11 yrs.	32	32.7	34	34.7	32	32.6	98
12 yrs. or more	20	26.7	21	28.0	34	45.3	75
Total	177	44.6	107	27.0	113	28.4	397

(P < .001)

The data show that as education increased from less than 7 years to 12 or more years, the proportion of respondents naming two or more activities increased from 13.1% to 45.3%. Conversely, as educatinn increased the proportion of respondents who did not name any desired activities decreased from 63.2% of those with less than 7 years to 26.7% of those with 12 years or more.

There was also a direct relationship between occupatinn and number of desired activities, as is shown in Table IX - 6.

Table IX - 6

Total Number of Desired Activities by Occupation of Respondent

Occupation	None N	None %	One N	One %	Two or More N	Two or More %	Total
Hollingshead 1 - 4	9	21.4	12	28.6	21	50.0	42
Hollingshead 5 & 6	25	38.5	14	21.5	26	40.0	65
Hollingshead 7 & not working	64	58.7	27	24.8	18	16.5	109
Housewives	82	44.6	54	29.4	48	26.1	184
Total	180	45.0	107	26.8	113	28.3	400

(P < .001)

The data show that the distribution of responses for housewives is very similar to that of the sample as a whole. However, among the rest of the respondents, just 21.4% of those whose occupations fell into Hollingshead categories 1 through 4 failed to name any activities; 38.5% of those in Hollingshead 5 & 6, 58.7% in Hollingshead 7, or who were not currently working, did not name any activities. Conversely, only 16.5% of the respondents from the lowest occupational category named two or more activities, while 40.0% in categories 5 & 6, and 50.0% in categories 1 through 4 did so.

Income of respondent was also significantly, directly related to number of desired activities: See Table IX - 7.

Table IX - 7

Number of Desired Activities by Income

	Number of Activities						
come	None		One		Two or More		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	
ss than $2,000	58	65.9	18	20.5	12	13.6	88
,000 to ,999.99	56	41.5	42	31.1	37	27.4	135
,000 to ,999.99	36	35.3	27	26.5	39	38.2	102
,000 & more	10	30.3	8	24.2	15	45.5	33
Total	160	44.7	95	26.5	103	28.8	358

($P < .001$)

The data show that just 13.6% of the respondents who earned less than $2,000.00 named two or more activities, while 27.4% of those who earned $2,000.00 to $4,999.99 named this many as did 38.2% who earned $5,000.00 to $7,999.99, and 45.5% who earned $8,000.00 or more. The proportion of respondents that did not name any activities decreased from 65.9% of those who earned less than $2,000.00 to 30.3% of those who earned $8,000.00 or more.

B. Types of Activities

The responses to the question of which of the activities that the respondent named were "most desired", that is, which he would like to try, were coded into five general areas of interest: Active sports - a desire to participate in some athletic activity; Sociability - a desire to visit with friends, or a desire to engage in club activities; Travel or Spectate - a desire to take holidays or attend movies or sports events, etc., in a passive capacity; Self-improvement - a desire to take adult education courses, music or

art lessons, etc; and Home-centered activities - putter around the house, watch T.V., read or engage in hobbies. The distribution of the responses for both the first and second choices is given in Table IX - 8.

Table IX - 8

First and Second Choices of Most Desired Activities

Activity	First Choice		Second Choice	
	N	%	N	%
Active Sports	91	22.8	52	13.0
Self-improvement	39	9.8	17	4.3
Home-centered	29	7.3	11	2.8
Travel, Spectator	24	6.0	9	2.3
Sociability	22	5.5	11	2.8
No Response	195	48.8	300	75.0
TOTAL	400	100.2	400	100.2

Because the second choices closely mirrored the first choices, and only 25% of the sample gave second choices, the following discussion will deal only with the first choices of the respondents. It is evident that almost half of the sample did not name any activity in which they would like to participate, but were not able to at present. Almost one quarter of the sample (22.8%) said that they would like to participate in active sports. Self-improvement activities were named by 9.8% of the respondents.

There were no significant differences among the four communities with respect to the type of activity that was most desired. There was, however, a significant relationship with sex of respondent. See Table IX - 9.

Table IX - 9

Type of Desired Activity by Sex of Respondent

(Type of Activity)

	Active Sports		Sociability		Travel or Spectate		Self-Improvement		Home-Centered		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
	51	57.3	9	10.1	12	13.5	10	11.2	7	7.9	89
e	40	34.5	13	11.2	12	10.3	29	25.0	22	19.0	116
TAL	91	44.4	22	10.7	24	11.7	39	19.0	29	14.1	205

(P < .004)

The data show three distinct differences between the preferences of the male and the female respondents: a larger proportion of males said that they would like to engage in active sports (57.3% of the males as opposed to 34.5% of the females). Women reported greater interest than men in both home-centered activities (19.0% of the women and 7.9% of the men), and self-improvement (25.0% of the women and 11.2% of the men).

There were also significant differences among the different age groups with respect to the activities that they would most like to try. This can be seen in Table IX - 10.

Table IX - 10

Type of Desired Activity by Age of Respondent

Type of Activity

	Active Sports		Sociability		Travel or Spectate		Self - Improvement		Home Centered		Tot
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
36	44	63.8	2	2.9	4	5.8	14	20.3	5	7.2	6
55	38	40.0	10	10.5	9	9.5	20	21.1	18	18.9	9
55	7	18.4	10	26.3	11	28.9	4	10.5	6	15.8	3
tal	89	44.1	22	10.9	24	11.9	38	18.8	29	14.4	20

(P < .001)

The data reveal several distinct relationships between desired activities and age. Active sports was preferred by younger respondents: 63.8% of those under 36, 40.0% of those from 36 to 55, and just 18.4% of those over 55. Sociability was preferred by older respondents: 26.3% of those over 55, 10.5% of those from 36 to 55 and just 2.9% of those under 36. Travelling and spectator activities were also preferred by older respondents: 28.9% of those over 55, 9.5% of those from 36 to 55 and just 5.8% of those under 36. Older respondents reported less interest in self-improvement activities -- 10.5% of those over 55 as compared to over 20% of those younger than this, and younger respondents reported less interest in home-centered activities -- 7.2% of those under 36 as opposed to over 15% of respondents who were older than this.

This type of activity that the respondent would most like to try was not significantly related to marital status. Ethnicity was significantly related to type of desired activity, but because of the small numbers of respondents from the non-Canadian-born categories, the validity of the results must be open to some question. It was evident that the Canadian-born respondents were most likely to name active sports (84 or 53.2%) and none of the respondents who were born in the United Kingdom, the United States or the White Commonwealth named sports. Almost one-third of the respondents who were born in Europe (5 or 31.3%) said they would like to engage in more "Sociability" activities, while less than 20% of the respondents from the other categories said this. Self-improvement and home-centered activities were each named by 5 (31.3%) of the respondents who were born in Britain, the United States, or the White Commonwealth, while less than 20% of those from other backgrounds named either of these.

There was a significant relationship between generation and type of activity desired as is evident from Table IX - 11.

Table IX - 11

Type of Desired Activity by Generation of Respondent

	Type of Activity										
	Active Sports		Sociability		Travel or Spectate		Self-Improvement		Home-Centered		Total
ation	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
	7	15.9	11	25.0	10	22.7	10	22.7	6	13.6	44
d	45	47.9	8	8.5	6	6.4	18	19.1	17	18.1	94
-More	31	54.4	3	5.3	7	12.3	10	17.5	6	10.5	57
al	83	42.6	22	11.3	23	11.8	38	19.5	29	14.9	195

(P < .001)

The data show a direct relationship between generation and interest in active sports: 15.9% of the first generation respondents said that they would like to participate more in active sports; 47.9% of the second generation; and 54.4% of the third or more generation respondents said this. There was a inverse relationship between generation and interest in sociability: exactly one-quarter of the first generation respondents chose sociability activities; but the proportion decreased to 8.5% for second generation, and 5.3% for respondents who were third generation or more. There was a curvilinear relationship between generation and interest in travel or spectator activities: just 6.4% of the second generation respondents named this type of activity, but 22.6% of the first generation and 12.3% of the third or more generation respondents did the same. The relationship between generation and interest in self-improvement activities was not as marked as those mentioned above. It

was an inverse relationship with the proportion of respondents choosing self-improvement activities decreasing from 22.7% among the first generation respondents to 17.5% among third or more. Home-centered activities were more popular among second generation respondents (18.1%) than among either first generation respondents (13.6%) or third or more generation (10.5%).

Education of respondent also produced a significant relationship with type of desired activity: See Table IX 12.

Table IX - 12

Type of Desired Activity by Education

Type of Activity

	Active Sports		Sociability		Travel or Spectate		Self-Improvement		Home-Centered		Total
on	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
less	5	20.8	6	25.0	4	16.7	6	25.0	3	12.5	24
yrs	27	40.3	8	11.9	11	16.4	10	14.9	11	16.4	67
yrs	33	53.2	3	4.8	5	8.1	16	25.8	5	8.1	62
more	26	50.0	5	9.6	4	7.7	7	13.5	10	19.2	52
	91	44.4	22	10.7	24	11.7	39	19.0	29	14.1	205

(P < .06)

The data show that there is a curvilinear relationship between education and interest in active sports. Among those respondents with less than 7 years of education, 20.8% named an active sport as the activity they would most like to try, and this proportion increased to 40.3% for those with 7 to 9 years of education and 53.2% for those with 10 or 11 years. However, as education increased beyond this level, the proportion of interested respondents drops to 50.0%. Activities that were categorized as "sociability"

were most popular among those respondents with less than 7 years of education (25.0%), and were reported with decreasing frequency as education increased -- 11.9% among those with 7 to 9 years, and 4.8% among those with 10 or 11 years. However, the trend was reversed as education increased beyond 11 years, and 9.6% of the respondents with 12 or more years named this type of activity as the one they would most like to try. Travelling or spectating was considerably more popular among respondents with less education: 16.7% of those with less than 7 years and 16.4% of those with 7 to 9 years named this type of activity, but only 8.1% of those with 10 or 11 years and 7.7% of those with 12 or more years did so. Although the proportions of respondents indicating that they were interested in this type of activity decreased continuously with education, there appears to be a fairly sharp cutting point between 9 and 10 years of education. Self-improvement activities exhibited a bi-modal distribution, being named by 25.0% of those respondents with less than 7 years, and by 25.8% of those with 10 or 11 years -- but only 14.9% of those with 7 to 9 years and 13.5% of those with 12 years or more. Home-centered activities were most popular among respondents from the other two levels of education -- 16.4% of those with 7 to 9 years and 19.2% of those with 12 or more, but only 12.5% in the less than 7 years category and 8.1% in the 10 or 11 years category.

There was a significant relationship between occupation and type of desired activity, as can be seen in Table IX - 13.

Table IX - 13

Type of Desired Activity by Occupation

Type of Activity

	Active Sports		Sociability		Travel or Spectate		Self-Improvement		Home-Centered		Total
tion	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
gshead 4	14	43.8	3	9.4	2	6.3	7	21.9	6	18.8	32
gshead	27	69.2	1	2.6	5	12.8	5	12.8	1	2.6	39
gshead 7-- Vorking	14	35.0	8	20.0	7	17.5	5	12.5	6	15.0	40
ives	36	38.3	10	10.6	10	10.6	22	23.4	16	17.0	94
l	91	44.4	22	10.7	24	11.7	39	19.0	29	14.2	205

($P < .02$)

The data show that there was a curvilinear relationship between interest in sports activities and occupational level. Among respondents in the top four Hollingshead categories, 43.8% named sports as their most desired activity; this proportion increased to 69.2% for those in categories 5 and 6 and then dropped back to 35.0% for those in the lowest occupational category. Housewives were near the lower end of the distribution, although this activity was named by a larger proportion of women than was any other. Sociability was more popular among the lowest and highest categories (9.4% and 20.0% respectively) than it was among respondents from categories 5 and 6 (2.6%). There was a inverse relationship between interest in travel or spectating and occupation: just 6.3% of the respondents in Hollingshead categories 1 - 4 named this activity, but 12.8% from categories 5 and 6, and 17.5%

from category 7 or among those who were not currently working said that they would like to be able to travel or go to various types of activities as spectators. There was a direct relationship between interest in self-improvement and occupation. Just 12.5% of the respondents whose occupations fell in category 7 or who were not currently working named self-improvement, and this proportion increased to 12.8% for categories 5 and 6 and 21.9% for categories 1 through 4. Housewives had a larger proportion (23.4) naming this activity than did respondents in any of the categories of gainful employment. Home-centered activities were more popular among respondents from the highest categories (18.8%) and the lowest categories (15.0%) than among those from categories 5 and 6. This type of activity was mentioned by 17.0% of the housewives.

There was a significant relationship between income and type of desired activity, as is shown in Table IX - 14.

Table IX - 14

Type of Desired Activity by Income

	Type of Activity										
	Active Sports		Sociability		Travel or Spectate		Self-Improvement		Home-Centered		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
han .00	37	38.1	15	15.5	14	14.4	18	18.6	13	13.4	97
han .00	46	55.4	5	5.8	6	7.0	16	18.6	13	15.1	86
al	83	45.4	20	10.9	20	10.9	34	18.6	26	14.2	183

(P < .10)

The data show that the income was directly related to interest in active sports -- 55.4% of the respondents who earned $5000. or more named active sports while just 38.1% who earned less than this amount did. Income

was inversely related to interest in activities that were coded as sociability - just 5.8% of the respondents in the upper income bracket, as compared to 15.5% in the lower bracket named this type of activity. Interest in travel or spectating was also inversely related to income: just 7.0% in the upper bracket named this type of activity, while 14.4% in the lower bracket did so. Income was not related to desire to participate in self-improvement activities, or to home-centered activities.

C. Indication of Interest

To determine whether respondents had pursued their desired activities in an attempt to make participation feasible, a series of questions were asked: "Have you talked to knowledgeable people about this activity?" "Do you read any books or magazines related to this activity?" and "Have you ever tried to organize a group of people interested in this activity?" This section will discuss the responses to these questions.

As noted earlier, 180 respondents (45.0% of the total sample) did not name any activity when asked if there was anything that they would like to do but had been unable to. An additional 41 (10.3%) did not answer the questions about talking to people or reading about the activity. Of the remaining 179 respondents, 92 (23.0%) said that they had neither talked to knowledgeable people nor read about the activity, 19 (4.8%) said that they had both talked and read about it, 40 (10.0%) said that they had talked to knowledgeable people about the activity and 28 (7.0%) said that they had read about the activity.

Responses to these questions were cross-tabulated with all independent variables but no significant relationships were observed.

In response to the question about organizing people interested in their most desired activity, 31 (7.8%) said that they had tried, and 158

(39.5%) said that they had not. Thirty-one individuals (7.8%) did not respond to this question.

There were no differences among communities with respect to who had tried to organize people and who had not, nor was there any relationship with sex of respondent. There was a significant curvilinear relationship ($p < .001$) between age and whether or not respondents had tried to organize people to pursue the activity that they said they would most like to try. Eight respondents (20.5%) under the age of 36 said that they had tried to organize a group of people, but 22 (44.9%) of those between the ages of 36 and 55 said that they had tried. Only one (4.5%) of the respondents who were over 55 said that he had tried to organize a group of people.

Ethnicity and generation were not significantly related to responses to the question of whether or not the respondent had tried to organize a group interested in his most desired activity. Significant relationships were observed, however, with both education ($p < .08$) and occupation ($p < .02$).

The curvilinear relationship that was obtained with education showed that 4 of the respondents who had less than 7 years (28.6%) said that they had tried to organize a group, 11 (27.5%) of those with 7 to 9 years had done so as had 5 (14.7%) of those with 10 or 11 years. However, among those who had obtained more than 11 years of education, 11 (45.5%) said that they had tried to organize a group.

A direct relationship was evident with occupation. Respondents from the highest level were most likely to say that they had tried to organize a group (9 or 56.3% of those in categories 1 to 4 on the Hollingshead scale). Among those whose jobs fell into categories 5 and 6, 7 (38.9%) said that they had tried, and just 5 (21.7%) of those from Hollingshead 7 or who were not currently working said they had.

D. Organizational Involvements

To determine the degree of interest in involvement in formal organizations, respondents were asked:

"Would you *like* to join any organizations or clubs?

If yes: which ones?

Table IX - 15 shows the distribution of responses for the number of organizations the respondent said he wished to join.

Table IX - 15

Number of Organizations

Number of Organizations	Number	Per Cent
Three	2	0.5
Two	10	2.5
One	90	22.5
None	288	72.0
No Response	10	2.5
Total	400	100.0

It is evident that there was not a great deal of interest in joining clubs or organizations of any nature: almost three-quarters of the sample (72.0%) said they did not wish to join any clubs or organizations, 22.5% named one, 2.5% named two and 0.5% named three. No respondent named more than 3 clubs or organizations.

The types of organizations or clubs that respondents said they would like to join were coded into seven general categories. The distribution by these categories is given in Table IX - 16.

Table IX - 16

Types of Clubs or Organizations Respondents Wished to Join

Type of Organization	Number	Per Cent
Athletic	22	5.5
Fraternal	17	4.3
"Hobby" (Sewing, Reading)	16	4.0
Service	11	2.8
Religious	11	2.8
Professional	4	1.0
Political	1	0.3
Unspecified	19	4.8
None	288	72.0
No response	11	2.8
Total	400	100.3

It is evident that the athletic clubs were most popular, being named by 5.5% of the total sample. About five per cent (4.8%) said that they would like to join an organization or club, but did not elaborate as to the type of activity they would like.

For purposes of analysis, it was necessary to combine categories because of the small number of respondents in each. There was a significant difference between men and women with respect to the type of organization in which participation was desired: See Table IX - 17.

Table IX - 17

Type of Organization or Club in Which Membership Was Desired by Sex of Respondent

	Type of Organization								
	Athletic		Professional/ Service		Political/ Religious		Other		Total
Sex	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Male	13	27.1	10	20.8	3	6.2	22	45.8	48
Female	9	17.0	5	9.4	9	17.0	30	56.0	53
Total	22	21.8	15	14.9	12	11.9	52	51.5	101

(P <.10)

It is evident that membership in athletic organizations was desired by more males than females (27.1% vs. 17.0%) and that a similar preference was evident for professional or service organizations (20.8% of the men vs. 9.4% of the women). Political or religious memberships were desired by more women than men (17.0% vs. 6.2%) - but it should be remembered that only one respondent named political organizations, implying that it was desired religious memberships that caused this difference. The category of "other" organizations or clubs included more "sociability" - type of activities such as fraternal or hobby clubs. This type of club was more popular among women than men (56.0% vs. 45.8%).

There was also a significant relationship between age of respondent and type of organization or club in which membership was desired. This is shown in Table IX - 18.

Table IX - 18

Type of Organization or Club in Which Membership was Desired

	Type of Organization								
	Athletic		Professional/ Service		Political/ Religious		Other		Total
Age	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Under 36	16	42.1	3	7.9	3	7.9	16	42.1	38
36 to 55	5	11.9	8	19.0	8	19.0	21	50.0	42
Over 55	1	5.0	4	20.0	1	5.0	14	70.0	20
Total	22	22.0	15	15.0	12	12.0	51	51.0	100

(P <.005)

The data show that interest in joining an athletic club or organization was inversely related to age - 42.1% of those under 36 reported a desire to join this type of club but just 11.9% of those from 36 to 55 years of age, and 5.0% of those over 55 did the same. There was a direct relationship between age and desire to join a professional or service club - just 7.9% of those under 36 said they wanted to join this type of club whereas 19.0% of those from 36 to 55 and 20.0% of those over 55 said that they would. There was also a direct relationship between age and interest in "other" sociable clubs - 42.1% of those under 36, 50.0% of those from 36 to 55 and 70.0% of those over 55 years of age said they would like to join this type of club.

The relationship between age and desire to join a political or religious club was curvilinear. Respondents who were from 36 to 55 years of age were more likely to name this type of activity (19.0%) than were those under 36 (7.9%) or over 55 (5.0%).

The type of organization respondents said they wanted to join, was not significantly related to marital status, ethnicity, education or occupation.

SUMMARY

IX. Desired Activities

This chapter has identified recreational activities that respondents indicated they would like to pursue but had been unable to for various reasons. The means of obtaining the information was a direct question: "What kinds of things would you like to do in your free time that you have not been able to do?" Responses were coded into five general types of activity: Active sports, Sociability, Travel or Spectating, Self-improvement and Home-centered activities. As an index of the degree of felt depreviation, the number of activities mentioned was counted. To determine the degree of initiative that had been taken in an effort to make possible the fulfillment of the identified desires, respondents were asked if they had talked to knowledgeable people about the activity, if they had read books or magazines about it, and if they had tried to organize a group of people who were interested in the activity.

Almost half of the sample (45.0%) did not name any activities in response to this question. The number of activities named was not related to community or sex of respondent. Age was a factor, being inversely related to the number of activities named. This finding was supported by the fact that first generation respondents were less likely than others to name a desired activity, and that Canadian-born respondents (generally younger than foreign-born) were more likely to name a desired activity.

The three indices of social class - education, occupation and income - were all significantly related to the number of desired activities named. That is, the higher the social class of the respondent, the more likely he was to name at least one activity in which he would like to participate, but in which he had not been able to at the time of the survey.

There were no significant differences among the communities with respect to the type of activities that the respondents wished to pursue. Significant differences were evident between the sexes.

Active sports were desired by significantly more males than females. The relationship obtained from the cross-tabulation with sex was reinforced by the fact that housewives were less likely than were gainfully employed respondents to name this type of activity. Females reported significantly more desire for both self-improvement activities and home-centered activities - both relationships again being reinforced by significant differences between housewives and gainfully employed respondents.

Interest in active sports was inversely related to age of respondent. Additional validity is lent to this relationship by the fact that interest in active sports was directly related to generation of respondent (first generation respondents being older than respondents who were second or third), and that Canadian-born respondents as opposed to foreign-born named this type of activity significantly more often. Interest in sociability activities was directly related to age, and again significant relationships with both generation and ethnicity reinforced the pattern. This was the case with respect to travel or spectator activities (a direct relationship with age). Self-improvement activities were not greatly different across the age groups, although among respondents over 55 years of age they were less popular. Home-centered activities were less popular among respondents under 36 than among respondents older than this.

The social class indices were all significantly related to interest in certain of the desired activities. Active sports were significantly more popular among respondents who earned larger salaries. The relationships with occupation and education were curvilinear: respondents

from semi-skilled and unskilled occupations were most likely to name them as a desired activity, as were respondents with 10 or 11 years of education. For both occupation and education the distributions were skewed towards the higher end. Sociability was most popular among respondents with less than 7 years of education, and least popular with those with 10 or 11 years -- again a curvilinear relationship. The pattern was similar for occupation. Travel or spectator activities were inversely related to education, and occupation. Self-improvement activities were most popular among respondents with less than 7 years of education and those with 10 or 11 years -- a bi-modal distribution. They were most popular with respondents whose occupations fell within the Hollingshead categories of 1 to 4.

A very small number of respondents reported that they had had talked to knowledgeable people, or read books or magazines, or tried to organize groups of people interested in their desired activities. Whether or not respondents had talked or read about an activity was not significantly related to any of the independent variables. Whether or not respondents had tried to organize a group of interested people was not significantly related to community or sex, but it was to age: middle-aged respondents were more likely to report that they had attempted such organization. There were no relationships with ethnicity or generation, but the curvilinear relationship with education showed that respondents with 10 or 11 years were most likely to say that they had tried to organize a group of interested people. Respondents from the highest occupational categories were most likely to say that they had tried to do this, but given the breadth of the category used for analysis (Hollingshead 1 to 4), this finding could well be consistent with that for education.

CHAPTER X

RECREATION PROBLEMS

Chapter X will discuss some of the inadequacies in the existing recreational opportunities in the Crowsnest Pass Area as reported by the individuals interviewed for this survey.

Respondents were asked to indicate the current activities in which they would most like to increase participation, for both summer and winter. They were then questioned as to why they had been unable to participate as much as they wished. Responses to these questions were cross-tabulated with the independent variables and a discussion of this analysis will follow. In order to determine the extent and causes of restriction of leisure activities, respondents were also asked which activity they would most like to try and what was needed in order for them to participate in this activity.

To determine the appropriateness of the existing recreational facilities, respondents were asked: (a) if the existing facilities for leisure time opportunities were adequate for people in their age group; (b) if existing facilities for youth were adequate; (c) what new opportunities or facilities were needed for youth; (d) if existing facilities were fairly run; (e) if existing facilities were too concentrated or too scattered. The responses to these questions will also be discussed.

With regard to the development of recreation programs the respondents were asked who they thought should take the lead in developing the programs and providing the necessary facilities; whether the workers should be paid or voluntary; and who should pay them.

Recruitment of volunteer workers and the use of mass media in this capacity will be discussed briefly.

A. Obstacles to Current Activities

Respondents were asked to list the activities they participated in during their leisure time and to indicate which of these activities they enjoyed most -- both in summer and in the winter. They were also asked to indicate the problems which they experienced in participating in each of these activities, again distinguishing between summer and winter.

1. Summer

Of those who responded to the question (349), 76.2% (266) did not indicate having any problem participating in the activity they enjoyed most in the summer. Lack of time and facilities were major problems in participation for 7.4% (26) and 7.2% (25) of the respondents, respectively. Health problems were mentioned by 5.2% (18) of the respondents as a deterrent to participation in the activity they most enjoyed in the summer.

Sex, age, ethnicity, generation, education and occupation were all significantly correlated with the problems encountered while participating in the activities most enjoyed in the summer. Community, marital status and income were not significantly correlated with participation problems encountered in the summer.

There was a very significant relationship between problems in participation in summer and sex as is shown in Table X-1.

Table X - 1

Problems in Participation in Summer by Sex of Respondent

Sex	Problems						
	Transportation, Money, Health, Time, Family.		Facilities, Buildings, Clubs, Outlets.		None		
	N	%	N	%	N	%	Total
Male	35	22.3	9	5.7	113	72.0	157
Female	21	10.9	19	9.8	153	79.3	193
TOTAL	56	16.0	28	8.0	266	76.0	350

(P <.01)

The data show that a slightly greater proportion of females (79.3%) than of males (72.0%) reported having no problems in participating in the activity they enjoyed most in the summer. Transportation, money, health and family problems were indicated as a deterrent to participation by more males than females (22.3% vs. 10.9%). Lack of facilities, buildings, clubs and outlets were reported by fewer respondents than were other problems, but by more females than males (9.8% vs. 5.7%).

The data indicate that personal problems were a greater deterrent to participation, than lack of or inadequacy in the facilities, buildings, clubs or outlets.

There was also a highly significant relationship between the problems in participation in the summer and age (p <.001). As age increased the proportion of respondents who reported having no

problem in participating in their most enjoyable activity also increased. Lack of and inadequacy in the facilities, buildings, clubs, and outlets was indicated as a problem to participation by a greater proportion of younger respondents than older respondents. Only three (2.9%) of the respondents over 55 mentioned facilities as a problem to participation in the activity they enjoyed most in the summer. A slightly higher proportion of respondents between 36 and 55 years of age (19.9% or 31) indicated that transportation, money, health, time and family problems were a deterrent to participation in the activity most enjoyed in the summer while just 15.5% (16) of the respondents over 55 and 10.2% (9) of the respondents under 36 said the same.

Ethnicity was significantly related to the problems encountered in participation in a most enjoyable activity in the summer. Table X - 2 shows this relationship.

Table X - 2

Problems in Participation in Summer by Ethnicity of Respondent

Ethnicity	Problems: Transportation, Money Health, Time, Family. N	%	Facilities, Clubs, Buildings, Outlets. N	%	None N	%	Total
Canada	35	15.2	24	10.4	171	74.3	230
British Isles, U.S., White Commonwealth	3	8.8	2	5.9	29	85.3	34
Europe	10	26.3	2	5.3	26	68.4	38
Slavic Oriental (1)	8	16.7	0	.0	40	83.3	48
TOTAL	56	16.0	28	8.0	266	76.0	350

(P <.10)

The data show that more respondents born in the British Isles, the United States or the White Commonwealth (85.3%) reported having no problems participating in the activities they enjoyed most in the summer. A larger proportion of European born respondents (26.3%) than of other respondents indicated that transportation, money, health, time and family problems were deterrents to participation in the activity that was the most enjoyable in the summer. Lack of, or inadequacy in the facilities, buildings, clubs and outlets was mentioned as a problem by a higher proportion of Canadian born respondents (10.4%) than by foreign born respondents (all cases less than 6%)

When problems in participation in the summer was cross-tabulated with generation it was found that a significantly (P <.01) larger proportion of first generation respondents (79.6% or 90)

reported having no problems. Among second generation respondents, 74.0% (114) said this and of the third or more generation respondents just 73.9% (51) said they had no problems.

There was a direct relationship between problems in participation in the summer and education. Table X - 3 shows this relationship.

Table X - 3

Problems in Participation in the Summer by Education of Respondent

Problems

Education	Transportation, Money, Time, Health, Family.		Facilities, Clubs, Buildings, Outlets.		None		
	N	%	N	%	N	%	Total
less than 7 years	13	20.0	1	1.5	51	78.5	65
7 to 9 years	23	18.3	6	4.8	97	77.0	126
10 to 11 years	10	11.2	13	14.6	66	74.2	89
12 years or more	10	14.5	8	11.6	51	73.9	69
TOTAL	56	16.0	28	8.0	265	75.9	349

(P <.04)

Respondents with higher education reported having more problems in participating in the activities they most enjoyed in the summer. There was a curvilinear relationship with transportation, money, time, health, and family problems, showing that personal factors were reported as a problem in participating in the activity most enjoyed in the summer for 20% of the respondents with less than 7 years of education, 18.3% of those with 7 to 9 years, 11.2% of those with 10 to 11 years and for 14.5% of the respondents with 12

or more years of education. Lack of, or inadequacy of recreation facilities was a problem to participation for a larger proportion of respondents with 10 to 11 years of education (14.6%) than for respondents with either more or less than this amount.

Occupation was also significantly related to problems with participating in the activity found most enjoyable in the summer ($P < .02$). There was a curvilinear relationship: 10.5% (4) of the respondents whose occupations were classified as Hollingshead 1 to 4 (professionals, executives, small business owners, clerical and technical workers), 29.8% (17) of the respondents whose occupations were classified as Hollingshead 5 and 6 (skilled and semi-skilled employees) and 19.1% (18) of the respondents whose occupations were classified as Hollingshead 7 (unskilled employees) and the unemployed, not working or retired respondents reported that family, health, money, time and transportation problems were a deterrent to participation in the activity they found most enjoyable in the summer. That is, almost 30% of the skilled and semi-skilled employees named personal factors as being problematic, while less than 20% of the respondents in the other occupational categories named personal factors as a problem with reference to participation in their most enjoyable activities. Those respondents classified as Hollingshead 5 and 6 had a lesser proportion of respondents (64.9% or 37) who mentioned no problems with participation, while a slightly higher proportion of respondents whose occupations were classified as Hollingshead 1 to 4 (78.9% or 30) and Hollingshead 7 and unemployed-retired or not working respondents, 76.6% (72) said they had no problems with participating in the activity they found most enjoyable in the summer. A higher proportion of respondents whose occupations were

classified as Hollingshead 1 to 4 (10.4% or 4) reported the lack of proper facilities as being problematic to participation. That is, respondents with a lower socio-economic status found facilities to be less of a deterrent to participation in the activity they found most enjoyable in the summer.

More than three-quarters of the housewives (78.9% or 127) reported having no problems with participation in the summer. Another 10.6% (17) of housewives reported that personal factors and lack of or inadequacy in recreation facilities were a problem with participating in the activities they found most enjoyable in the summer.

2. Winter

Of the 331 respondents who answered the question for winter, 79.5% (263) did not indicate a desire for increased participation in their favorite activity. Lack of time, lack of organization for this activity, and poor health were major problems in participation for 9.4% (31), 3.0% (10) and 3.0% (10) of the sample, respectively. Lack of facilities was mentioned by 2.4% (8) as a deterrent to participation in the most enjoyed activity in winter.

Age and education were significantly related to the problems encountered while participating in the activities found most enjoyable during the winter. Sex, community, marital status, generation, occupation and income were not significantly related to the participation problems encountered in the winter.

There was a highly significant relationship between age and participation problems in the winter as is shown in Table X - 4.

Table X - 4

Problems in Participation in Winter by Age of Respondent

Age	Problems: Transportation, Money Health, Time. N	%	Facilities, Clubs Buildings, Outlets. N	%	None N	%	Total
under 36	9	10.7	12	14.3	63	75.0	84
36 - 55	31	20.5	5	3.3	115	76.2	151
over 55	9	9.7	1	1.1	83	89.2	93
TOTAL	49	14.9	18	5.5	261	79.6	328

(P <.001)

There was a direct relationship between age and the problems encountered in participating in the activity most enjoyed in the winter. A greater proportion of respondents over 55 (89.2%) reported having no problems with participating in the activity they found most enjoyable in the winter. Lack of or inadequacy in the recreational facilities was problematic for a greater proportion (14.3%) of the respondents under 36. Personal factors were a participation problem for 20.5% of the respondents from 36 to 55 and for approximately the same percentage of the other two age groups combined.

There was a significant relationship between problems encountered in participating in the activity most enjoyed in the winter and education. Table X - 5 shows this relationship.

Table X - 5

Problems in Participation in Winter by Education of Respondent

Education	Problems: Transportation, Money, Health, Time, Family. N	%	Facilities, Clubs, Buildings, Outlets. N	%	None N	%	Total
9 or fewer years	30	16.8	4	2.2	145	81.0	179
10 to 11 years	9	10.5	10	11.6	67	77.9	86
12 or more years	10	15.4	4	6.2	51	78.5	65
TOTAL	49	14.8	18	5.5	263	79.7	330

(P <.09)

Respondents with 10 to 11 years of education were less likely to name personal factors as a problem to participation. That is, 10.5% with 10 to 11 years mentioned personal factors while 16.8% with 9 or fewer years and 15.4% with 12 or more years mentioned personal factors as problematic in participating in the activity most enjoyed in the winter. Respondents with 10 to 11 years of education were more likely to say that problems with the facilities were a deterrent to participation in the activity most enjoyed in the winter, that is, 11.6% as compared to 2.2% or the respondents with 9 or fewer years of education and 6.2% of the respondents with 12 or more years of education. Fewer respondents with 10 to 11 years of education reported having no problems in participating in the activity which they found most enjoyable during the winter than did respondents with more or less than this amount.

B. Obstacles to Desired Activities

Respondents were asked to list in order of preference the three activities that they would most like to try in their free time, but that they had not been able to try. They were then asked to indicate what they needed in order to participate in each of these three preferred activities.

Of the total sample , 206 (51.5%) did not respond to the question. Table X - 6 shows the distribution of responses for the 194 respondents who reported what they felt was needed in order to participate in their most desired activity.

Table X - 6

What is Needed to Participate in the Activity You Would Most Like To Try

Reported Needs	Number	Per Cent
More Time	49	25.3
Facilities	45	23.2
Lessons, Instruction	25	12.9
Money	23	11.9
Initiative (more interest e.g. clubs, organizations & people to participate)	21	10.8
Equipment	13	6.7
Health/Youthfulness	12	6.2
Transportation	3	1.6
Nothing	3	1.6
TOTAL	194	99.9

Only 1.6% of the respondents said that nothing was required in order for them to participate in their most desired activity. More time and facilities were mentioned by 48.5% of the respondents.

None of the independent variables were significantly correlated with reported need.

Respondents were asked if they thought there was a need for more organized activities (e.g. bowling, curling), or for more unorganized activities (e.g. picnics) in the area. For the total sample, 59 (14.8%) replied to the question, and 9 (2.3%) said no changes were necessary. A majority of the sample, 229 (57.3%), said that more organization was needed, and 73 (18.3%) said less organization was needed.

The remaining 30 respondents (7.5%) said that a little of both was necessary. The majority of the respondents did not give reasons for their answers. The reasons given were generally too vague to allow meaningful discussion.

C. Needful Segments of the Population

Respondents were asked what age group was most in need of additional activities,and why. Only 37 or 9.3% did not specify an age group and nearly half, 48.5% or 194 of the respondents said teenagers needed more activities rather than any other age group. Of these respondents, 176 gave reasons for their answer. The most common reason, given by 69 (39.2%) of those answering, simply said there was "nothing currently for the teenagers to do." Another 58, (33.0%) said it would "keep teenagers busy and off the streets". "To build up character", was the reason given by 17,(9.7%) and "teens are eager, enthusiastic; they enjoy doing things", was the reason given by 16,(9.1%) respondents. Nine respondents (5.1%) said that "teens need guidance". The remaining 7 respondents (4.0%) said they wanted to "keep teens contented in the community so they would stay".

School children were mentioned by 84 respondents (21.0%) as being most in need of more activities, and 70 of those respondents gave reasons for their answer. Nearly half, (45.7%) or 32 of the answers referred to the idea that "there is nothing for them to do; no playgrounds". One-fifth or 14 of the reasons indicated a desire "to keep them busy and out of trouble; to protect them". Another reason, given by 17.1% or 12 respondents, was that "school children are in their formative years, and will learn how to play with others

cooperatively". Nine (12.9%) said simply that "young children have enthusiasm; they will participate". The remaining 3 respondents (4.2%) gave no definite reasons to support their answer.

"Middle aged people", and "Everybody" as needful groups were combined. Forty-eight respondents (12.0%) said these two groups were in greatest need of more activities. Reasons for these choices were given by 39 respondents. Most respondents who gave reasons (31 or 79.5%) simply said there was nothing for people to do; not enough recreation. Seven respondents or 18.0% said that most of the residents of the area were middle-aged people and that this group consequently had the greatest interest in activities. Only 1 respondent (2.5%) did not give a definite reason for his answer.

"Old age" was named by 25 respondents (6.3%) as being the category of individuals most in need of additional activities. All 25 of these respondents gave reasons for their answers. Most of the respondents,(19 or 76.0) said that "old people have nothing to do"; and 3 (12.0%) said "Crowsnest is a community of old people". The remaining 3 respondents gave non-commital reasons for their answers.

Respondents were next asked what was needed for the age group they specified as being in greatest need. The most common answer by those who had specified teenagers, was "more sports like bowling, curling, or dancing"; this type of response was given by 101 (60.8%) who said teenagers need meeting places, auditoriums, or recreation halls; 19 (11.4%) said they needed clubs and organizations such as the Y.M.C.A. to keep them busy. Other things mentioned as being needed were more personnel for supervision; (9 or 5.4%);

organizational work such as Red Cross, etc. (3 or 1.8%); playgrounds or parks, by 2 (1.2%); and family activities (1 or 0.6%). The remaining 4 of the respondents (2.4%) said "all kinds of things" were needed, but did not specify.

The most common answer to "what is needed for school children?" was more sports, such as swimming, hockey, bowling, etc., 48 (62.3%). Other answers given included: playgrounds and parks(12 or 15.6); building and meeting places (8 or 10.4%); more personnel for supervision (3 or 3.9%); clubs and organizations such as the Y.M.C.A. (2 or 2.6%); family activities (1 or 1.3%); and "all kinds of things" (3 or 3.9%).

Of the respondents who said that middleaged respondents were most in need, 9 (34.6%) said more sports were needed; 8 (30.8%) said a recreation hall was needed; 3 (11.5%) said equipment for arts and crafts was needed; 2 (7.7%) said family activities and this many also said clubs or organizations were needed. One respondent (3.8%) said personnel and also one respondent said "all kinds of things".

Half of the respondents who gave an answer (10 or 50.0%) said that all age groups needed more sports such as curling, bowling, hockey, etc. Other things mentioned were "all kinds of things" - 3 (15.0%); meeting places and buildings - 2 (10.0%); personnel for supervision - 2 (10.0%); playgrounds or parks - 1 (5.0%); family activities - 1 (5.0%); and clubs or organizations - 1 (5.0%)

A large proportion of respondents who answered the question, 14 or 60.9%,said that old age people needed buildings, or meeting places. Other needs were mentioned by only one or two respondents each.

D. Adequacy of Facilities

Respondents were asked if the leisure time opportunities in the Crowsnest Pass area were adequate for their particular age group, and if not, what they thought was needed. Of the total sample, 52 (13%) did not reply to the question. The distribution of the remaining respondents is outlined in Table X - 7.

Table X - 7

Reported Needs for Respondent's Age Group

Reported Needs	Number	Per Cent
Nothing	103	29.6
Athletic facilities	87	25.0
Inadequate, No elaboration	54	15.5
Meeting places	38	10.9
Clubs	25	7.2
Handicraft workshops	14	4.0
Cultural activities	13	3.7
Adult education classes	9	2.6
Playgrounds, Parks	5	1.4
TOTAL	348	99.9

Almost 30% of the respondents reported that the facilities were adequate. One-quarter of the respondents said that more athletics were needed in the area. The need for meeting places and good clubs for sociable activities was mentioned by 18.1% of the respondents. Adult education classes, playgrounds and parks were the least mentioned needs of the area. Another 15.5% of the

respondents reported that they felt facilities were inadequate, but did not elaborate as to what was needed to improve the situation.

Sex, age, marital status, ethnicity, generation, education, occupation and income were all significantly correlated with what was needed in the area to improve the leisure time opportunities. Community was the only independent variable which was not significantly related to reported needs.

A slightly greater proportion of females (37.8% or 59 as compared to 31.9% or 44 males) regarded the leisure opportunities in the area as perfectly adequate (P <.06). A larger proportion of males (36.2% or 50 as compared to 26.9% or 42 of the females) mentioned the need for athletic facilities in the area. The need for more clubs and meeting places was mentioned by 21.8% (44) of the male respondents while 35.3% (55) of the females regarded these facilities as inadequate.

There was a highly significant relationship between reported need and age as is shown in Table X - 8.

that they felt facilities were inad [illegible]

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Sex, age, marital status, ethnicity,

education, occupation and income were all significant [illegible]

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as inadequate.

There was a highly significant relat [illegible]

ed need and age as shown in Table X [illegible]

Table X - 8

Reported Needs by Age of Respondent

Reported Needs

	Nothing		Meeting Places		Athletic Facilities, Pools, Playgrounds, Parks		Clubs, Adult Education, Cultural Activities		Total
ge	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
nder 36	12	16.2	5	6.8	42	56.8	15	20.3	74
6 to 55	53	40.2	10	7.6	43	32.6	26	19.7	132
ver 55	37	43.0	23	26.7	7	8.1	19	22.1	86
Total	102	34.9	38	13.0	92	31.5	60	20.5	292

($P < .001$)

Older respondents were more inclined to say that facilities were adequate than were younger respondents. A larger proportion of respondents over 55 (26.7%) mentioned the need for meeting places in the area. The need for athletic facilities was named by more than one-half of the respondents under 36, by 32.6% of the respondents between 36 and 55 and by 81.0% of the respondents over 55. A slightly higher proportion of respondents over 55 said that clubs, adult education classes and cultural activities were inadequate for the area.

The data indicate that younger respondents were less satisfied with the facilities in the area and particularly with the athletic facilities. Older respondents were more concerned with the adequacy of meeting places and clubs.

Marital status was also significantly associated with what is needed in the area for adequate leisure opportunities ($P < .10$). A larger proportion of the widowed, separated and divorced respondents

(46.5% or 20) reported that the facilities for leisure opportunities were perfectly adequate while 33.3% (77) of the married respondents and 30.0% (6) of the single respondents thought that the facilities were adequate. The need for athletic facilities was mentioned by a larger proportion of single respondents. That is, 40.0% (8) of the single respondents, 34.2% (79) of the married respondents and 11.6% (5) of the widowed, divorced or separated respondents reported a need for athletic facilities in the area. A slightly higher proportion of married and single respondents, 21.2% (49) and 20.0% (4) respectively, felt there was a need for more clubs, adult education classes and cultural activities while 18.6% (8) of the divorced, widowed, or separated respondents reported a need for these facilities. The need for meeting places was of concern to a greater proportion of the widowed, divorced and separated respondents (23.3% or 10).

The majority of respondents born in Slavic countries, (64.5% or 20), and 43.3% or 13 of the respondents born in the British Isles, White Commonwealth or the United States reported that the facilities were adequate in the area ($P < .01$). The need for athletic facilities was mentioned by a higher proportion of Canadian born respondents. That is, 37.8% (76) of the Canadian born respondents, 25.0% (8) of the European respondents, 13.3% (4) of the British Isles, White Commonwealth and American born respondents and 12.9% of the respondents born in Slavic countries reported a need for more athletic facilities. A slightly higher proportion (25.0% or 8) of the European born respondents mentioned the need for more clubs, cultural activities and adult education classes.

There was an inverse relationship between reported needs in the area in reference to leisure time opportunities and generation as Table X - 9 shows.

Table X - 9

Reported Needs by Generation of Respondent

	Reported Needs								
	Nothing		Meeting Places		Playgrounds, Athletic Facilities, Pools, Parks.		Clubs, Adult Ed. Classes, Cultural Activities		
Generation	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	Total
First	39	43.8	14	15.7	16	18.0	20	22.5	89
Second	50	38.5	13	10.0	40	30.8	27	20.8	130
Third or more	11	17.1	9	14.5	31	50.0	11	17.7	62
TOTAL	100	35.6	36	12.8	87	21.0	58	20.6	281

(P <.01)

Third or more generation respondents were more likely to report that the facilities were inadequate than the other generations. One-half of the third or more generation respondents reported that more athletic facilities were required in the area. A slightly higher proportion of first generation respondents, 22.5%, indicated that clubs, adult education classes and cultural activities were needed.

Respondents with more education reported significantly more inadequacies in the facilities for leisure time opportunities (P <.02) About 12 (21%) of the respondents with 12 or more years of education reported the facilities to be adequate whereas 47.2% (25) of the

respondents with less than 7 years of education said they felt the facilities were adequate. A greater proportion of respondents (11 or 20.8%) with less than 7 years of education indicated that the area required more meeting places. The need for more athletic facilities was of concern to a greater proportion of respondents with 12 or more years of education. That is, 54 (44.6%), of the respondents with 12 or more years of education named athletic facilities while only 10 (18.9%) of the respondents with 7 or less years of education named more athletic facilities as a requirement for the area. More clubs, adult education classes and cultural activities were mentioned by a greater proportion of respondents with 12 or more years of education (15 or 26.8%) and with from 7 to 9 years of education (23 or 22.1%).

There was a significant relationship between the facilities needed for leisure opportunities and occupation, as Table X - 10 indicates.

Table X - 10

Reported Needs by Occupation of Respondent

	Reported Needs								
	Nothing		Meeting Places		Athletic Facilities		Clubs, Adult Education Classes, Cultural Act.		
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	Total
Hollingshead 1 to 4	13	36.1	3	8.3	13	36.1	7	19.4	36
Hollingshead 5 and 6	16	38.5	4	11.5	27	34.6	15	15.4	52
Hollingshead 7, Not Working, Unemployed and Retired	25	32.9	18	23.7	18	23.7	15	19.7	76
Housewives	49	37.7	13	10.0	34	26.2	34	26.2	130
TOTAL	103	35.0	138	12.9	192	31.3	61	20.7	294

(P <.01)

The data shows that the largest proportion of respondents whose occupations were classified as Hollingshead 5 and 6 (38.5%) reported that the facilities for leisure opportunities were adequate. The need for meeting places was reported by significantly more of the non-working (unemployed or retired respondents) and those respondents whose occupation was classified as Hollingshead 7 (23.7%). More respondents from higher socio-economic statuses felt that athletic facilities were needed in the area than did respondents from lower statuses.

Of the housewives, 37.7% reported that the facilities for leisure opportunities were adequate. The need for athletic facilities and clubs, adult education classes and cultural activities were each named by 26.2% of the housewives.

Cross-tabulating reported needs with income showed similar results to the occupation cross-tabulation, as can be seen in Table X - 11.

Table X - 11

Reported Needs by Income of Respondent

Income	Reported Needs: Nothing N	Nothing %	Meeting Places N	Meeting Places %	Athletic Facilities N	Athletic Facilities %	Cultural Activities Clubs, Adult Education Classes N	Cultural Activities Clubs, Adult Education Classes %	Total
Less than $2000	22	35.5	15	24.2	10	16.1	15	24.2	62
$2000-$4999	31	31.6	13	13.3	36	36.7	18	18.4	98
$5000 or more	40	38.8	6	5.8	39	37.9	18	17.5	103
TOTAL	93	35.4	34	12.9	85	32.3	51	19.4	263

(P <.003)

Although 38.8% of the respondents who earned $5000.00 or more reported that facilities were adequate, the majority of other respondents felt that more athletic facilities were required for the area. The need for meeting places and clubs, adult education classes and cultural activities was reported by a higher proportion of respondents who earned less than $2,000.00.

To summarize briefly to this point, athletic facilities and clubs were mentioned frequently as a requirement for the area. The need for athletic facilities was indicated by more males than females, younger respondents than older respondents, Canadians than non-Canadians, third or more generation respondents, respondents with more education and income and respondents in higher occupational levels.

More meeting places and clubs tended to be mentioned by the female respondents, older respondents, respondents with less education and income and from a lower occupational level. A greater proportion of these respondents tended also to think that facilities were adequate for the area.

Respondents were asked to indicate whether or not they felt that there were adequate recreation opportunities in the area for young people. If they replied that there were not, they were asked what was lacking. Table X - 12 shows the distribution of respondents to the first question.

Table X - 12

Response to "Are There Adequate Opportunities for Youth?"

Responses	Number	Per Cent
Yes, definite	50	12.5
Yes , with qualification	30	7.5
Not sure- don't know	26	6.5
No, with qualifications	13	3.3
No, definite	277	69.3
No answer	4	1.0
TOTAL	400	100.1

The majority of respondents, 69.3%, felt that recreation opportunities for youth were definitely not adequate in the area. Only 20.0% of the respondents answered in the affirmative with 7.5% of these qualifying their answers.

Community, age, ethnicity, generation, education and income were all significantly related to reported adequacy of

recreation opportunities in the area. Marital status, sex, and occupation were not significantly related to this dependent variable. Table X - 13 shows the relationship between community and the question regarding adequacy of facilities for youth.

Table X - 13

Reported Adequacy of Recreation Facilities for Youth by Community

Community	Adequacy						
	Adequate		Unsure		Inadequate		
	N	%	N	%	N	%	Total
Bellevue	14	26.6	4	6.5	44	71.0	62
Blairmore, Frank	37	28.0	5	3.8	90	68.2	132
Coleman	16	12.2	11	8.4	104	79.4	131
Improvement District 10	13	18.3	6	8.5	52	73.2	71
TOTAL	80	20.2	26	6.6	290	73.2	396

(P <.06)

A slightly greater proportion of respondents from the Blairmore and Frank area said that recreation opportunities were adequate for the young people in the area. Respondents from Coleman had a higher proportion of respondents who felt that the opportunities were not adequate for the young people in the area.

Less than 10% of the respondents from Bellevue, (6.5%), Coleman (8.4%), and I.D. 10 (8.5%) and less than 5% of the respondents from Blairmore and Frank (3.8%) were unsure of the adequacy of the recreational opportunities for young people in their particular area.

There was a curvilinear relationship between reported adequacy of recreation for youth and age such that fewer of the respondents in the 36 to 55 year age group felt that opportunities were adequate and 79.9% of these respondents said that recreational opportunities for youth were inadequate. Table X - 14 shows the responses for each age group.

Table X - 14

Reported Adequacy of Facilities for Youth by Age of Respondent

Age	Reported Adequacy						
	Adequate		Unsure		Inadequate		
	N	%	N	%	N	%	Total
under 36	19	19.8	3	3.1	74	77.1	96
36 - 55	32	17.9	4	2.2	143	79.9	179
over 55	29	24.8	18	15.4	70	59.8	117
TOTAL	80	20.4	25	6.4	287	73.2	392

(P <.001)

Older respondents (over 55) were more unsure of the adequacy of the recreation for young people (15.4% vs. less than 5%) and were more inclined to say that the recreational opportunities were adequate.

A similar relationship (P <.02) was obtained when reported adequacy of recreation for youth was cross-tabulated with ethnicity. Slavic respondents were either more unsure of the adequacy of recreation for youth or were inclined to think that the opportunities were adequate. That is 13 or 23.6% of the Slavic respondents, 9 or 20.5% of the European born respondents, 8 or 21.1%

of the respondents born in the British Isles or the United States and 50 or 19.4% of Canadian born respondents felt that the recreational opportunities for young people were adequate. A larger proportion of Canadian born respondents, (99) 77.1% said that recreational opportunities were not adequate for the young people.

There was a direct relationship between the adequacy of recreational facilities in the area and generation as is shown in Table X - 15.

Table X - 15

Reported Adequacy of Recreational Facilities for Youth by Generation

Generation	Reported Adequacy						
	Yes		Unsure		No		
	N	%	N	%	N	%	Total
First	29	22.5	17	13.2	83	64.3	129
Second	33	19.2	4	2.3	135	78.5	172
Third or more	11	14.5	3	4.0	37	81.6	76
Total	73	19.4	24	6.4	280	74.3	377

(P <.001)

The data show that as generation increased the proportion of respondents who said that recreational opportunities for youth in the area were inadequate also increased. Almost 15% of the third or more generation respondents, 19.2% of second generation respondents and 22.5% of first generation respondents, said that the opportunities were adequate whereas 81.6% of third or more, 78.5% of second and 64.3% of first generation respondents felt recreational opportunities

for young people were inadequate in their area.

There was also a significant relationship between education and reported adequacy of recreation for young people ($P < .001$). A significantly higher proportion of respondents with 10 or more years of education (139 or 80.8%) said that opportunities were inadequate for young people in the area while a greater proportion of respondents with less than 7 years of education (18 or 23.7%) said that the opportunities were adequate and 14 (18.4%) were unsure of the opportunities.

There was also a direct relationship between reported adequacy of recreation opportunities for young people and income. Table X - 16 shows this relationship.

Table X - 16

Reported Adequacy of Recreation Opportunities for Young People by Income

Income	Reported Adequacy						
	Yes		Unsure		No		
	N	%	N	%	N	%	Total
Less than $2,000.00	21	24.4	13	15.1	52	60.5	86
$2,000-$4,999	27	20.0	5	3.7	103	76.3	135
More than $5,000.00	27	20.0	4	3.0	104	77.0	135
TOTAL	75	21.1	22	6.2	259	72.8	356

($P < .01$)

A greater proportion of respondents who earned $5,000.00 and more (77.0%) thought that the recreation opportunities in the area

were not adequate for young people than did those in other income brackets. Of the respondents who earned less than $ 2,000.00, about 60% felt the opportunities were adequate and 15.1% were unsure or did not know.

Almost half (183 or 45.6%) of the Crowsnest Pass respondents did not state why they felt facilities for youth were inadequate. The reasons given by the remaining 217 respondents are shown in Table X - 17.

Table X - 17

Reasons for Stating that Recreational Opportunities For Youth Were Inadequate.

	N	%
Lack of Physical Facilities	137	63.1
Lack of Support and Participation Among Youth, Themselves	43	19.8
Lack of Trained Leadership	16	7.4
Others	21	9.7
TOTAL	217	100.0

The most substantial reason given was lack of physical facilities, such as swimming pools, ice arenas or playgrounds. Poor management, lack of money, and parental attitudes all received minimal responses.

No independent variables were significantly related to these responses.

To briefly summarize again, the majority of respondents in the Crowsnest Pass area said that recreational opportunities for young people were inadequate. Inadequate recreational opportunities were reported by a larger proportion of respondents from Coleman. A higher proportion of Canadian born respondents, respondents between the ages of 36 and 55; third or more generation respondents; respondents with 10 or more years of education and respondents who earned $5,000.00 or more thought that recreation opportunities for young people in the area were inadequate.

Respondents were asked, what new opportunities or facilities were needed for the young people in the area? About 20% (76) of the total sample either didn't know what new opportunities were needed or did not respond to the question. The responses of the remaining 324 respondents are given in Table X - 18.

Table X - 18

Responses to: "What New Facilities or Opportunities Are Needed for Youth"

Reported Needs	Number	Per Cent
Nothing	16	4.9
More and Better Organized Sports & Clubs	224	69.2
Recreation Center	37	11.4
Personnel, Parks, and Playgrounds	27	8.4
"What They Want"	12	3.7
Cultural Activities and Training Courses	8	2.5
TOTAL	324	100.1

Only 4.9% of the respondents said that the area needed nothing new in terms of recreational facilities and opportunities for young people. The need for more and better organized sports and clubs was mentioned by 69.2% of the respondents.

None of the independent variables were significantly related to what new facilities and opportunities were needed in the area for young people.

2. Operation of Facilities

Crowsnest Pass respondents were asked whether they thought the existing public and private recreation facilities were run fairly i.e. could everyone use them to the same extent. Almost 60% (59.8%, 239) of the respondents answered positively; 16% (64) were undecided; and 19.8% (79) said the facilities were not fairly run. A small number (18 or 4.5%) did not answer this question.

Opinions as to whether existing facilities were run fairly were related to age, marital status, ethnicity, generation, education, occupation and income but not to community or sex.

There was a direct relationship between age and whether respondents thought existing facilities were run fairly. Table X - 19 illustrates this relationship.

Table X - 19

Fairly Run Facilities by Age of Respondent

	Fairly Run Facility						
Age	Yes		Don't Know		No		
	N	%	N	%	N	%	Total
under 36	60	63.8	5	5.3	29	30.9	94
36 - 55	116	66.3	19	10.9	40	22.9	175
55 and over	61	55.0	40	36.0	10	9.0	111
TOTAL	237	62.4	64	16.8	79	20.8	380

(P <.01)

A large portion of the older respondents were undecided about this question. The under 36 age group gave the largest portion of negative answers. Respondents 55 years and under gave the largest portion of positive answers.

About 2/3 (198 or 66.0%) of the married respondents thought existing facilities were fairly run: only 15 (57.7%) of the single respondents and 25 (45.4%) of the widowed, divorced and separated respondents answered positively. The widowed, divorced and separated respondents were more undecided (23 or 41.8%) than the single (4 or 15.4%) and married respondents (37 or 12.3%). Single respondents

gave the largest portion of negative answers (7 or 26.9%).

There was a significant relationship between ethnicity and whether respondents felt that facilities were run fairly: see Table X - 20.

Table X - 20

Facilities Run Fairly, By Ethnicity of Respondent

Ethnicity	Fairly Run Facilities						
	Yes		Don't Know		No		
	N	%	N	%	N	%	Total
Canadian	167	66.5	23	9.2	61	24.3	251
U.S.A., British Isles, White Common-Wealth	19	50.0	10	26.3	9	23.7	38
Slavic	29	55.8	20	38.5	3	5.8	52
Other Europe	23	57.5	11	27.5	6	15.0	40
TOTAL	238	62.5	64	16.8	79	20.7	381

($P < .05$)

The data show that Canadian born respondents were least likely to be unsure about the operation of recreation facilities. Just 9.2% said they were unsure but over 25% of all other respondents said they were. This fact was essentially the only significant one for this cross-tabulation.

A larger proportion of second (24.2%) and third (34.7% or 17) generation Canadians thought existing recreation facilities were not run fairly than did first (13.0% or 16) and fourth or more (15.4% or 4) generation Canadians. First (31.7% or 39) and fourth

or more (19.2% or 5) generation Canadians were the most undecided. Second (66.4% or 110) and fourth or more (65.4% or 17) generation Canadians gave the highest portion of positive answers. (P <.1)

There was a direct relationship between education and both positive and negative responses. There was an inverse relationship between education and not knowing if existing facilities were run fairly: see Table X - 21.

Table X - 21

Fairly Run Facilities by Education of Respondent

Years of Education	Fairly Run Facilities						
	Yes		Don't Know		No		
	N	%	N	%	N	%	Total
Under 7	36	50.7	28	39.4	7	9.9	71
7 - 9	88	62.9	25	17.9	27	19.3	140
10 - 11	64	67.4	7	7.4	24	25.3	95
12 or more	49	66.2	4	5.4	21	28.4	74
TOTAL	237	62.4	64	16.8	79	20.8	380

(P <.01)

The relationship between occupation and whether the respondents thought the existing facilities were fairly run is given in Table X - 22.

Table X - 22

Fairly Run Facilities by Occupation of Respondent

Occupation	Fairly Run Facilities						
	Yes		Don't Know		No		
	N	%	N	%	N	%	Total
Hollingshead 1 - 4	29	70.7	2	4.9	10	24.4	41
Hollingshead 5 & 6	46	71.9	2	3.1	16	25.0	64
Hollingshead 7 & Not Working	62	60.2	24	23.3	17	16.5	103
Housewives	102	58.6	36	20.7	36	20.7	174
TOTAL	239	62.6	64	16.8	79	20.7	382

($P <.01$)

Respondents in Hollingshead categories 5 & 6 gave the highest portion of positive answers and the highest portion of negative answers. Respondents whose occupation was classified as Hollingshead 7, (unskilled workers), non-working respondents and housewives were much more likely to be undecided than other respondents.

There was a direct relationship between income and whether the respondent thought the existing recreation facilities were run fairly. See Table X - 23.

Table X - 23

Fairly Run Facilities by Income of Respondent

Income	Yes N	Yes %	Don't Know N	Don't Know %	No N	No %	Total
$2,000.00 or under	40	51.3	28	35.9	10	12.8	78
$2,000-$4,999	86	64.2	18	13.4	30	22.4	134
$5,000-$7,999	66	66.7	8	8.1	25	25.3	99
$8,000.00 or more	24	75.0	1	3.1	7	21.9	32
TOTAL	216	63.0	55	16.0	72	21.0	343

(P <.01)

The data show that just 51.3% of those who earned less than $2,000.00, felt facilities were run fairly, but this proportion increased with income to 75.0% of those who earned $8,000.00 or more.

In general, the majority of the respondents, (63.0%), thought the existing facilities were run fairly.

About 16% of the population was undecided as to the fairness of the operation of existing facilities.

3. Concentration

Crowsnest Pass respondents were asked whether the existing facilities were too scattered among various communities, or too concentrated in a few communities. The distribution of their responses is given in Table X - 24.

Table X - 24

Concentration of Facilities

	N	%
Too scattered	128	32.0
O.K.	69	17.3
Too Concentrated	66	16.5
Facilities are inadequate everywhere	57	14.3
Undecided	50	12.5
Both	4	1.0
No answer	26	6.5
TOTAL	400	100.0

Almost one third of the sample, (32.0%), thought that recreation facilities were too scattered among various communities. About 17% thought that the facilities were in general alright in their present locations.

Within the various communities which the survey covered, responses differed. This is shown on Table X - 25.

Table X - 25

Concentration of Facilities by Communities

Communities	Too Scattered		Too Concentrated		O.K.		Don't Know		
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	Total
Bellevue	14	22.6	21	33.9	14	22.6	13	21.0	62
Blairmore-Frank	45	36.6	12	9.8	24	19.5	42	34.1	123
Coleman	48	38.7	15	12.1	24	19.4	37	29.8	124
I.D. 10	21	32.3	18	27.7	7	10.8	19	29.2	65
TOTAL	128	34.2	66	17.6	69	18.4	111	29.7	374

(P <.001)

More respondents from Bellevue than from the other communities felt that their facilities were too concentrated. Respondents from I.D. 10 were least satisfied with their facilities. Respondents from Blairmore and Frank were most undecided about the location of existing facilities.

Age and responses to this question were also significantly related: see Table X - 26.

Table X - 26

Concentration of Facilities by Age of Respondent

Age	Too Scattered		Too Concentrated		O.K.		Don't Know		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
under 36	37	38.9	23	24.2	16	16.8	19	20.0	95
36 - 55	60	34.7	31	17.9	32	18.5	50	28.9	175
55 & over	30	28.8	12	11.5	20	19.2	42	40.4	104
TOTAL	127	34.1	66	17.7	68	18.3	111	29.8	372

(P <.05)

There was an inverse relationship between age and the proportion of respondents who reported that the facilities were both too scattered and too concentrated. There was a direct relationship between not knowing and age.

Marital status and responses to this question were highly significantly related (P <.01). Many of the respondents were not satisfied with the location of existing facilities - married 21.0% (62); divorced, separated, and widowed, 11.3% (6); single, 4.0% (1). Separated, divorced, and widowed respondents were most undecided; separated, divorced, widowed, 43.4% (23); married, 27.8% (82); single, 24.0% (6). A larger portion of single respondents, 40.0% (10), than married, 15.3% (45), or separated, divorced and widowed respondents, 20.8% (11), felt the existing facilities were too concentrated. A larger portion of married respondents, 35.9% (106), than separated, divorced and widowed, 24.5% (13), and single respondents, 32.0% (8), felt that existing

facilities were too scattered.

Respondents were asked why they thought the existing recreation facilities were too scattered or too concentrated. A significant portion (66.3% or 265) of the sample did not answer this question.

The most substantial reasons for the existing facilities being too scattered were: too much duplication (9.0%, 36); and transportation problems (8.5%, 34). Unfair distribution of facilities (big towns got everything), was the main reason for excess concentration and facilities (13.3%, 53). These responses were not significantly related to any independent variables.

Respondents were asked the question: "When new facilities are built in this area, do you think they ought to be more or less centralized than existing facilities are?" A majority of the sample (205 or 51.3%) felt that facilities should be more centralized, 24 (6.0%) were undecided. Fifty-six (14.0%) did not answer this question.

Respondents were asked to give reasons for their answers. The distribution of the reasons obtained from those who favored centralization is given in Table X - 27.

Table X - 27

Reasons for Favoring Centralization of New Facilities

Reasons	Number	Per Cent
Efficiency of operation	75	36.6
Transportation	55	26.8
Equal opportunities	31	15.1
Community cohesion	22	10.7
Other	14	6.8
No reason given	8	3.9
TOTAL	205	99.9

The data show that over one-third of those who favored centralization (36.6%) said that this would be the most efficient - they said they thought this would allow better quality of facilities to be constructed. Over a quarter (26.8%) felt that centralization would minimize transportation problems; 15.1% said that centralized facilities would equalize the access residents from throughout the Pass had to them; and 10.7% said that centralizing new facilities would make the area more cohesive. "Other" responses included references to feelings such as the Pass was small enough that it didn't really matter, that big towns pay most of the taxes and so should have more of the facilities, or that central locations had the best areas available for new facilities.

Table X - 28

Reasons for Favoring Decentralization of new Facilities

Reasons	Number	Per Cent
Equalization	53	46.1
Accessibility	45	39.1
Community spirit	12	10.4
Other	4	3.5
No reasons given	1	0.9
TOTAL	115	100.0

It is evident that almost half of those who favored centralization (46.1%) felt that facilities should be divided equally among the towns, that "every town should have a chance; and each should get something". Almost as many (39.1%) said that decentralization would provide more access to facilities to more people, and 10.4% felt that decentralization would create more community spirit.

Respondents were asked the question: "What kinds of recreation do you engage in outside of the Pass area?"; "Where do you engage in them and during what part of the year?" The number of activities mentioned by each respondent was tallied with the following results: 280 (70.0%) did not mention any activities, 60 (15.0%) named one, 41 (10.3%) named two, 9 (2.3%) named three, 1 (0.3%) named four, and 9(2.3%) did not respond to the question.

The following discussion will deal with the number of respondents naming each type of activity as a percentage of those who engaged in activities outside the Pass (N = 120). The most common type of activity was summer sports (42 or 35.0%), followed by winter sports

(21 or 17.5%), sight - seeing trips (18 or 15.0%), visiting and entertainment (each 9 or 7.5%), indoor (all season) sports (8 or 6.7%), spectator sports and outdoor hobbies (each 2 or 1.7%) and organizational activities (1 or 0.8%). Eight people (6.7%) who said that they engaged in activities outside the Pass did not specify what these activities were.

E. Staff

The respondents were asked about their preferences for paid or volunteer recreational leaders and how volunteers could be recruited. In an attempt to discover the best way of attracting potential volunteers, respondents were asked to indicate their most important sources of information.

1. Paid vs. Volunteer Workers

The Crowsnest respondents were asked if they would prefer volunteer or paid workers if more recreation leaders were needed. More than 40% (44.3%, 177) favored volunteer workers; 35.3% (141), favored workers paid by the government; 5.5% (22), thought that there should be a combination of both volunteer and government paid workers. About 15% (160), of the sample did not reply to this question.

These responses were not significantly related to any independent variable.

2. Recruitment

The respondents were asked how volunteer workers could be attracted. A large majority of the sample 85.7% (343), either did not answer this question, had no ideas, or said there was no way to attract more and better volunteers. The 57 positive responses are given in Table X - 29.

Table X - 29

Reported Methods of Attracting Volunteers

How To Attract Volunteers	Number	Per Cent
Publicity advertising to improve public interest	25	43.9
Satisfy volunteers by giving them the jobs they want	10	17.5
Meetings and personal contact	10	17.5
Make life easier so more time can be spent voluntarily	8	14.0
Show the necessity for volunteering, in order to decrease government costs	4	7.0
TOTAL	57	99.9

Publicity and advertising were the most substantial suggestions for recruiting volunteer workers.

An attempt was made to determine the most effective sources of public information. Respondents were handed a card on which various sources of information were listed. They were asked to indicate which 3 were the most important for them. Their responses are given in Table X - 30.

Table X - 30

Respondents' Three Main Sources of Information

Sources of Information	Number	Per Cent
Newspaper	245	61.3
T.V.	226	56.5
Talking with acquaintances	218	54.5
Radio	139	34.8
Personal experience	138	34.5
Books	80	20.0
Magazines	44	11.0
From the church	43	10.8
School	33	8.3
Other	10	2.5

Newspapers were the most heavily relied upon source of information. Choosing the newspaper as one of the most important sources of information was significantly related to age, marital status, ethnicity, generation, education and income.

There was an inverse relationship ($P < .05$), between age and the selection of newspaper as one of the 3 most important sources of information. Almost 70% (69.1%, 67) of the respondents under 36 years of age utilized this source; only 53% (61) of the respondents over 55 did.

Marital status was significantly related to the use of the newspaper as a source of information ($P < .06$). Married respondents relied most heavily on the newspaper (65.9%, 202), while widowed respondents used the newspaper least (44.7%, 21). Single and separated respondents were medial in this respect (59.3%,16 and 54.5%, 6 respectively).

The data concerning relationship between ethnicity and use of the newspaper is presented in Table X - 31.

Table X - 31

Use of Newspapers by Ethnicity of Respondent

Ethnicity	No		Yes		
	N	%	N	%	Total
Canada	85	32.9	113	67.1	258
British Isles, U.S.A., White Commonwealth	15	38.5	24	61.5	39
Europe	24	54.5	20	45.5	44
Slavic & Oriental	26	49.1	27	50.9	53
TOTAL	150	38.1	244	61.9	394

(P <.02)

Respondents from Canada, the British Isles, U.S.A., and the White Commonwealth, utilized the newspaper the most. Europeans, Slavics and Orientals, the least.

Generation and the newspaper as a major source of information were significantly related (P <.05). Almost 70% (69.2%, 119) of second generation Canadians depended upon the newspaper; whereas, only 53.1% (68) of first generation Canadians utilized this source extensively. Third and fourth generation Canadians were medial in this respect, (64.0%, 32; 61.5%, 16).

There was a fairly consistent direct relationship between education and extensive use of the newspaper as shown in Table X - 32.

Table X - 32

Use of Newspapers by Education of Respondent

Education	No		Yes		
	N	%	N	%	Total
under 7 years	45	60.0	30	40.0	75
7 to 9 years	51	35.2	94	64.8	145
10 or 11 years	29	29.6	69	70.4	98
12 or more years	24	32.0	51	68.0	75
TOTAL	149	37.9	244	62.1	393

(P <.01)

There was a direct relationship between income and choice of newspapers as one of the 3 main sources of information (P <.03) Almost four-fifths (78.8% or 26) of the respondents earning $8,000.00 per year or more chose this source, whereas only about half (50.6% or 43) of the respondents earning less than $2,000.00 per year said that they relied on this source.

To obtain additional information on the use of newspapers, respondents were asked to list the newspapers to which they subscribed. The distribution of the responses obtained is given in Table X - 33.

Table X - 33

Number of Newspapers to Which Respondents Subscribed

Number of Newspapers	Number	Per Cent
none, or no answer	35	8.8
1	127	31.8
2	153	38.3
3	63	15.8
4	14	3.5
5	5	1.3
6 or more	3	0.8
TOTAL	400	100.3

The data show that a large majority, 70.1%, of the respondents subscribed to one or two newspapers. Very few, 2.1%, subscribed to five or more newspapers.

This was significantly correlated with community, and income of respondent, but not with sex, age, marital status, ethnicity, generation, education, or occupation of respondent.

Community of residence was significantly correlated with number of newspapers. (P <.02). Of the respondents from Bellevue, the majority (32 or 57.1%) subscribed to 2 newspapers; 17 (30.4%) subscribed to one, and 7 (12.5%) subscribed to 3 or more. Of respondents from the Blairmore - Frank district, 59 (48.0%) said they subscribed to 2 newspapers; 37 (30.1%) subscribed to one; and 27 (22.0%) subscribed to 3 or more newspapers. A larger proportion of Coleman respondents, (44 or 36.1%) said they subscribed to only one newspaper;

43 (35.2%) subscribed to 2; and 35 (28.7%) subscribed to 3 or more newspapers. The largest proportion from any community subscribing to only one newspaper was from I.D. 10 - 29 (45.3%) One quarter, (16 or 25.0%) of the I.D. 10 respondents subscribed to 3 or more newspapers; and 19 (29.7%) subscribed to two.

There was a direct relationship between income of respondent and the number of newspapers to which he subscribed: see Table X - 34.

Table X - 34

Number of Newspapers by Income of Respondent

Income	One		Two		Three or more		
	N	%	N	%	N	%	Total
less than $2,000.00	35	46.1	31	40.8	10	13.2	76
$2,000-$4,999.99	49	39.5	52	41.9	23	18.5	124
$5,000-$7,999.99	30	31.3	40	41.7	26	27.1	96
$8,000.00 and more	3	9.1	18	54.5	12	36.4	33
TOTAL	117	35.6	141	42.9	71	21.6	329

(P <.01)

The data show that among respondents who earned less than $2,000.00, 13.2% subscribed to three or more magazines, and that as income increased, the proportion from each level reporting that they subscribed to this many newspapers increased to 18.5% of those earning $2,000.00 to $4,999.99, 27.1% of those earning $5,000.00 to $7,999.99, and 36.4% of those earning $8,000.00 or more. The proportion of respondents subscribing to only one newspaper decreased steadily from 46.1% of those earning less than $2,000.00 to 9.1% of those earning $8,000.00

or more.

The second most popular source of information was television. None of the independent variables were significantly related to whether or not a respondent named T.V. as a major source of information, but there were significant relationships between both community or residence and occupation of respondent, and the number of hours a respondent spent watching T.V.

The number of hours each respondent spent watching T.V. is given in Table X - 35.

Table X - 35

Number of Hours Watching T.V.

Hours	N	%
Less than 4	29	7.3
4 to 10	109	27.3
11 to 20	97	24.3
21 to 30	71	17.8
31 to 40	9	2.3
41 to 50	5	1.3
Over 50	11	2.8
Unspecified	50	12.5
Own no T.V. set	15	3.8
No response	4	1.0
TOTAL	400	100.4

The data show that the majority of respondents (51.6%), reported watching from 4 to 20 hours of T.V. per week. Just 7.3% spent less

than this amount, whereas 24.2% reported that they spent more than 20 hours per week. Only 3.8% did not own a T.V. set.

For the purpose of cross-tabulation, the "unspecified hours" category was combined with that of less than 4 hours. The amount of time spent watching T.V. was significantly related to community of residence: see Table X - 36.

Table X - 36

Number of Hours of T.V. Watched by Community of Residence

	Hours						
Community	Less than 4		4 to 20		More than 20		
	N	%	N	%	N	%	Total
Bellevue	10	16.7	28	46.7	22	36.7	60
Blairmore-Frank	30	23.6	74	58.3	23	18.1	127
Coleman	21	16.4	71	55.5	36	28.1	128
I.D. 10	18	27.3	33	50.0	15	22.7	66
TOTAL	79	20.7	206	54.1	96	25.2	381

(P <.09)

The data show that respondents from Bellevue reported spending more time watching T.V. than did respondents from other communities, 36.7% of the Bellevue respondents said they spent more than 20 hours per week, and just 16.7% said they spent less than 4 hours per week. Respondents from Coleman reported the second greatest amount of time. 28.1% said they spent over 20 hours, and just 16.4% said they spent less than 4 hours. Respondents from the Blairmore-Frank area and from I.D. 10 reported less time. 22.7% from

I.D. 10 and 18.1% from Blairmore-Frank said they spent over 20 hours, while 27.3% and 23.6% respectively reported less than 4 hours.

The amount of time respondents reported watching T.V., was not significantly related to sex, age, marital status, ethnicity, generation, or education. There was a significant relationship between occupation and amount of time watching T.V: See Table X - 37.

Table X - 37

Number of Hours Watching T.V.

by Occupation

	Hours						
	Less than 4		4 to 20		More than 20		Total
Occupation	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Hollingshead 1 - 4	10	23.8	27	64.3	5	11.9	42
Hollingshead 5 & 6	16	25.4	40	63.5	7	11.1	63
Hollingshead 7 Not Working	20	20.2	50	50.5	29	29.3	99
Housewives	33	18.6	89	50.3	55	31.1	177
TOTAL	79	20.7	206	54.1	96	25.2	381

(P <.05)

The data show that housewives reported spending more time watching T.V. than did any of the gainfully employed respondents, although those in the Hollingshead 7 category, or who were not currently working, reported almost as much. Almost one third of the housewives (31.1%), said they spent over 20 hours per week watching T.V., and 29.3% of the respondents whose occupations fall into category 7, or who were not currently working, said the same. Only 11.1% of those in

Hollingshead categories 5 & 6, and 11.9% of those in categories 5 & 6, and 11.9% of those in categories 1 - 4, reported spending this much time watching T.V.

The number of hours spent watching T.V. was not significantly related to income of respondent.

Talking with aquaintances as a major source of information was mentioned by 54.5% (218) of the sample. As Table X - 38 shows, "talking" as a major source of information was inversely related to education.

Table X - 38

Getting Information Through Talking, by Education of Respondent

	No		Yes		Total
Education	N	%	N	%	
Under 7 years	29	38.7	46	61.3	75
7 to 9 years	58	40.0	87	60.0	145
10 or 11 years	49	50.0	49	50.0	98
12 years or more	41	54.7	34	45.3	75
TOTAL	177	45.0	216	55.0	393

($P < .09$)

A greater proportion of respondents with less than 9 years of education relied on talking with aquaintances as a source of information, (60.5, 133), than did those with more than 9 years. 50.0% of the respondents with 10 to 11 years of education, and 45.3% with 12 or more years of education relied on this source.

Radio was listed as one the 3 main sources of information by more than 1/3 (34.8%) of the respondents. This variable was significantly related to sex and age.

More females (39.0%, 85) than males (30.7%, 54), relied extensively on radio for information, (P <.09).

There was an inverse relationship between age and radio as a source of information as shown in Table X - 39.

Table X - 39

Use of Radio by Age of Respondent

Age	No		Yes		Total
	N	%	N	%	
Under 36	59	60.8	38	39.2	97
36 - 55	110	61.5	69	38.5	179
Over 55	84	73.7	30	26.3	114
TOTAL	253	64.9	137	35.1	390

(P< .07)

A greater proportion of younger respondents (39.9%) mentioned radio as a source of information than did older respondents (26.3%).

From the preceeding section, it can be concluded that the Newspapers, T.V., Radio, and personal contact are the most effective methods of getting information to the public.

E. Who Should Take Lead in Developing

Crowsnest Pass respondents were asked who should take the lead in developing further recreation programs or facilities. Their responses are given in Table X - 40.

Table X - 40

Who Should be Responsible For Development

Who Should Lead	Number	Per Cent
Municipal government, (recreation boards)	110	27.5
Individuals, Phys. Ed. people	92	23.0
Government (unspecified)	54	13.5
Voluntary organizations	32	8.0
Provincial government	23	5.8
Qualified people	22	2.8
Government and community	8	2.0
Everyone	1	.3
No one	1	.3
No answer	68	17.0
TOTAL	400	120.2

More than one half of the sample, 54% mentioned governmental agencies and specific individuals as possible leaders in the development of further recreation programs or facilities.

Who should take the lead in developing further information programs was significantly related to sex ($P < .02$).

More males (30.2%, 45) than females (17.6%, 32) favoured the government (provincial or unspecified); whereas, more females (17.6%, 71) than males (26.2%, 39) favoured the municipal government. Males and females were fairly equal in placing the responsibility on individuals and organizations (38.3%, 36.8%); and/or anyone who was qualified (5.4%, 6.6%).

SUMMARY

X Recreational Problems

This chapter has considered some of the inadequacies of existing recreational opportunities in the Crowsnest Pass, as seen by the individuals interviewed for this survey. Obstacles to current leisure activities and desired activities were discussed. The respondents' attitudes concerning the adequacy of existing recreational facilities, staff for these facilities, and the responsibility of future development were presented.

In order to discover the obstacles to current activities, respondents were asked to name the activities in which they would like to participate more and to state why they had not been able to participate as much as they wanted. The pattern of significant associations of these criteria with the independent variables showed the following results.

Of the 349 respondents who answered this question, 76.2% did not indicate any problems in participation in summer. Lack of time, facilities and poor health were the major problems in participation mentioned by the rest of the respondents. There were no differences with respect to this variable among the four communities.

Fewer females mentioned problems in participation than did males and more males also indicated personal problems (transportation, money, health, time, family) as a deterrent to participation than did females.

There was a highly significant direct relationship between age and proportion of respondents who had no problems in participation. Facility problems were more frequently mentioned by younger respondents.

There was a direct relationship between problems in participation and education. More respondents with lower education (9 or fewer years) indicated personal problems and more with higher education indicated facility problems.

There was a curvilinear relationship between mention of personal problems as restrictive of participation and occupation, such that more respondents in the medial occupational classes (Hollingshead 5 and 6) mentioned this type of problem.

For winter, 331 respondents answered the question. Of these 79.5% had no problems. Lack of time, no organization and poor health were the major problems in participation mentioned by the remaining respondents.

There was a highly significant direct relationship between age and proportion of respondents having no problems in participation. Younger people again mentioned facility problems more often than older people.

Respondents with 10 or 11 years of education were most likely to mention facility problems and least likely to mention personal problems as deterrents to participation.

In order to discover the obstacles to desired leisure activities, respondents were asked what new activities they would most like to try and what they needed in order to participate in such.

Only 194 respondents answered the question and of these the most frequently mentioned requirements were more time (25.3%), facilities (23.2%), instruction (12.9%), more money (11.9%) and more public interest and organization (10.8%). None of the independent

variables were significantly related with responses to this question.

Adequacy of facilities was measured by a number of indices: adequacy of the leisure time opportunities in the area for the respondent's age group, adequacy of opportunities for youth, why opportunities were not adequate, whether facilities were run fairly and whether facilities were too concentrated or too scattered. The patterns of significant associations of these criteria with the independent variables revealed the following results.

Of the 348 respondents who indicated the adequacy of opportunities for their group, 29.6% felt opportunities were adequate, 25% desired more athletics, 15.5% did not elaborate and 10.9% mentioned meeting places. Community of residence was not significantly related to this variable.

More females than males regarded the existing opportunities as adequate and more desired more meeting places, but more males than females mentioned the need for more athletic facilities.

More older people felt facilities were adequate and more desired more meeting places than did the younger people, who desired increased athletic facilities most strongly.

Fewer of the single and married respondents considered opportunities adequate than did the widowed, divorced and separated.

There was a direct relationship between education and proportion considering the facilities to be inadequate.

There was a direct relationship for both income and occupation with proportion of respondents considering athletic facilities inadequate and an inverse relationship for both income

and occupation with the proportion indicating a need for meeting places. Again, data for housewives compared with employed males support the sex differential discussed above.

Recreational opportunities were considered inadequate for youth by 69.3% of the respondents. Only 20% said facilities were adequate and 7.5% of these qualified their answers. A greater proportion of respondents in Coleman said that opportunities were inadequate for youth than of those in the other areas.

There was a curvilinear relationship between age and adequacy of recreation for youth, such that fewer of those in the middle age group (36 to 55) felt that opportunities were adequate.

There were direct relationships between proportion considering recreation opportunities inadequate for youth and both education and income. Occupation was not significantly related with this variable.

Almost half (45.8%) of the respondents did not state a reason why recreational opportunities were not adequate. Another 27% said the facilities were poor and 10.8% criticised the young people for lack of interest and support. These reasons were not related significantly with any of the independent variables.

Of the 324 respondents who indicated what new facilities they considered necessary, 69.2% mentioned more and better organized sports and clubs and 11.4% said a recreation centre was needed. None of the independent variables were significantly related to these responses.

Respondents were asked if they thought existing public and private recreation facilities were run fairly. Most (59.8%) said

Recreational opportunities

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There were direct relationships

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education and income. Occupation was

this variable.

Almost half (45.8%) of the

a reason why recreational opportunities were

27% said the facilities were poor and 10.8%

for lack of interest and support. These

significantly with any of the independent variables they were, 19.8% said they were not and 16% were undecided. There were no significant differences between communities for this variable.

The youngest respondents had the highest proportion of negative answers to this question and the eldest, the largest proportion undecided.

More married and fewer single respondents felt existing facilities were fairly run.

The proportion who thought recreation facilities were fairly run was directly related to education, occupation and income.

Respondents were asked whether existing facilities were too concentrated or too scattered. The largest proportion, 32% considered them to be too scattered and 16.5% thought they were too concentrated. Another 17.3% said they were just right, 14.3% said facilities were inadequate everywhere and 12.5% were undecided.

More respondents in Coleman, Blairmore and Frank considered facilities to be too scattered and more in Bellevue and I.D. 10 considered them to be too concentrated.

More single than married respondents felt that the existing facilities were too concentrated and more married people thought they were too scattered.

Respondents were asked whether additional recreation personnel should be volunteers or paid workers. Approximately 9% more of the sample favoured volunteer workers than favoured paid workers, (volunteer 44.3%; paid 35.3%). A large majority (85.7%) of the sample had no idea how to attract more and better volunteers. Publicity and personal contact were the most substantial suggestions received.

Information was reported on the use of various sources of communication.

Relying on the newspaper as a major source of information was significantly related to age, education and income. Respondents in the higher education and higher income categories relied most heavily on the newspaper. Younger respondents utilized this source more than older respondents, as did married as opposed to non-married respondents.

Television as a major source of information was not significantly related to any independent variable.

Talking with acquaintances as a major source of information was inversely related to education.

Radio as a major source of information was significantly related to sex and age. Females utilized this source more extensively than males as did younger as opposed to older respondents.

Respondents were asked who should be responsible for the development of additional recreation programs and/or additional facilities. The municipal government was named by 28%, "individuals" by 23% and "government" (unspecified) by 4%.

These responses were significantly related to sex: more women favoured the municipal government, while more males favoured the provincial government.

CHAPTER XI

PROFILE OF THE CROWSNEST PASS HIGH SCHOOL POPULATION

In order to adequately evaluate the recreational dispositions and activities of the Crowsnest population, it is necessary to study the adolescent members of the population as well as the adult. The information presented in the foregoing was obtained from respondents eighteen years of age and over. This chapter presents the information available on the general characteristics of the population of the Crowsnest adolescents.

A. Sample

A total of 181 high school students were asked to fill out the questionnaire. Of these, 120 were attending the Isabelle Shellon School and 60 were attending the Horace Allen School. One respondent did not indicate which school he/she was attending.

B. General Description

1. Age and Sex Distribution

Of all respondents, 99 (54.7%) were female and 82 (45.3%) were male. The age distribution is given in Table XI - 1.

Table XI - 1

Age Distribution of High School Respondents in Crowsnest Pass

Age	N	%
14 or less	1	0.6
15	34	18.8
16	65	35.9
17	50	27.6
18	23	12.7
19	4	2.2
20 or over	1	0.6
TOTAL	178*	98.4*

*Three respondents (1.7%) did not indicate their age

Table XI - 1 reveals the expected normal distribution, with the modal age being 16 years old. An interesting finding occurs when we consider the breakdown of age within each sex. The result is illustrated in Table XI - 2.

Table XI - 2

Age Distribution Within Each Sex

For Crowsnest High School Students

Age	Male		Female		Total	
	N	%	N	%		
15 and under	20	24.4	15	15.6	35	19.7
16 - 17	50	61.0	65	67.7	115	64.6
18 and over	12	14.6	16	16.7	28	15.7
TOTAL	82	100.0	96	100.0	178	100.0

It is evident from Table XI - 2 that there are proportionately more males at the youngest end of the scale and proportionately more females at the older end. This would indicate that the male student is more likely to drop out before finishing his schooling -- that a substantial proportion drop out as soon as they reach the legal school-leaving age of 15 years.

2. Grade in School

Two respondents (1.1%) did not indicate what grade they were in. There were 65 students (35.9%) in Grade 10, 70 students (38.7%) in Grade 11, and 44 students (24.3%) in Grade 12.

3. Place of Birth, Ethnicity, and Length of Residence

A very large majority of the respondents were born in Alberta. Of the total sample of 181 students, 150 (82.9%) were born in Alberta, and between one and four per cent were born in each of B.C., the other Prairie

Provinces, and Ontario. Thirteen (7.2%) were born in Europe. There were five respondents (2.8%) who were not born in the above mentioned places, or who did not indicate where they were born.

The students were asked where their parents were born, and the following results were obtained:

Table XI - 3

Birthplaces of Fathers' and Mothers' of

Crowsnest High School Students

Birthplace	Fathers		Mothers	
	N	%	N	%
Canada	111	61.3	124	68.5
Central Europe	18	9.9	16	8.8
Slavic Countries	17	9.4	14	7.7
British Isles White Commonwealth	7	3.9	7	3.9
United States	5	2.8	1	.6
Oriental	2	1.1	3	1.7
Scandinavian	2	1.1	0	0.0
No response	19	10.5	16	8.8
TOTAL	181	100.0	181	100.0

In Table XI - 3 we see that a fairly substantial majority of the high school population is at least second generation Canadian. Out of the total sample of 181, 111 (61.3%) indicated that their father was born in Canada, and 124 (68.5%) said that their mother was Canadian born. The largest proportion of parents that were not Canadian born (9.9% of the fathers and 8.8% of the mothers) came from Central European countries (such as Germany, Austria, France, Belgium, Italy, Switzerland, Holland, and Portugal) while almost as many

(9.4% of the fathers and 7.7% of the mothers) came from the Slavic countries (such as Russia, Poland, Ukraine, Romania, Hungary, etc.).

Respondents were also asked how long they had lived in the Pass. The responses indicated that in most cases students currently attending high school in the Pass had lived there all or most of their lives. A total of 124 respondents (68.5%) said that they had lived in the Pass for 13 years or more. An additional 14.9% said that they had lived in the Pass for seven to 12 years, and 16.6% said they had lived there for less than seven years.

4. Educational and Occupational Background

(a) Parents' Education

An amazingly large percentage (77.9%) of respondents did not know how much education their fathers had obtained (76.8%). The education of the parents for whom information was available is given in Table XI - 4.

Table XI - 4

Education of Parents of Crowsnest Pass

High School Students

Level of Education	Father		Mother	
	N	%	N	%
one to six years	5	12.5	3	7.1
seven to nine years	11	27.5	12	28.6
ten or eleven years	12	30.0	14	33.3
twelve years	6	15.00	8	19.0
college	5	12.5	5	11.9
vocational	1	2.5	0	0.0
TOTAL	40	100.0	42	99.8

From Table XI - 4, it is evident that the modal category of years of education for both the mothers and fathers of the students from whom the information was available was ten or eleven years.

(b) Father's Occupation

The majority (64.7%) of all respondents fathers were employed in manual positions, either skilled (17.7%), semi-skilled (22.7%) or unskilled (24.3%). Another 9% were in clerical, technical or sales jobs, 8% were small business owners and administrators, 4% were professionals, executives or larger proprietors, one person was a farmer, and one was not working or retired.

5. Family Income

The overwhelming majority (80%) of high school students in the Pass area did not know their family income. Of the 36 who indicated a figure, 19 fell in the middle income bracket ($4,001 to $7,000 per year), 11 in the upper bracket (over $7,000) and 6 in the lower (under $4,000).

6. Educational and Occupational Expectations, Attitudes and Performance

(a) Expected Education

The students were asked how much schooling they expected to complete. The largest proportion indicated that they expected to complete Grade 12 (70 respondents - 38.8%). The second largest group indicated that they intended to graduate from university (53 respondents - 29.3%) with an additional six respondents (3.3%) specifying that they intended to pursue a professional career requiring extended university training. Twelve per cent indicated that they would seek some vocational training - 7% in pursuit of a white collar job and 5% in pursuit of a blue collar job. Only 4.4% said that they did not expect to finish Grade 12, and all of these said that they would complete at least Grade 10 or 11. Twenty-two respondents (12.3%) did not answer this question.

(b) Study Habits

Students were asked how many hours they spent studying each evening. Table XI - 5 shows their responses.

Table XI - 5

Number of Hours of Study Each Evening

	N	%
no answer	5	2.8
not at all	19	10.5
less than 1/2 hour to 1 hour	71	39.2
1½ hours to 2 hours	64	35.4
2½ hours to 3 hours	17	9.4
over 3 hours	2	1.1
unspecified amount	3	1.7
TOTAL	181	100.1

It is notable that 74.6% of the responding students studied two hours or less. Only 1.1% reported studying more than three hours. For most of the respondents, then, it may be assumed they had four or more hours of study-free time each evening.

Students were questioned concerning number of hours spent studying on weekends; their answers are given in Table XI - 6.

Table XI - 6

Number of Hours of Study Each Weekend

	Number	Per Cent
No answer	7	3.9
None	36	19.9
0 - 3 hours	109	60.2
3 - 4 hours	14	7.7
4 - 8 hours	6	3.3
More than 8	2	1.1
Unspecified amount	7	3.9
TOTAL	181	100.0

It would seem that most students in Crowsnest Pass tended to study less than three hours per weekend, thus leaving weekend time mainly open for recreation possibilities.

(c) Drop Outs

When asked if they had seriously considered dropping out of school, 14 students (7.7%) either did not know or refused to answer the question, 37 (20.4%) said that they had definitely considered it and an additional 7 (3.9%) said that they had considered it but qualified their answers. A far greater proportion said that they had definitely not considered dropping out (122 respondents -- 67.4%) while one additional respondent said that he had not considered it but qualified his answer. A large percentage of the students indicated that they had had a friend drop out of school (130 or 7.18%).

At the end of their questionnaire, the students were asked the question: "How do you feel about students who drop out of school"?

Their answers were subjected to a content analysis and the following types of responses could be discerned. Sixty-one students (33.7%) said that it was definitely a bad thing, 40 students (22.1%) said that it was bad but they had qualifying statements to add to their judgement, 23 students (12.7%) did not respond to the question, 6.6% (12 students) said that dropping out was definitely a good thing, and 45 students (24.9%) said that it was good under certain conditions.

Of the total sample, sixty students gave reasons why dropping out might be a good thing. This comprises 33.1% of the total sample. Four principal responses were discernible and the proportion of the sixty students giving each was as follows: the most common reason was simply an acceptance of the desires of others -- "It's not my business", "It's their future, not mine", or "If they're happy, it's up to them" (26.7%); the second type of response is illustrated by statements such as "Some kids can't accomplish anything at school, so are better off working" (25.0%); third were reasons such as "Leaving is good if you can get a good job with a future" (20.0%); and fourth "Some circumstances make leaving necessary -- it has to be your own decision" (20.0%). An additional 8.8% gave reasons that did not fit any consistent type of response.

Consistent with the finding that more students felt that leaving was a bad-thing was the increased number giving reasons why leaving school was bad. A total of 98 students (54.1%) gave reasons. The reasons given can be categorized basically into four types plus a residual category of non-typical responses. The proportion of the 98 students supporting each is given below. The most frequent response (34.7%) was a violently negative one, characterizing drop outs as "dumb", "crazy", "stupid", etc. and simply implying that what they were doing was bad. Twenty-four respondents (24.5%)

said that drop outs were making a mistake, but they were sympathetic to them--"It depends on circumstances", or "Sometimes they don't think they have any choice"; 17 respondents (17.3%) gave such reasons as "They are throwing their future away"; "They will regret it later"; "Nowadays one needs education to be successful"; 11 students (11.2%) gave reasons which implied that the respondent couldn't understand why anyone would drop out, but that it was the business of the drop out and if that was the way he chose, they wouldn't pass judgement -- "It's not my business, but I think it is a mistake", "If that's what they want and they realize what they're doing, I wish them luck", and "It's their life they may be ruining, so it's up to them". Twelve students (12.2%) gave other reasons but these did not fit any patterns.

(d) Occupational Expectations and Desires

(i) "What Do You Expect To Do?"

The largest proportion of students (40.3%) expected to go to university, although 14.4% had no idea what they would be doing. Of those indicating specific occupations, the largest proportions expected to become clerical, technical or sales personnel (13.8%), professionals or executives (12.2%), or semi-skilled employees (7.7%). Only a small proportion expected to enter other occupations, including 4.4% who expected to "get married" and/or become housewives.

(ii) "What Would You Like To Do?"

The category "go to university" was not provided for in the code for this question, but considering that most of those in "professional and executive positions" would have attended university and that a large number of those who expected to attend university did not yet know what they wanted to do, a comparison of the proportions in these categories

would seem justified. Altogether, 52.5% of the respondents expected to go tð university or to become professionals and executives, only 37.5% desired professional and executive occupations. There were, however, 8.3% more students who did not know what they wanted to do than there were who did not know what they expected to do (22.7% of 14.4%). If this 8% were included with that proportion wishing to become professionals and executives, the figures for those who expected, and those who desired to pursue such careers would become much closer (52.5% and 45.8%).

The same proportion wanted to enter clerical and technical occupations as expected to (13.9%). A considerably greater number of respondents wanted to become small business owners and skilled manual workers than expected to: 9.4% and 9.9% as opposed to 2.8% and 3.3% respectively. Fewer desired than expected to enter semi-skilled and unskilled occupations or become "housewives" although these categories contained few cases in both questions.

C. Student Employment Patterns

1. Summer Jobs

Just over half (51.9% or 94) of the respondents reported having jobs during the summer. Of these 94, approximately 6% had skilled positions; the other 93% did unskilled work. The majority of those with jobs worked between 36 and 50 hours per week (53%) and 76% of all workers had full time jobs (more than 35 hours per week).

The majority (again 76%) worked day shifts, another 15% worked afternoon shifts, and the remainder worked either split shifts (4%) of irregular hours. The majority (57%) of job-holders worked for two months, another 16% for one month and 18% for more than two months. Only 6 of the 94 respondents who had jobs worked less than one month.

2. Current Part-Time Jobs

Just over one-third of the respondents held part-time jobs when interviewed during the school year. Only 3 of these students held skillful positions, the remaining 64 (35.4%) had unskilled jobs. About 15% (14.9% or 10) of the respondents holding part-time jobs worked 4 to 6 hours per week. Twenty-eight people or 41.8% worked the equivalent of one full day (8 hours) or less. Another 21 people (31.3%) worked between 9 and 18 hours per week -- roughly one to two full days. Only 8 people (11.9%) worked more than 18 hours per week on their part-time jobs. The majority (34 people, 50.7% of those with part-time jobs) worked on weekends only. Twenty-two (32.8%) worked both weekends and weekdays. Only 6 people (8.9%) worked just on weekdays. Only 44 of the 67 people having part-time jobs indicated when they worked (which hours). Of these, 21 worked after school and during the day on weekends, 16 worked days, only on weekends, 5 worked after school only, and 2 worked nights on the weekend.

D. Organizational Involvements

1. Church Activities

(a) Affiliation

Students were asked to name the church they attended. Table XI - 7 shows their answers.

Table XI - 7

Church Affiliation

	Number	Per Cent
No Answer	0	0
Don't Know	8	4.4
Roman Catholic	86	47.5
United Church	52	28.7
Anglican	15	8.2
Lutheran	2	1.1
Baptist, Calvinist	1	1.0
Sects	4	2.2
SDA or LDS	3	1.7
Non-member	10	5.5
TOTAL	181	100.3

Only 9.9% of the students reported no membership or were indefinite concerning membership. Nearly half (47.5%) of those students reporting church membership were Roman Catholic, and 36.9% belonged to either the United Church or the Anglican Church.

(b) Church-related Group Involvements

To determine how much affect church affiliation had on the recreational activities of the students, they were asked to name any church-related groups or clubs to which they belonged. Table XI - 8 shows that about 1/5 (21%) of the students did, in fact, belong to church-related groups.

Table XI - 8

Membership In Church - Related Groups

	Number	Per Cent
No answer, don't know	49	27.1
Roman Catholic, e.g. C.Y.O.		
Cheen Club	19	10.5
United, e.g. Hi-C's, Cheen Club		
Y.C.S.	16	8.8
Anglican, e.g. Cheen Club	3	1.7
None	93	51.4
TOTAL	180	99.5

Next, the students were asked how often they attend church. Table XI - 9 shows their answers.

Table XI - 9

Frequency of Church Attendance

	Number	Per Cent
No answer	0	0
Don't know	144	79.6
1 - 2 times per month	5	2.8
4 times per month	29	16.0
5 - 6 times per month	2	1.1
8 or more times per month	1	.6
TOTAL	181	100.0

Significantly, the largest percentage of respondents (79.6%) registered no answer which probably indicated no church-attendance. Among those students who did report attending church, (17.7%), the majority (16%) reported attending four times per month.

Students were also asked to tell how many hours they spent per month in church affairs, including time spent at services. They were asked to answer this question specifically for summer and winter. Their responses are shown in Table XI-10.

Table XI-10

Hours Per Month Spent In Church Affairs

	Summer		Winter	
	N	%	N	%
None	52	28.7	35	19.3
No answer	66	36.5	60	33.2
1 - 5 hours	36	19.9	46	25.4
6 - 10 hours	17	9.4	22	12.2
11 - 20 hours	6	3.3	9	5.0
21 - 40 hours	2	1.1	5	2.8
More than 40 hours	2	1.1	4	2.2
TOTAL	181	100.0	181	100.1

2. School and Extra-Curricular Activities

Students were asked how many school-related clubs they belonged to. Of the 154 students who answered the question, 34.8% belonged to no clubs, 36.4% belonged to one club and 13.2% belonged to two or three clubs. Only one person reported belonging to more than three clubs.

When asked how many school sports they participated in, 14.9% of the students offered no answer, and 27.0% reported no participation at all. A large proportion of students (32.6%) reported participating in one sport, 19.3% participated in from two to four, and 6.0% participated in from five to six sports.

Students were also questioned concerning their participation in clubs and organizations outside of school. Again 14.9% offered no answer. The majority of students, 52.5%, reported no club activity outside of school, while 32.6% belonged to from one to three such clubs.

A grand total of all club and activity participation in and out of school was tallied for each respondent. Again, there was no data for 14.9% of the students. A fairly small percentage (6.6%) reported no club activities, which is curious, considering the higher percentages reporting no activity in school clubs or extra-curricular clubs. Participation in three and four activities was reported by 24.3% of the respondents, and 14.4% reported participation in from five to eight activities.

Next, students were asked to estimate the total hours per month in all of their activities. Nearly half (40.9%) of the respondents offered no answer. Only 6.6% reported no hours, 23.2% reported from 5 - 20 hours, 2.8% reported more than 50 hours, and 7.7% did not specify number of hours but indicated they did take part in activities.

E. Social Involvements

1. Number of Close Friends

One third of the respondents indicated having three or four really close friends. Another 22.3% said they had between five

and seven close friends and 17.1% had one or two. Just under 20% indicated more than seven close friends and the remaining 9.1% made indefinite responses.

Half of the respondents said that all their close friends attended the same school as they did. Another 28% had at least half of their friends in the same school. Only 10 students reported that 25% or fewer of their close friends attended the same school.

2. Rate of Seeing Best Friend

Most of the respondents (86%) saw their closest friend daily. Another 5.5% saw him each weekday and 2% saw him on weekends only. Just 5% saw their best friend less than once a week.

3. Dating

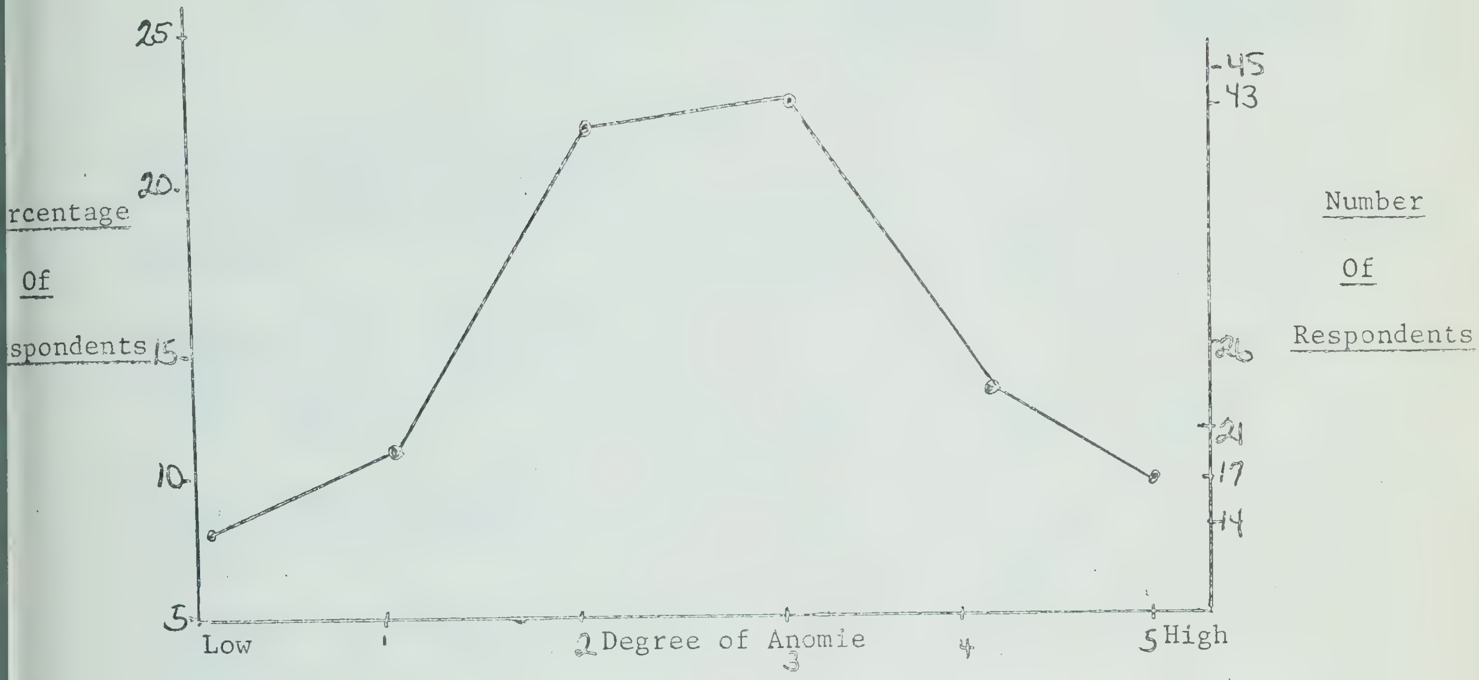
Respondents were questioned about their dating habits. With regard to dating frequency, 35.9% reported dating from one to five times per month, 23.2% from six to twelve times per month. No answers were received from 14.9%, 8.8% were uncertain, and 17.1% reported they didn't date at all. When asked about going steady, 29.8% of respondents said they did go steady, 31.5% said they dated different people all the time, and 21.0% didn't respond.

4. Anomie

Anomie was measured by means of a five-point scale. The scores of the high school respondents followed the pattern described in Figure XI-1.

Figure XI - 1

Distribution of Anomie Scores



Each "yes" response indicates a degree of anomie: the more "yes" responses the individual made, the higher his anomie rating. The actual number of respondents in each category has also been indicated.

F. Leisure Activities

1. Activities Most Enjoyed

The students were shown a checklist of activities and were asked to indicate which activities they enjoyed most in the summer and which they enjoyed most in the winter. Table XI - 11 shows a tabulation of their responses.

Table XI - 11

Most Enjoyed Activities

	Enjoyed Most In Summer		Enjoyed Most In Winter	
	N	%	N	%
All season sports: gymnastics, badminton, table tennis, volleyball, basketball, swimming, bowling.	41	22.6	32	17.7
Summer sports: drag racing, football, golf, track and field, archery, soccer, tennis, softball	26	14.4	31	17.1
Nature oriented: boating, camping, riding, hunting, fishing.	36	19.9	58	32.0
Cultural: folk dancing, painting, drama, music vocal.	4	2.2	2	1.1
Home oriented: sewing, needlework, cooking.	2	1.1	3	1.7
Sociability: cards, bridge, drinking, visiting cafe, going to parties, visiting with friends.	6	3.3	21	11.6
Driving: take holiday trips, drive to nearby town or city, go for pleasure drive	6	3.3	17	9.4
Passive home: read, listen to records, watch T.V., collecting hobbies.	5	2.8	4	2.2
Passive, out of home: attend sporting events, attend movies.	1	.6	1	.6
No answer	4	2.2	12	6.6
TOTAL	181	99.9	181	100.0

It is readily obvious that sports and nature-oriented activities were the most popular activities in both summer and winter. These activities were more favored in summer probably because they were more available in the summer.

2. Desired Activities

To the question: "Is organized or informal recreation more important to you personally?", the majority (58.6%) of respondents reported organized activities most important, 23.2% preferred informal activities, 9.9% felt both were equally important, and 6.6% registered no opinion.

The students were also given the opportunity to name what sports or activities they would like to do in their free time that they hadn't been able to do. Table XI - 12 shows the tabulation of the answers of the 125 students who responded to this item.

Table XI - 12

Desired Activities

	N	%
Individual Athletics - Active Participation: golf, water ski, swim, tennis, surf, skin diving, archery, track and field, gymnastics, bowling, judo, skating.	54	42.9
Group Athletics - Active Participation: baseball, football, soccer, curling, hockey, basketball.	18	14.3
Excitement Activities: (dare-devilish) - flying, stock car racing, motorcycling, skydiving, gliding, parachuting, shooting.	20	15.9
Sociability - "Acceptable": weiner roasts, dances, parties	2	1.6
Sociability "Wild": sex, chase girls, drink, get drunk, play pool, drugs	6	4.8

Nature-Oriented: horse riding, hiking, hunting, bike riding, mountain climbing, boating, ski-dooing, tobogganing, camping	18	14.2
Travel - Driving car: go on trips, holidaying	0	0
Work: babysitting, etc.	1	0.8
Improvement Classes: charm courses, sewing classes	0	0
Fine Arts: (including classes) painting, art class, drama, play in bands, sing in a band, arts and crafts, sculpture	4	3.2
Mechanics: work on cars	1	0.8
Passive out-of-home: movies, shows, spectator sports	0	0
Clubs, Organizations: 4-H Club	1	0.8
Rest, relax: sunbathing	0	0
Collecting Hobbies: stamps, coins	0	0
Serious: volunteers, debating	0	0
Passive in-home: reading	1	0.8
TOTAL	126	100.1

Again, athletics was by far the most frequently mentioned desired activity. "Excitement" activities and nature-oriented activities were also frequently mentioned.

G. Recreational Problems

1. Feelings Towards The Crowsnest Pass Area

The students were asked whether they thought the area provided a good environment for teenagers. Of the 181 high school students in the Crowsnest Pass area, 60.8% felt it was definitely a bad area for teens, 26.5% considered it definitely a good area, and the remaining 12.7% made qualified statements regarding the area.

Forty-three respondents gave reasons for thinking the area was good. The most frequently mentioned positive aspects of the community were those to do with nature - climate, close mountains, wooded areas, fishing streams, etc. - and those related with recreational opportunities and freedom (18 and 14 respondents respectively).

Almost all of the respondents who stated reasons why the area was bad for teenagers said merely that there was "nothing to do" (102 of 110 students). The other eight mentioned complaints such as lack of sports organization and promotion, tight social controls, cost of activities, and dislike for the people of the area.

2. Facilities

Respondents were asked to register their opinion concerning whether facilities in their area were too widely scattered among the various communities or too concentrated in a few communities. A large number of the students questioned (22.1%) registered no opinion. Among those students who answered, a good deal of dissatisfaction was expressed. However, there was no uniformity of opinion concerning the nature of the problem: 29.3% declared that facilities were too scattered, 20.4% reported facilities too centralized, and 24.3% said facilities were just simply inadequate.

When asked, "Do you feel that recreation facilities in this area are run in a fair manner so everyone has an equal chance to use them?", 54.2% answered "no" with varying degrees of certainty, and 32.1% answered "yes" with varying certainty.

3. Other Problems

Respondents were asked how often they had trouble finding transportation to recreation facilities. A large proportion (41.4%) reported no trouble either in winter or summer, 26.6% reported some trouble in both summer and winter. The remainder of the respondents reported occasional problems.

SUMMARY

In this chapter information was presented on the general characteristics of the population of Crowsnests' adolescents (high school students).

Data was collected on the general characteristics of age, sex, student employment patterns, organizational involvements and social involvements. leisure activities and recreational problems and education level of parents.

The population is represented by the following findings.

The modal age of high school respondents was 16 years of age. Proportionately, more males were registered at lower ages, and more females at higher ages; thus indicating that more boys were early drop outs.

For ethnicity and length of residence, the large majority of respondents were born in Alberta. The majority of respondents were of Canadian origin - both parents being born in Canada, and residents of Alberta for 12 years or more.

For father's occupation and family's income, the majority of respondents' fathers were employed in the lower occupations: Hollingshead categories of 5, 6, and 7. Because the majority of respondents were unable to report their family's income, no meaningful data was obtained for this characteristic. For father's education level, the information obtained does not allow a conclusive interpretation. The large majority of respondents did not report the educational level of their father.

The following was found for the characteristic of educational expectations, attitudes, and performances. The educational expectancies of the respondents indicate a stronger tendency to expect to stop their education at the high school level than to look forward to entering a university. However,

the large majority expect to finish their high school education. The educational attitude of the respondents was considered in terms of their study habits and tendency to drop out of school. The large majority was found to spend approximately 2 hours per day studying during the work week and three hours on the weekend. For the tendency to drop out of school, the large majority of respondents reported that they had no intention of dropping out. However, a large majority also reported that they had a friend who had dropped out. The respondents also reported an evaluation of dropping out. Only a third of the respondents evaluated it as a bad thing to do. However, a negative attitude toward dropping out was further supported by the finding that a majority of respondents gave reasons as to why dropping out was a bad thing.

The occupational expectations and desires were found to take the following form. The largest proportion of students expected to go to university, although a small proportion had no idea what they would be doing. In terms of what the respondents would like to do, a majority reported interest in occupations that require university training.

The student employment patterns were found to take the following form. Just over half of the respondents reported having jobs in the summer. The time spent on these jobs was indicated by the finding that a large majority worked day shifts with a work week of approximately 40 hours. This type of work was maintained for two months. During the school year, only a third of the respondents held a part-time job. Of these respondents, the largest proportion was found to work approximately eight hours per week with the majority of the total sample working on weekends.

The characteristic of organizational involvements was considered in terms of church activities and school and extra-curricular activities. No meaningful information was obtained on the amount of time spent on church

attendance due to the fact that the large majority of respondents did not respond to the relevant question. Similarly, a majority of the respondents reported no membership in church-related groups while the respondents indicated a tendency to spend no time, or at best about 5 hours, on church affairs, either in summer or winter. For school and extra-curricular activities, the respondents may be characterized as belonging to one school club or none, participating in one sport or none, belonging to no clubs outside of school (though there was an evident tendency, 32.6%, to belong to such a club). A general statement concerning the respondents' total hours per month is not possible because of the large proportion who did not respond.

Social involvement was considered in terms of number of close friends, rate of seeing best friend, dating, and anomie. The respondents may be characterized as having between three and seven close friends, all or most of whom attend the same school; seeing their closest friend daily, dating from one to twelve times per month, having no strong tendency to go steady, having a slight tendency to possess a medial degree of anomie.

In terms of leisure activities most enjoyed, the largest proportion of respondents chose all-season sports and nature-oriented activities for both summer and winter. However, a larger proportion chose the sociability activities for the winter than did for the summer. Respondents also indicated that formal activities were most preferred. The activities desired by the largest proportion of respondents were individual athletics that entailed active participation.

Recreational problems were considered in terms of feelings toward the Crowsnest Pass area, facilities and sundry problems. The majority of respondents reported a negative feeling toward the area. Of these, almost all of the respondents reported that there was nothing to do in this area.

With regard to the facilities of the area, the majority of the respondents reported that the facilities were run in an unfair manner, i.e. - everyone did not have an equal chance to use them. Sundry problems were considered in terms of transportation. A large proportion of respondents reported having no transportation problems in either summer or winter.

CHAPTER XII

RECREATION FACILITIES & PROGRAMS

A survey was conducted in the Crowsnest Pass area to inventory the existing recreational outlets. A knowledge of facilities and programs actually available to the respondents interviewed in the recreation survey is necessary to understanding the data collected on respondents' present recreational habits and desired future activities. A discussion of the inventory procedure and the results obtained will follow.

A. Inventory Procedure

One man was employed by the Department to undertake the data collection for an inventory of facilities and programs. His instructions were to attempt to collect information, in whatever ways were possible, on the available recreation facilities and recreation programs in the Crowsnest Pass. A basic list of facilities was obtained from the Recreation Director. Appointments were then made for an interview with the manager (director, coordinator, etc.) of the facility. During the interview, questions on the physical aspects of the facility, such as size, number of rooms and age were asked, as well as questions on rental rates and conditions, peak hours of operation, and number of programs occurring in the facility. This information was obtained for commercial recreation facilities, such as pool halls, theatres and bowling alleys, as well as non profit facilities, such as legion halls, community halls, and public areas and facilities. If more than one leisure-oriented program took place in a particular facility, a separate interview schedule was filled out for each program.

Some recreational programs could possibly occur without having the use of a special fixed facility. Examples would be mountain climbing clubs, discussion groups and fine arts classes in residential basements. Attempts were

made to discover any such 'non-facility-oriented' programs. The complete set of questions asked, on public and non-public recreation programs and facilities, are listed in Appendix D. It is apparent that possibly not all questions could be answered for any given facility or program under discussion.

All churches in the Crowsnest Pass were included in the facility inventory, since many programs such as C.G.I.T. and Boy Scouts operate under the auspices of a church and often have the use of church facilities as meeting halls or recreation centers. The information requested from each church can be seen in a sample of the church inventory in Appendix E.

B. Results of the Inventories

1. Social or Service Organizations Meeting Indoors. Ten such clubs were reported in the Crowsnest Pass. They are listed, with some of the relevant information about each, in Table XII-1. Breakdowns of this information by age and sex are as follows:

Age

Five of these clubs were for children under 16, with the majority of membership coming from children under 14. Only one club was for teenagers, while the remaining four were open for adult membership only. Since the teen club was operated by the teens themselves, it is apparent that there are no community-sponsored social recreation programs for teenagers in the Crowsnest Pass.

Sex

Two of the clubs were for boys, three were for girls, and only the teen club had mixed membership. The four adult clubs drew their membership from adult males only. It is thus notable that there are no social organizations including adult women, either by themselves or in company with males.

TABLE XII-1

SOCIAL OR SERVICE CLUBS MEETING INDOORS

Club	Membership	No. of Members	Average Attendance	Meeting Place	Meetings	Membership Fee	Season	Program
Army Cadets	Boys 13-17	75	40	Legion Room Cap. 75 Elk's Hall basement, Cap. 200	Weekly	----	Sept.-June (School yr.)	Meetings and Parades Armistice Ceremonies Rifle competitions
Knights of Columbus	Catholic Men	76	40-125 (Easter & Christmas)	Room 60' x 80'; Cap. 100 - Coleman Catholic Church	Monthly	----	Through year	Meetings, Socials, Easter Ball, Bonspiel, Christmas Program, Picnics
Junior Forest Wardens	Boys 10-16	46		Lions Hall-Coleman	Weekly	$.25 yr. for insurance $.10 wk. dues	Through year	Conservation education through lectures & camping
Boy Scouts Blairmore				Difficulty finding suitable facility	Weekly		Sept.-June	Meetings
Cubs	Boys 8-11	32.	25			Cubs-$2.00		
Scouts	Boys 12-16	8	7			Scouts-$5.00		
Girl Forest Guards	Girls 10-16	19	19 6 at camp	United Church Hall, Kitchen	Weekly	$.25 yr. for insurance; $.10 wk. dues	Sept.-June	Meetings, Hikes, Fund Raising.
Bellevue Brownie Assoc.	Girls 9-11	24	24	Municipal Bldg. Room, 30' x 40' Cap. 40	Weekly	$2.25 yr. $.05/wk. dues	School year	Meetings, Centrarama Rally, Cookie Day, Mother's Day
Bellevue Girl Guides Assoc.	Girls 10-14	26	24	Municipal Bldg., Room 30' x 40' Cap. 40	Weekly	$2.50 yr.	Sept. through June	Meetings, Mother's Day tea, Cookie Day, Parades, Rally.

TABLE XII-1

SOCIAL OR SERVICE CLUBS MEETING INDOORS

Club	Membership	No. of Members	Average Attendance	Meeting Place	Meetings	Membership Fee	Season	Program
Cheen Club	Teenagers	90	60-dances 30-meetings 20-coffee house	Room 60' x 100. Cap. 100	Evenings	$1.00 yr.	Through yr.	Weekend dances, Coffee house, Meetings.
Blairmore Lion's Club	Men over 21	11	7-meetings 300-music & chorus	Room 20' x 30; Cap. 20 Over restaurant	Bi-monthly	$12.00	Through yr.	Meetings, music festival, U. of A. chorus
Royal Canadian Legion, Blairmore	Adult Males	195	30-darts 200-Childrens' functions	Bar, dart room, kitchen, T.V. room, Cap. 200	Evenings Mon./Sat.	$15. yr. Aux. $3.00	Through yr.	Socials, dart tournaments, childrens' picnics, Christmas party, Bingo
Royal Canadian Legion, Bellevue	Adult Males	140	20-B.D. parties; 250-socials	Meeting hall Cap. 160 Kitchen Facilities	Evenings only	$6.00 yr. Aux. $2.50	Through yr.	Smokers, social, dart tournament, picnic, Christmas party, Birthday parties

Facilities

Only the two Legions reported the use of a facility which belonged to the organization; the remainder of the social clubs used facilities that were operated by persons outside their organizations. Rooms and halls were either rented or were sometimes provided free by the local governments to the youth organizations. Suitable facilities were reported to be difficult to find, and those available were often inadequate. Only the Legions, plus the Girl Forest Guards who used a church hall, had kitchen facilities available for their meetings.

Fees and Programs

The youth-oriented clubs met only through the school year on a weekly basis; the teen and adult clubs met throughout the year. The Legions and the teen club operated each evening, while the service clubs met less frequently.

The children's clubs had basically similar programs, oriented towards semi-outdoor activities and skill training, as in Scouts, Guides, Cadets, and Junior Forest Wardens. Meetings were the main activity, with other functions such as hikes, camps, parades and competitions occurring throughout the year. No other organized recreational pursuits were available for children under 16. The adult clubs provided social and service oriented programs for their membership, with events like dances, Christmas and birthday parties, bonspiels and picnics providing the special events for the year.

Fees charged for the youth-serving organizations were minimal, averaging about five cents per week. Fees for membership in the adult clubs ranged from $6.00 to $15.00 per year.

Problems

One of the major problems mentioned regarding social clubs in the Pass was the difficulty in finding adequately trained leadership; people with ability

and interest were potentially available, but were reluctant to offer their services because of a lack of special training, and an inability to obtain further training while on the job. This was the prime factor in the small number of children enrolled in Scouts and Guides, and was a major contributor to the lack of additional programs for the younger age group.

Inadequate facilities were also strongly mentioned as a problem with these clubs in the Crowsnest Pass; the best facility the Army Cadets could obtain for a rifle range was the basement of the Elk's Hall, which was barely satisfactory; the Scouts had difficulty in locating suitable facilities, etc.

Summary

Lack of leadership and lack of adequate facilities in the Crowsnest Pass greatly hamper increased development of social and service clubs. Only 230 children under 16 are members of such clubs; the teen club only has 90 members; about 425 men belong to service and social clubs, with the two Legions accounting for three-quarters of the adult male involvement; there are no clubs reported for adult female membership.

2. Club Meetings Indoors for Specialized Activities

Table XII-2 shows the eight clubs in the Pass, which met indoors for the purpose of engaging in specialized activities.

Age and Sex

Of these clubs, one was comprised of women, one of adult males, and one of children; three were for male and female adults, and two were aimed at males and females of all ages.

Facilities

Those clubs needing special facilities reported adequate facilities: a gym for the ladies' keep fit classes and a curling rink for the curling club. The ladies paid $15.00 per month for the use of the gym and the rental of the curling rink for outside groups was $10.00 per day.

TABLE XII-2

CLUB MEETING INDOORS FOR SPECIALIZED ACTIVITIES

Club	Membership	No. of Members	Meeting Place	Meetings	Membership Fee	Season	Program
(Hillcrest) Bellcrest Badminton	Adult	15	Gym	Weekly	$1.25/mo.	Nov.-June	Play badminton
Ladies Keep Fit Classes	Women	25	Gym	Weekly	$2.00	Sept./April	Exercise in Gym
Sagakan Judo Club	All Ages	16	School	3 times per week	$2.00 under 16; $3.00 over 16	Sept./June	Practice
Bellevue Community Library	All Ages	170	Municipal Building	Weekly	$.50-$2.00 year	Through year	Books available
Fish and Game Association	Adults	150	Legion Hall Cap. 150	Monthly	$2.00	Sept./June	Meetings, Trophy Night Maintain Lakes
Blairmore Curling Club	Adults	80	Curling Rink	4 times a week	$25.00 for men; $10.00 for women	Nov./April	Curling
Pistol Club	Men	15	Range Basement Elks' Hall 15'x20'	2 times a week	$5.00 $.25 for use of range	Through year	Shooting
C.N.P. Figure Skating Club	Children	65	Blairmore Arena	Thurs., Fri., Sat. evenings	Pre-school - $7.00 Junior - $10.00 Senior - $12.00	November-March	Lessons Carnival

Fees and Programs

Membership fees ranged from $.50 for elementary childrens' membership in the Bellevue Community Library, to $25.00 for a man's membership in the curling club.

Six of the clubs were seasonal for the winter months, but the library and pistol club operated throughout the year. Three of the clubs reported weekly meetings; four held meetings two to four times per week and one reported holding monthly meetings. The curling club was a commercial operation and was a profitable venture.

Problems

Few problems were mentioned for these clubs. The need for a better indoor shooting range was mentioned; there was some difficulty in obtaining well-trained skating instructions for the figure skating club.

Summary

The programs mentioned seemed reasonably sound and with active membership. The inventory did suggest that the skating arena might be underutilized through lack of organized hockey leagues and open public skating.

3. Clubs Organized for Outdoor Activities

Table XII-3 shows the four active clubs in the Pass organized for the purpose of outdoor recreation for members. One club was a club for teenage girls; two clubs were aimed at children and adults of both sexes and one was a club for adult males.

Facilities

Each club had a facility appropriate to the activity for which it was organized.

Basically, they were adequate for the respective activities, and the specialized equipment required for each activity was supplied.

TABLE XII-3

CLUBS ORGANIZED FOR OUTDOOR ACTIVITIES

Club	Membership	No. of Meetings	Meeting Place	Meetings	Membership Fee	Season	Program
C.N.P. Golf and Country Club	Adults, Male, Female & Family	109	Club House 30' x 40' with kitchen golf course	7:00 a.m. 9:00 p.m. daily	$20.00	May-October	Club tournaments
Turtle Mountain Riding Club	Children Adults	80	Turtle Mountain Riding Club	Practice as needed	Age: 6-10:$1.00 11-15:$1.00 13& :$2.00	May-Sept.	Club Gymkhanas Inter-Club Gymkhanas Meeting Annually
Rockettes Fastball Club	Teenage Girls	15	Centennial Ball Park	3 times per wk.	-----	May-Sept.	Games Practice
C.N.P. Rifle & Gun Club	Men	15	Shooting Range	Weekly	$2.00 pay for shot	April-October	Shooting, trophy shooting

Fees and Programs

Three clubs charged membership fees, ranging from $1.00 for the riding club to $30.00 per couple for the Country Club.

All four of the clubs offered their program through the spring, summer, and fall months. There was only one club reported for winter outdoor activities (the Ski Club) which is discussed under municipally-owned facilities for Blairmore. The Country Club and riding club facilities were available daily; the baseball team met three times per week and the rifle club met weekly. Two of the clubs - the country club and the riding club - held programs run by the outlet. The facilities of the riding ground were available for rental by outside groups. The other clubs were not operated by commercial outlets. Only the shooting and riding clubs were profitable ventures.

Problems

No problems were mentioned as being particularly potent regarding the organization and operation of these clubs.

Summary

The available outdoor activities were quite well operated, and few difficulties were reported. It would appear, however, that the opportunities for such clubs have barely been tapped in the Crowsnest Pass.

4. Churches

Most of the churches in the Crowsnest Pass reported very limited facilities. One of the nine churches reported, three had only the sanctuary or chapel; four had a sanctuary and one other hall or room; (one of these halls was two blocks from the church), and only two had more than one room, in addition to the sanctuary. Of these latter two, one had a basement hall under construction, and three rooms used for Sunday school classes. The other had four rooms used primarily for Sunday school.

Only in the case of the hall, separated from the church owning it, were kitchen facilities available. None of the churches reported facilities or equipment for sports or games.

Size of the sanctuaries ranged from 30 by 50 feet to 40 by 60 feet. Capacity, ranging from 100 to 300, either equalled or exceeded current church membership in five churches. Only one church reported greater average attendance at Sunday services than the comfortable capacity of the sanctuary.

Five of the nine churches indicated some use of their facilities by outside groups was or had been allowed, although only three stated that their facilities could be rented. Of these three, one rented to public organizations their meeting hall and kitchen which were separate from the church building, with the condition that breakages (dishes, etc.) be paid for. Girl Guides groups and political rallies had used this hall. Another church said that use of facilities by outside groups was allowed with honorarium charges, but there was no apparent need for these facilities. The third allowed rentals on a "voluntary donation" basis, but had no inquiries recently. Of the other two indicating some use, one said a donation was accepted and the other indicated no formal fee structure. Neither mentioned current use by non-church groups. None of the five churches allowing use of facilities by non-church groups indicated any specific conditions of rental such as exact charge, age, sex, or religion limitations.

All of the nine churches had Sunday service as a part of their religious program directed toward adults by four and toward all ages by five churches. The second most common religious program was Sunday school, participated in by several churches and ranging in age group included from 3 years to 18 years. Average attendance at Sunday services ranged from roughly 14% to 40% of the church membership, whereas, Sunday school average attendances ranged from 40% to almost 90% of the members enrolled. Sex distribution of Sunday School attenders

was almost equal for each of the three churches reporting it. Except for the two Catholic churches which did not indicate a Sunday school program and which had two Sunday morning services, each church had one Sunday service at either 10:00 A.M. or 11:00 A.M., with Sunday school one hour earlier. Eight churches had services throughout the year, but all Sunday school classes were during the school year only. The Sunday service staff was one -- the voluntary minister -- for all churches except the Latter Day Saints church where three counsellors presided. Sunday school staff ranged from one to ten teachers.

Other religious programs included five choirs in four different churches, staffed by a voluntary choir director, and/or organist, meeting for Sunday services, and ranging in membership from 10 to 20 with substantially more women than men. Two Catholic churches had weekday services in the early evenings, which 15 members (approximately 2% of all the church's membership) attended. One of these churches also had a Ladies Altar Society, meeting one evening per month during the school year and presided over by eight elected executives. The L.D.S. church also had a priesthood program involving six students and one leader.

Three churches had semi-religious recreational programs: a youth study group of 12 boys and girls aged 13 to 18 meeting at 6:30 P.M., Mondays, during the school year, under the direction of a voluntary counsellor; a boys group, 20 aged 8 to 18, meeting Sundays during the school year: and a "primary" Thursdays at 4:00 where five people lead the activities of 25 members, age and sex unspecified.

Three churches reported recreational programs for women: two United Church Womens' groups meeting monthly, but with few participants; and the C.W.L. Auxiliary with 20 active members, also meeting monthly. One church reported a men's group, Knights of Columbus, with 20 participants and monthly meetings. Only one church had any youth programs classified as recreational and these were Explorers - 20 girls aged 8 to 12, and C.G.I.T. - 5 girls aged 12 to 17, meeting weekly during the school year with adult leaders.

Three churches anticipated further programs for the coming year; all were religious. For two, these were revisions of church organization to lay ministry and, for the third, catechism correspondence.

Six churches required either membership or affiliation with the church for their religious program staff. Two of these also stated that interest in the program was required of recreational staff. One church specified affiliation and attendance through priesthood training (L.D.S.) and another stated that elders and deacons were nominated and elected and then attended instructional classes regarding their duties. Two of the above requiring affiliation provided some training services for leadership staff such as Sunday School curriculum meetings, special problem sessions, and recreational development programs.

Summary

There was very little detailed and useful information on the use of church facilities for recreational programs. From the little information available, however, one may assume that the role the churches play in providing useful and interesting programs; especially for the young, could be greatly increased and improved in the Crowsnest Area. Teen and young peoples' groups are almost totally absent and there are few separate-sex activity groups for pre-teen and teen church members also.

5. Municipally-Owned Facilities

There are a number of publically-owned recreation facilities, such as arenas, halls, and playgrounds, in each of the communities of the Crowsnest Pass, as well as some community and service-club halls in each. The following section will discuss these facilities for each of the towns in the Pass, starting at the East with Bellevue and finishing with Coleman at the West. School facilities are rather extensively used as recreational facilities in the Pass; a schedule of fees charged for such use is contained in Appendix G.

BELLEVUE

Arena

There is a town-owned skating rink in Bellevue, with an artificial ice plant which also serves the curling rink. This ice plant, though old, could handle three or four times the amount of ice in use. The building is very old, but reasonably maintained. At the time of the survey, the arena was not being used, but during the winter of 1968-69, an extensive program of use was developed. The arena was in use every day of the week, with pre-schooler skating, midget hockey, general skating, and was even used by the Lundbreck-Cowley Sr. Men's Hockey team.

Curling Rink

Four sheets of curling ice, adjacent to the arena, are available in Bellevue. They are used extensively every day of the week except Saturday, mainly by adults. This facility was not in operation during the 1967-68 season.

Playground

The playground in Bellevue had no organized program and was not used for any other purposes at the time of the survey. However, during the summer of 1968, the Recreation Director began a series of playground programs, and had 2010 attendances from the children of Bellevue. The playgrounds are used primarily by children up to 12 years of age.

Baseball and Softball Fields

The Centennial Ball Park was developed by the Village of Bellevue during 1967. This is a fine facility with adequate bleachers for fans, and dug-outs for players. It is the only functioning ball park in the Crowsnest Pass and is extensively used nearly every evening during the summer season. Only fastball (softball) is played in Centennial Park.

Community Halls

There were no "town-owned" community halls in Bellevue, although the Municipal Building at the west end of town is used for meetings of Council, and other groups needing meeting facilities.

The Legion Hall and the programs conducted by the Legion were mentioned in Section B. 1. of this chapter. The Legion operated an active program for its members.

There is a Catholic Church Hall in Bellevue, which, though not extensively used, operates a twice-monthly bingo and is used for meetings of the Knights of Columbus and the Catholic Women's League. It is also available, for a rental fee of approximately $30.00, for such functions as weddings.

The United Church Hall served very little use for leisure-oriented programs; there is not even a United Church Women's Program.

School Facilities

The gymnasium was not extensively used outside the regular school program, either by youth or adults. During the 1968-69 season, the men's basketball team had begun to use the school gym, since there was a very heavy demand for the gym in Blairmore which had previously been used by this team.

Future plans in Bellevue call for a community recreation complex to be constructed as part of the new M.D. McEachern School.

HILLCREST

The unincorporated Village of Hillcrest has no curling rink or school, has an unused baseball field in a state of disrepair, and an unused, covered, natural-ice skating rink.

Playground

The playground in Hillcrest showed the same pattern as Bellevue; no playground users in 1967, but by 1968, with the development of a playground program in the Pass, recorded attendances totalled 3693 children for the summer.

Community Halls

There was a very active program in the Miners' Club in Hillcrest, catering mainly to members of the club. Regular programs included socials, smokers, dart tournaments, parties, etc. The Moose Lodge in Hillcrest was used once or twice per week. The Calorie Counters Club, formed in 1968, presently uses the Moose Lodge once a week for its meetings. The Citizens' Hall is another community-owned facility which was seldom used; occasional parties and meetings were scheduled through the winter season.

FRANK

The Village of Frank, with a very small population, naturally has limited facilities. An older school building was redecorated, and improved kitchen and heating facilities were added. This building served as the Council Chambers, and was seldom used, but more use could be made of it. There was also an older Masonic Hall in Frank which received little use. A public playground, badly in need of repair and improvement and which saw very little use, was available in the Village.

BLAIRMORE

Arena

There was a good, covered, artificial-ice skating arena in Blairmore which saw extensive use during the winter season. Daily use averaged over eight hours per day, with varied programs such as figure skating, pee-wee and midget hockey and general skating.

During the 1967-68 skating season, each skating facility had its own schedule of fees. However, since 1968, agreement was reached on a standard fee and now, a season's ticket purchased anywhere in the Pass is good at any of the arenas. The 1968-69 schedule of fees is as follows:

Season--Family		$12.00
	Single Adult	$10.00
Single Admissions--	Adult	50¢
	High School	35¢
	Public School	25¢
	Pre-School	No charge, if accompanied by an adult.

Curling Rink

There were four sheets of artificial curling ice in Blairmore which where extensively used during the winter. Regular leagues for adults and young people were operated, as well as several bonspiels each season. Other information on curling is contained in Section B. 2. of this chapter.

Playgrounds and Parks

The playground in Blairmore was well-situated in the center of town, and was reasonably equipped with facilities, although it was in need of some repair. There were swings, sandboxes, slides, and a good area of lawn. Its size was approximately 100' x 150'. As with the other playgrounds in the Pass, attendance was much increased by the introduction of a playground program. Total recorded attendances for the summer of 1968 were 2333.

There was a park area of approximately 30 acres owned by the C.N.R., between the track right-of-way and the main street of Blairmore. No organized activities took place on this park, though it was used by approximately 35 children and 30 senior citizens each day, weather permitting. A small band shell, which saw little use, was located near the center of the park.

A new playground has been developed in Blairmore, since 1967, which recorded the largest attendance in the playground program.

Baseball and Softball Fields

The baseball field in Blairmore was in a bad state of disrepair and needed extensive renovation to become a useful facility. No other functioning ballfields were available to the residents of Blairmore.

Community Halls

Other than the previously mentioned church halls and the Elks' Hall, no community-owned buildings were reported in Blairmore, except for the Municipal Building at the eastern edge of town.

School Facilities

The gymnasium at Isabelle Sellon High School was extensively used for a variety of programs, both within the school system and from the community at large. Demand was heavy enough to force the relocation of the men's basketball league to the school gym in Bellevue. Plans are under way to develop an extensive 'Blairmore Community Recreation Complex' in conjunction with the existing high school.

Ski Hill

There was a fairly active ski-club in Blairmore which used the ski-run on the mountain immediately south of the townsite. The facilities were open every evening of the week and for the complete weekend. Two rope-tows were in use, and lights were provided for the lower portions of the hill. Memberships were $25.00 for a season's ticket, or $.50 for a daily tow fee. When snow conditions were adequate, average use was over 125 skiers per day, with heavy use on weekends.

COLEMAN

Arena

There was an older arena in Coleman which was used similarily to the other arenas in the Pass; a season's ticket or daily fee permitted residents to participate in free-skating, hockey or figure skating programs.

Curling Rink

Four sheets of curling ice were also available in Coleman, with similar rates of fairly high use. The curling rink was part of the Lions' Park area, a 300' x 1,850' area which initially was developed by the Lions' Club, and is now operated by the Town.

Playgrounds

Part of the Lions' Park complex was a well-equipped playground area, with a good deal of playground equipment. A paddling pool was one of the special facilities of this park. As well, there were three tennis courts, which were increasing in popularity and saw an average of about 25 users per day. Playground attendance as a result of the new programs was up to 1,862 for 1968.

Baseball and Softball Fields

There were no functioning ball fields in the Town of Coleman.

Community Halls

The old Masonic Lodge in East Coleman was not used at all, although it could be restored. Apparent lack of interest kept improvements from being undertaken. There were a number of smaller community halls in Coleman which were utilized infrequently for recreation purposes. These halls were: Coleman Elks' Hall; Miners' Hall; Coleman Youth Hall; Italian Hall; Polish Hall. None of these halls were large--they averaged approximately 1,000 sq. ft.--and were irregularly used. The average capacity is approximately 200 people, and they were used for wedding parties, dances, and similar special occasions.

There was a Senior Citizens' Lodge which was constructed in 1966, and was completely maintained by the Town of Coleman. It was used as a general leisure or recreation centre on a year-round basis; with no organized programs other than what the users themselves developed. The Lodge was visited by approximately 20 people per day.

School Facilities

Some minimal recreational facilities had been developed by the school board at Central School, but further developments appeared to depend on local decisions regarding a possible centralized high school for the Pass. McGillivary School in West Coleman had closed and was not available as a facility.

Natural Areas and Features

There were several recreational possibilities related to natural, physical areas in the Crowsnest Pass. The Crowsnest River, running through the Pass, is an excellent trout stream. East of Frank, in the center of the Frank slide, is Frank Lake, which provides some boating and excellent fishing for trout.

Lyons Creek, near Blairmore provided an informal area for outdoor recreation for some of the young people in the Pass. Slopak's Pond, in the valley east of the ski-hill, was used by young people as a swimming hole during the summer. The Willow Valley 'swimming hole', near Coleman, was used extensively by youngsters if the summer weather was warm enough. Allison Dam, in I.D. #10, and inside the Crowsnest Forest Reserve, provided some boating and fishing, but did not receive much use. The same held true for a small lake or pond on McGillivary Creek which was created by a small dam. There was a 65° sulphur spring and a cold sulphur pool near the Village of Frank, neither of which were used.

6. Commercial Recreation Facilities

The Crowsnest Pass showed a marked absence of commercial facilities. Those reported are discussed in the following section.

Pool Halls

There was only one pool hall in the Pass; Johnnie's Billiard Hall in Bellevue served a limited clientele of approximately 25 persons per day, although this represented fairly high use of the limited facilities available. Charges were approximately $.25 per game.

Theatres

There were three theatres in operation in the Crowsnest Pass, one in each of Bellevue, Blairmore and Coleman. The same show started in Bellevue, progressed to Blairmore approximately two days later, and then finished the week in Coleman. The capacity of each theatre is approximately 300 people, although attendance averages approximately 75-100.

Commercial Parks

There is only one commercial park in the Pass; Lost Lemon Park at the west end of Blairmore, is a 40-acre site which provides campgrounds for tourists. There are limited recreational facilities in the Park, such as swimming and a paddling pool, which are available only to the clientele of the Park.

CHAPTER XIII

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

This report has presented information pertinent to an assessment of the current recreation involvements and needs of the population in the cluster of towns and hamlets in the valley of the Crowsnest River, between Lundbreck, Alberta, and the British Columbia border. The information relates to the recreational activities and needs, as well as the recreational resources of the area. In more detail, the former includes information on the work involvements, organizational involvements, social involvements, leisure time availability, current recreational activities, recreational interests which cannot currently be satisfied, and, perceptions of special recreational needs and problems experienced by various groups in the area, as reported by a sample of adults living in the Crowsnest Pass. Information on the recreational resources of the area includes details on the recreational programs and facilities operated by the towns and hamlets, the churches, the secular clubs and association, and by commercial proprietors, in the Pass area.

In this final overview chapter which preceeds the detailing of recommendations emerging from the study, we shall review briefly the characteristics of the population of the Crowsnest Pass Area, the methodology of the research study, the finding of the recreational demand study, and the findings of the recreational resources inventory.

A. Population of the Crowsnest Pass Area

Data from the Census of Canada on population trends for the Crowsnest Pass Area show that the population reached a peak with the 1951 census, declined somewhat by the time of the 1961 census and continued to decline slightly as of 1968. Since 1961, the decline has been heaviest

in Coleman, and between 1966 and 1968, it was restricted to Coleman.

The Census data shows that the population of the Crowsnest Pass Area is distinctly different from the population of the whole of Alberta in a number of ways. In terms of age, the young adult (20 to 34 years of age) group is very much under-represented, while all older age groups are distinctly over-represented in the Pass in contrast to the Province. In terms of family characteristics, the area has an unusually high proportion of single person households, and the average numbers of children per family and of persons per family are below those for the Province. All three of these differentials are the result of the high proportion of elderly people in the area. In terms of occupational distribution, the Pass has disportionately small numbers employed in white collar occupations, and of course of farmers, and an unusually large proportion employed in the hard and usually ill-paid manual occupations. In terms of education, the area has an unusually high proportion of residents with less than five years of schooling, and comparably small proportions of those with more than ten years of schooling. These differentials also seem to reflect the large proportions of elderly residents in the area. In terms of ethnic origins, the area has unusually high proportions of British, French, and German origins residents. As a result of these ethnic characteristics, no doubt, there are an unusually high proportion of Roman Catholics, and low proportions of Anglican, Lutheran and Pentecostal adherents.

B. Methodology of the Research Study

Four topics are considered in this section: the sources of data used in the present study, the content of the interview schedule and a description and assessment of the sample of adult residents of the and between 1951 and 1966, it was relatively [illegible]

The Census data shows that the population of [illegible] Pass Area is distinctly different from the population of [illegible] Alberta in a number of ways. In terms of age, the young [illegible] years of age) group is very much under-represented, while [illegible] groups are distinctly over-represented in the [illegible] Province. In terms of family characteristics, the [illegible] high proportion of single person households, and [illegible] children per family and of persons per family [illegible] Province. All three of these differentials are the [illegible] proportion of elderly people in the area. In [illegible] distribution, the Pass has disproportionately small [illegible] collar occupations, and of course of farmers, but [illegible] proportion employed in the [illegible] and usually [illegible] In terms of education, the area has an unusually high [illegible] residents with less than five years of schooling, an[illegible] proportions of those with more than ten years of schooling [illegible] differentials also seem to reflect the large proportion [illegible] residents in the area. In terms of ethnic origin, the area has [illegible] proportions of British, French, and Eastern European residents [illegible] of these ethnic characteristics, no doubt, there are unusually [illegible] of Roman Catholics, a[illegible] low proportions of Anglicans.

Crowsnest Pass which was interviewed.

1. Source of Data

Four primary sources of data were used in this study. First, information taken from published tables of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics was used to describe the population of the area with respect to such characteristics as age, sex, occupation, educational attainment, etc. Second, the Department of Youth employed a researcher as a participant observer in the Pass area from July, 1967, to May, 1968, and some of the information incorporated in this report was supplied by this researcher. Third, information on the recreational demand in the area is based on the responses of 400 adult residents of the Pass to a comprehensive interview schedule which is described in more detail below. Fourth, the information on the recreational resources of the area is based on the inventorying of recreational programs' and facilities which was conducted in the area, also described below.

2. The Interview Schedule

The interview schedule included items on the social backgrounds, and items on the leisure time availability, leisure activities and interests of respondents. The former consisted of questions on age, sex, community of residence, ethnic origin, educational attainments, occupation, etc., and these data were used to discover the contrasting social characteristics of subjects reporting varying amounts of leisure time, and differing leisure activities and interests. The latter included a large number of questions on work involvements, leisure time availability, organizational and social involvements, recreational and leisure time activities, interests, preferences, etc.

An early draft of the schedule was pretested in Fernie, B.C.,

an area immediately west of the Crowsnest Pass which was chosen for its similarity in geographic and economic conditions, to the study area itself. Actual interviews using the final version of the schedule took between one hour and fifteen minutes and two and a half hours to complete, depending on the fluency and voluability of the respondent.

3. The Resource Inventory

The recreational resource inventory was made by having a research worker secure relevant information from the various groups and organizations in the Pass area which provide recreationally relevant opportunities. These groups included town and hamlet governmental bodies, churches, secular clubs and associations, and commercial establishments. The information collected from these various sources included data on facilities and on program. The former included descriptions of the space available, and inventorying the recreational equipment which was provided. The information on programs included descriptions of the kinds of programs, of the age and sex characteristics of the target groups of whom they were devised, of the amount and kind of leadership involved (i.e. volunteer or paid, the kinds of skills or special training of those involved, etc.) and the seasons of the year during which the program operated and the frequency and duration of group meetings.

4. The Interview Sample

Four hundred interviews were completed in the communities of Bellevue, Blairmore, Coleman, Frank and Hillcrest, each interview taking between an hour and a quarter and two and a half hours to complete. The rapport established with interviewees was, in the large proportion of cases, most satisfactory. An evaluation of the adequacy of the sampling procedure using data from the 1966 Census of Canada for the area as the

criterion showed that the sample interviewed approximated very closely the total population of the area in terms of occupation, but somewhat less well in terms of the age-sex characteristics of respondents. This is understandable since the purpose of the sampling design was not to obtain a sample which was representative of the whole in terms of age-sex characteristics, but rather to obtain six age-sex sub-samples -- young (under 36 years of age) middle-aged (aged 36 to 55) and older (over 55 years) groups of men and women -- each of which would be representative of its component of the population. Males, and particularly young males were under-represented in the sample, and under-represented also in comparison with their contribution to the population of the area. There is reason to believe that this happened because: (1) men, particularly unattached and young men, are particularly difficult to contact in surveys, as numbers of studies have shown, and (2) interviewers, who were charged with the responsibility of deciding which member of the household to interview, in conformity with a pre-determined choice sequence model, may not have been as diligent in seeking to contact male household members who were difficult to catch at home as they should have been, before substituting a female member of the household in the sample.

Accordingly, we may infer that the household data are quite representative of the households in the whole area, but that personal attitude and information data may under-represent the perspectives of the more mobile men in the area.

C. Findings of the Recreational Demand Study

Information on this aspect of the study is organized under the following headings: work involvements and preferences, organizational

involvements, social involvements, current leisure activities, desired activities and perceptions of recreational problems in the area. In this way we seek to segregate "production time" (whether on the job or in the home) from discretionary time, and to segregate "semi-recreational involvements" from those which are clearly recreational. We assume that organizational and social involvements are only "semi-recreational" because they may reflect, importantly, feelings of obligation to community service, to worship God, to be sociable with friends and relatives, etc., as well as spontaneous interest and completely voluntary involvement. We shall summarize the findings from each of these areas in order.

Work Involvements and Attitudes Toward Work. Work involvement was defined to include both paid employment, and the housework chores of the housewife. The index of work involvement used was the number of hours worked at these activities per week, as reported by respondents. Another index of involvement was the rating by each respondent of how tired he or she felt at the end of the work day. Attitudes toward work were explored making use of items from a Protestant Ethic scale which probed subjects attitude of commitment to an ethic emphasizing the meaning and significance of hard work, and a question inquiring whether the respondent found work or leisure activities more satisfying.

Indication of the characteristics of respondents who tended with proportionate frequency to make specific responses was determined by making use of the same set of respondent characteristics, or independent variables throughout the adult sample survey. These variables included age, sex, community, ethnicity, marital status, occupation, income, generation of Canadian residence, and level of education. Cross-

tabulation of these independent variables with the indices of work involvement and attitudes toward work permitted identification of statistically significant association between certain characteristics of respondents, and patterns of attitudes or work involvement.

Separate analyses were made of the relationships between the independent variables and work involvements in summer and work involvements in winter. However, the patterns of significant relationships found for these two sets of analyses were essentially the same. Accordingly in the following summary, no distinction is made between them.

Work involvement was found to be significantly associated with community of residence, age, sex, marital status, and social class. No different patterns of relationship between hours worked and community of residence were found for male and female respondents. Women reported working relatively many hours in I.D. 10 and working an average number of hours in Bellevue, Blairmore and Frank, and Coleman. Men reported working relatively many hours in Bellevue and I.D. 10, an average number of hours in Coleman, and relatively few hours in Blairmore and Frank.

Turning to the relationship of work involvement with age, the data show that for women the relationship is inverse, with older women working fewer hours than younger women, no doubt because the latter have larger families to care for. For men, the relationship was a direct one, with older men working more hours than younger men. The relationships of the criterion with ethnicity and generation, which tend to be reflective of age since Canadian born respondents tend to be younger than those born elsewhere, substantiate this relationship.

The men in our sample reported working more hours, on the average, than did women, no doubt because of the light family responsibilities

of the older women respondents. The data on marital status also show that the more family responsibilities a woman had, the larger the number of hours that she reported working.

Of the three independent variables which are indicative of social class -- level of education, income and occupation, only the latter was significantly related to the work hours, and here the relationship was inverse. Respondents of higher occupational status tended to report working fewer hours than did respondents of lower occupational status.

In summary, among the men working more hours was characteristic of older respondents, who were employed in lower status occupations, and who lived in Bellevue and I.D. 10. Among the women, working more hours was characteristic of younger women who had heavier family responsibilities, and who more often lived in I.D. 10. The imbalance in the work involvements of older and younger men and women should be noted. It is probable that in this situation older women find themselves with time on their hands more often.

No very general pattern of significant relationships between the indication of tiredness after work and the independent variables emerged. The single relationship that was found, an inverse relationship for generation of Canadian residence, is not noteworthy in the absence of other corresponding patterns.

Responses to the items dealing with attitudes toward work suggest both a commitment to hard work -- work was felt by a majority to be more satisfying than leisure activities -- and a widespread feeling that rest, and specifically vacations, are justly earned and should be taken and enjoyed.

Indication of deeper commitment to the ethic of hard work,

as indexed by the Protestant Ethic items, was significantly associated only with two indices of social class, income and occupational status, and in both cases the relationship was direct. Higher class subjects subscribed more frequently to the hard work ethic than lower class subjects.

Organizational Involvements. Organizational involvements of sample members in both churches and formal organizations were determined in terms of the number of organizations to which the respondent belonged, the intensity of his involvement as measured by the proportion of meetings attended, and the extensity of his involvement as measured by the number of hours spent in activities of the organization per month. We shall consider organization involvement first and church involvement second. Again a distinction was made between organizational involvement in summer and in winter.

The number of organizations to which respondents belonged was significantly associated with community of residence, sex, age, marital status, and social class. Residents of Blairmore, Frank, and Coleman belonged to more organizations than did those in Bellevue or I.D. 10. Men belonged to more than did women. Middle-aged respondents belonged to more than did the older or the younger subjects, and married people belonged to more than people who were single, separated, widowed or divorced. Higher class subjects belonged to more organizations than did lower class subjects.

Attendance at meetings was associated with community of residence, sex, and social class. Respondents of Coleman and Bellevue reported more regular attendance at meetings than did those from other areas, but this held for summer only. Women reported more frequent attendance at meetings than did men in both summer and winter. Social

class was related to attendance in a curvilinear fashion such that skilled and semi-skilled workers reported attending more meetings than did either the higher or lower social class groups. This pattern was found for the occupation index for winter and summer participation and for income for summer participation only.

Time spent in organizational meetings was associated significantly with community, sex, age and social class. Residents in Blairmore, Frank and I.D. 10 reported spending more time in summer, while Coleman and I.D. 10 reported spending more time in winter. Likewise, there were seasonal differences by sex: men reported spending more time in meetings in summer, while women reported more time in winter. Generally time spent tended to be directly associated with social class level, but this relationship held only for winter. It is to be noted that while higher class respondents reported attending a smaller proportion of meetings than middle class subjects, they spent more time in meetings overall because they belonged to more organizations.

A study of church involvement involves reviewing church affiliation, intensity of involvement, and extensity of involvement. Affiliation was associated with community, sex, and marital status. Coleman had the highest proportion of Catholics, and the lowest proportion of Protestants, and Bellevue had the highest proportion of sect members and non-affiliated persons. Men more often identified themselves as not affiliated than did women. The highest proportion of non-affiliated persons was found among single respondents, and the lowest proportion was found among married subjects. Social class was directly associated with Protestant affiliation, and inversely associated with no church affiliation.

Church attendance was associated with denominational membership, community, and education. More Catholics and sect members

reported attending every service (about 45% in both cases) than did Protestants (25%). Bellevue residents reported the highest rate of attendance at every meeting (52%) followed by Blairmore, Frank, and Coleman (37%) and I.D. 10 (26%). Education was the only social class index significantly related with the criterion, and it was directly associated with frequent attendance.

Time spent in church activities was associated with denominational membership, community and age. Sect members reported spending the most time per month, and Protestants reported spending the least. Residents of Bellevue and Coleman reported spending the most time and those in I.D. 10 reported spending the least. Age was inversely associated with the criterion, and education was directly associated with the criterion.

The following generalizations appear justified on the basis of this review of several indices of church and other organizational involvements. Blairmore, Frank and Coleman residents are more involved in secular organizations, Bellevue residents are more involved in Church activities, and I.D. 10 residents appear to be minimally involved. Allowing for differences in kinds of organizations and for seasonal differences, men and women appear to have roughly equal involvements. Married people have more involvements than those not now married. Social class is generally directly associated with organizational involvement.

Social Involvements. Three indices of social involvement were used in the present study: opportunity for involvement, degree of involvement, and a measure of anomie. The first was assessed in terms of number of friends reported and number of relatives living in the area. The second, degree of involvement, was measured by number of reported contacts the respondent had with his relatives and friends. The Anomie Scale scores

reflect perceived social isolation and a sense of generalized despair.

We shall deal first with opportunity for involvement, considering contacts with relatives, and with friends in that order. Having relatives in the area was significantly associated with community of residence, age, ethnicity, and social class of respondents. Residents of Blairmore and Frank most frequently and residents of I.D. 10 least frequently reported having relatives in the area. The criterion was associated with age in a curvilinear fashion such that middle-aged subjects more frequently reported having relatives. In terms of ethnicity, subjects born in Canada more often reported relatives than those born elsewhere. Of the social class indices, education and occupation were associated in a curvilinear fashion with the criterion, such that subjects in the middle levels most often reported having relatives in the area. The relationship between income and reported relatives in the area was a direct one.

Reported number of friends was significantly associated with sex, age, marital status, ethnicity, and social class. Men, older subjects, married subjects, those of Slavic origins and those from lower class levels reported having more friends than women, younger subjects, people not married, those of other than Slavic origins, and those from higher social class levels.

Frequency of association with relatives was not significantly associated with sex, age, marital status, and social class membership. Men, younger subjects, those not married, and those from lower social class levels reported seeing their friends more often than did women, older subjects, those who were married, and those from higher social class levels.

Anomie scores were found to be significantly associated only with two independent variables, education and income, both of which

are indices of social class. Higher class subjects were found to have lower anomie scores - less of feelings of social isolation and despair, than lower class subjects. High anomie scores were also found to be associated with infrequent association with relatives, and with reporting few close friends.

These various findings may be synthesized as follows. In terms of community of residence, there were differences only in regard to subjects having relatives in the area, with Blairmore and Frank respondents standing high, and I.D. 10 respondents standing low in this regard. In terms of age, older subjects reported having more friends than younger subjects, but the latter see their friends more often than do the former. Middle-aged subjects had more relatives in that area than did either of the other two. The social isolation of women as compared with men is thus noteworthy. It is a source of special concern given the imbalance in work involvements of older men and older women, noted above. In terms of marital status, married subjects reported having more friends than those not married, but the latter see their friends somewhat more often than the former. In terms of ethnicity, Canadian born subjects reported more relatives than those born abroad, and those born in Slavic areas reported more friends than non-Slavs. In terms of social class, lower class subjects reported having more friends and seeing them more often than higher class subjects. The latter reported having relatives in the area more often than the former.

High anomie scores are more characteristic of lower class subjects. They are also characteristic of those with few close friends, and having few contacts with relatives. Thus it is clear that those who feel the most socially isolated and despairing are those lower class subjects who are socially isolated.

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Leisure Time Availability. Two measures of leisure time availability were used in this study, and both must be viewed as indices which are of use in the rank ordering of respondents, rather than as accurate indications of the amount of leisure time actually available to the respondents. The first index is based on a summation of the time respondents reported that they spent on various leisure activities, in summer and in winter. The second is global estimate of the total number of leisure hours at his disposal per week, in winter and in summer. We shall summarize the results based on use of each of these two indices, in turn.

In terms of the summation index, respondents indicated that they spent more time on the various leisure activities that they mentioned in summer than they did in winter. The pattern of significant relationships between this index and the independent variables were the same for summer and for winter; in both cases the criterion was associated with sex and with occupation, in rather obvious ways. Women reported more time spent in leisure time activities than did men, and subjects not employed reported more time in leisure time activities than did employed subjects.

In terms of the global estimate of leisure time index, there were no differences between the amounts of time estimated for summer and for winter. Again, the pattern of significant relationships between this index and the independent variables were the same. In regard to the latter, Bellevue and I.D. 10 residents reported having the most leisure time in winter, and residents of Blairmore, Frank and Coleman reported the most leisure time in summer. For both summer and winter, the criterion was associated with sex, age, ethnic origins, and social class. Men reported more often having both more time and less time than did women. Older

subjects reported more time than did younger subjects. Canadian born subjects reported having the least time, and American, British, and White Commonwealth born subjects reported having the most time. Social class was inversely associated with amount of leisure time estimated.

Thus, the most striking pattern to emerge here is that it was the older, lower class, and foreign born respondents who estimated having the most leisure time. There are some indications that women have more time than men, as well.

Current Recreational Activities Of Respondents. Information on current recreational activities of sample members included the following: total activities engaged in, specific activities engaged in, specific activities which were most preferred, and the social contexts in which current activities were experienced.

The number of activities reported by respondents was significantly associated with all of the independent variables excepting only community of residence. Those reporting many activities were more frequently women, young subjects, married subjects, who were not only born in Canada but were third generation Canadians, and who belonged to the higher social class level. Comparison of the characteristics of respondents reporting many activities with those of respondents reporting the most leisure time shows quite clearly that older, foreign born and lower class respondents, are above average in leisure time, but below average in number of activities reported.

The index used to reflect involvement in specific activities was the amount of time respondents reported spending in each activity. This information was coded to indicate whether each activity was a high involvement, a medial involvement, or a low involvement activity. The activities

most frequently mentioned as winter activities included watching television, reading, puttering around the house and visiting. Less popular activities included driving to a neighboring town or city, hobbies, listening to music, pleasure driving, card playing, beer drinking, and sports. The following patterns of association between various of these activities and the independent variables were found.

Watching television was associated only with education, and the relationship was an inverse one. By contract, reading was associated (only) with education and occupational level, and in both cases the relationship was a direct one. 'Puttering around the house' was associated with community, sex, and occupation. Residents of Coleman, Bellevue, and I.D. 10, women, and those employed in low ranking occupations mentioned this activity with unusually great frequency. Note again that it is the women, and the lower class respondents who were found to have more leisure time, who more often reported this (perhaps more aimless) activity. Visiting people was associated with sex, age, marital status, and occupation. Those who reported the most time spent in visiting were more often men, young people, married people, and those employed in low ranking occupations.

Spending much time on hobbies was associated with sex, and age, and was particularly characteristic of women and older people. Reporting time spent in enjoyment of music was particularly characteristic of women and of respondents having a medial level of education. Playing cards was distinctively characteristic only of older people.

Turning to the summer time activities of respondents, those reported were virtually identical with those reported as winter-time activities. Among those most frequently reported were watching television, reading, puttering around the house, and gardening; those reported less frequently

included visiting people, sewing (women), carpentry (men), driving to the city or pleasure driving, music, hobbies, card playing, and drinking beer.

The patterns of association of these various responses with the independent variables were so similar to those found for the winter time activities that there is no need to repeat most of them at this time. A few should be described, however. Those who more frequently reported gardening activity were older respondents of other European or Slavic origin, who were either not employed, or employed in a low ranking occupation. Note that this is a solitary activity, more commonly engaged in by those we have found to have more leisure time and fewer social involvements. Subjects who mentioned driving to the city were more often women, those who were young or middle-aged, and those employed in a higher ranking occupation.

Activities identified by sample members as their most preferred activities were examined. Those which were most frequently most preferred in winter included home centered activities, active sports, socializing activities, pleasure driving, and attending sports events. Mentioning a home centered activity as a most preferred activity was most frequently characteristic of women, older subjects, and those from lower class levels all of who, note, reported higher amounts of leisure time, and/or fewer social involvements and recreational activities. Participating in an active sport was more often mentioned by men, those who were young and single, those who were Canadian born, and from a higher social class level. The passive pleasures of pleasure driving and attending sporting events were most often mentioned by subjects who were female in sex, young, of third or more generation

Canadian origins, and belonging to the middle or higher social class levels. Mentioning socializing activities was most characteristic of men, older subjects, and those from lower social class levels.

Those activities which were most preferred as favorites in summer included active sports, socializing activity, home centered activities, and driving or going to sporting events. Participating in sporting events was most characteristic of residents of Coleman, of men, of young respondents, of married subjects of third generation Canadians, and of those from higher class levels. Socializing activity was most often the preferred activity of those residing in I.D. 10, of men, of older subjects, and of those from lower social class levels. Home centered activities were most preferred by women, first generation Canadians, those not married, and those having the least education.

Driving or attending sports events, both spectator activities, were reported as favorites most often by residents of Bellevue, by women, by young people, by fourth generation Canadians,and by those employed in high ranking occupations.

What were the social contexts in which respondents participated in their various recreational activities? Most respondents did not belong to any organizations or clubs related to their favorite leisure activities. However, those who did tended to have certain specific characteristics: they were more often young people belonging to higher social class levels.

The largest proportion of respondents reported spending over half of their leisure time alone. This tendency was most characteristic of subjects residing in Bellevue, of women, of older, and non-married subjects, and of those from lower social class levels. The social isolation and the seeming recreational underprivilegement of these components of the population of the Crowsnest Pass is thus clearly indicated.

The tendency to spend leisure time with friends was most characteristic of residents of Blairmore, Frank, and I.D. 10, of men, of unmarried people, and of those in middle class levels. Those who spend their leisure time with their families were more frequently older, married subjects, characterized by higher educational attainments and higher income.

Desired Recreational Activities. Respondents were asked, "What kinds of things would you like to do in your free time that you have not been able to do?" Responses were coded into five categories: active sports, sociability activities, travel and spectator events, self-improvement activities, and home-centered activities. The number of activities mentioned was taken as an index of felt deprivation. To determine what initiative respondents had taken toward fulfilment of these desires, they were asked if they had talked to knowledgeable people about the

activity, had read books or magazines about it, or had tried to organize a group of people sharing the interest.

A most significant finding was that almost half of the sample failed to name any activities in response to this question. The number named was significantly associated with age, and social class. Activities were more often mentioned by younger subjects, and those from higher social class levels. It should be noted that quite likely the data here are influenced by a verbal fluency factor. Both older and lower social class respondents would tend to be less fluent, it may be safely inferred, than would younger or higher class respondents. Further, no doubt, these data reflect the wider vision, and less satisfactory adjustment to a comfortable routing, which would be characteristic of younger, and perhaps, higher social class level respondents. In any case, however, there is clear indication here that a strong, even "aggressive" program to broaden the recreational interests and perspectives of older and lower class subjects would probably pay rich dividends in terms of increased interests and involvements among these "high underprivilegement" groups.

Type of activity desired was significantly associated with sex, age, and social class. Men more often preferred active sports, while women more often preferred self-improvement activities, and home-centered activities. Age of subjects tended to be directly associated with interest in sociability activities, travel and spectator events and home-centered activities, and to be inversely associated with interest in active sports, and with self-improvement activities among the higher class subjects who answered the question.

The pattern of relationships between social class indices and type of activity desired is somewhat confused because of inconsistencies between the patterns for the various indices. Broadly, however, it appears that social class level is directly associated with interest in active sports and in self-improvement activities, and inversely associated with sociability activities and with travel and spectator events. The inconsistencies in the patterns, which we have ignored in proposing the generalization just made, appear to result from the patterns of association of age, with education and occupation, and to a lesser extent, with income. The point is, of course, that younger subjects are more oriented toward active sport and self-improvement activities, and older subjects are more oriented toward sociability activities and travel and spectator events. These tendencies, interacting with class differences produced a certain amount of apparent contradiction.

Only a very small proportion of respondents said they had talked to knowledgeable people, done any special reading or tried to organize interest groups in regard to desired activities. Talking to experts and specialized reading were not significantly associated with any of the independent variables. Attempting to organize an interest group was associated with age, and social class level. Middle-aged and higher class subjects more often reported that they had tried to organize such interest groups.

Problems and Inadequacies in Existing Recreational Opportunities. Information available in this area included reports of obstacles to current leisure activities and to desired activities, and opinions concerning the adequacy of existing recreational facilities, staff for these facilities, and the responsibility of future development.

It is noteworthy that most of the respondents who indicated that there were activities they would like to participate in more heavily than they did now, did not indicate problems obstructing their participation. No fewer than about 75% mentioned no problems in summer, and about 80% mentioned no problems in winter.

Lack of time, inadequate facilities, and poor health were the most common problems in participation mentioned in summer. Mentioning one or another of these problems was associated with sex, age and social class. Men mentioned more problems as deterrents to participation than did women. Older respondents mentioned fewer problems than younger subjects. The latter tended to mention non-availability of facilities more often then older subjects. There was a direct relationship between educational level and mentioning problems in participation. Subjects with less education more often mentioned personal problems as obstacles, while subjects with higher education more often indicated problems of availability of facilities.

The most common problems mentioned in regard to participating more in winter were lack of needed organizations, and poor health. Reporting of problems was associated with age and social class. Younger respondents said they had problems, and more specifically mentioned problems of facilities, more often than did older people. Better educated subjects again reported problems in regard to facilities more often, and personal problems as deterrents to participation, less often than did others.

Another indication of problems was the obstacles which respondents mentioned to desired leisure time activities, but only meagre data was available since, but 194 respondents answered this question. The most frequently reported needs were more time (25%), facilities (23%), instruction (13%), more money (12%), and more public interest or organization of an interest group (11%).

There was no significant association of the independent variables with any of these responses.

Other indicators of problems involved reports by respondents that leisure time opportunities were not adequate for various groups, that facilities were not run fairly, and that facilities were too concentrated or too scattered. Reporting on the adequacy of opportunities for their own age group, 30% felt they were quite adequate, while 25% desired more athletics, 11% said that there were not adequate meeting places, and 16% said there were inadequacies but failed to specify the kind. These responses were significantly associated with sex, age, marital status, and social class. Women more often than men said existing opportunities were adequate, or that more meeting places were needed; men more often than women mentioned the need for more athletic facilities. Older people more often than younger people felt facilities were adequate or expressed the need for more meeting places, while the younger group more often said additional athletic facilities were needed. Widowed, separated, and divorced respondents were more satisfied with opportunities than were single and married respondents. There was a direct association between social class level and judging available facilities as inadequate and athletic facilities as inadequate, and inverse association with reporting the need for more meeting places. It should be emphasized here, that three "underprivileged" groups; women, older respondents, and lower class respondents, all mentioned the need for more meeting places. This is particularly significant in view of the fact that these are among the least articulate of the respondents: thus we may infer that those who spoke, voiced the sentiments of many who did not.

Recreational opportunities for young people were considered inadequate by 69% of the respondents. Answers to this item were associated with community, age, and social class. Residents of Coleman, those under 36 and over 55 years of age, and higher social class members more often said that these opportunities were not adequate.

Almost half (46%) of the respondents failed to state why these opportunities were not adequate. The most frequent reason given was that facilities were poor. There was no significant association between these responses and any of the independent variables.

Of the 324 respondents who mentioned new facilities which were needed, 69% indicated sports and clubs, and 11% said a recreation centre was needed. These responses were significantly related to none of the independent variables.

In response to the question whether existing recreation facilities were run fairly, 60% said that they were, 20% said they were not, and the remainder were undecided. These responses were associated with age and social class, such that reporting they were fairly run was inversely associated with age and directly associated with social class.

In response to the question concerning the distribution of existing facilities, 32% said they were too scattered, 16% said they were too concentrated, 14% said they were inadequate everywhere, with the remainder satisfied or undecided. These responses were associated with community of residence and marital status. Respondents in the larger towns, Coleman and Blairmore said they were too scattered, while respondents in other areas felt they were too concentrated. Married people more often said they were too scattered in comparison with unmarried people.

Indication of how some of these problems should be solved is found in answer to the question whether additional recreational personnel should be sought as volunteers or as paid workers. Somewhat more of the respondents favored volunteers (44%) than paid workers (35%).

In summary there is high concensus among the respondents that recreational opportunities are inadequate for young people--this is almost a shibboleth in most small towns. There is far less awareness of the extent of inadequacy of recreational opportunities for older and lower class subjects, and to a lesser extent, for women. There is thus a problem in creating an awareness in the area, of the needs of these groups. One problem in particular for these groups, is the shortage of meeting places.

There appears to be no general dissatisfaction with the way facilities are run, nor with their distribution in the area. Somewhat more respondents felt that further leadership needs should be met by recruiting volunteers, than by hiring paid workers.

D. Findings of the Recreational Resources Inventory

An inventory of existing facilities and programs was taken by a special research worker sent to the area. The information gathered included physical aspects of the facilities (size, number of rooms, special equipment, etc.), details of operation (rental rates and condition, hours of operation--peak hours, number of programs, and fee structures) and target group (age and sex).

All commercial, public and religious outlets were included in this phase of the study.

Social and Service Organizations

Ten social or service organizations which held regular indoor meetings were noted. Five of these were for children under 16--the 230 young people who were reported to belong to these organizations were primarily 14 years old and under. One club was for teenagers (90 members) and four were for adults only (total memberships - 425). Two of the clubs for children under 16 were for boys and 3 were for girls; the teen club had mixed membership; and the four adult clubs were for men only. Thus it is evident that there was no organization of this nature for adult females--either by themselves or in the company of men.

Only two of the ten social or service clubs had their own facilities--the two legions. Along with these two, only one other organization reported having kitchen facilities. Suitable facilities were reported difficult to find, and those available were often inadequate.

Youth clubs (for the under 16 age groups) operated throughout the school year, teen and adult clubs operated throughout the entire year. Fees for the youth clubs were minimal (about 5¢ per week) and for the adult clubs ranged from $6.00 to $15.00 per year.

The major problems identified for social or service clubs were, as mentioned, lack of adequate facilities, and in addition, lack of adequately trained leadership.

Specialized Indoor Activities

There were eight clubs in the Pass which met indoors for the purpose of engaging in specialized activities. All of these, except the library, were at least marginally athletic in nature. One was for women only, one for men only, three for adults of both sexes, two for the general public and one for children. All reported having adequate facilities except the pistol club.

Yearly fees ranged from $ .50 for the children's figure skating club to $25.00 for the adults curling club.

Six clubs operated in winter only, and two, the pistol club and the library, operated year around.

The only club other than the pistol club to identify a problem was the figure skating club, which reported a shortage of trained instructors.

Outdoor Clubs

There were four clubs in the Pass organized for outdoor activities: one for teenage girls (fastball), one for adult males (rifle and gun club), and two for the general population (golf and riding clubs).

Each club reported having adequate facilities. Fees ranged from $1.00 per year for the riding club to $30.00 per year for the golf and country club. All four clubs operated from spring to fall only. There were no problems mentioned for any of these clubs.

The rather limited number of clubs indicates that the opportunities for such clubs have barely been tapped.

Churches

Most of the nine churches reported very limited facilities--only two had more than one room in addition to the sanctuary. Some use was made of church facilities by outside groups, and in most cases it was by relatively informal agreement. Just three churches had semi-recreational programs--the rest had no programs that were not of a purely religious nature.

Six of the churches required that staff to run programs in the church be either members or affiliates.

The data obtained indicated that the role played by churches in the provision of useful and interesting programs could be greatly expanded. Young people's organizations were almost totally absent.

Municipally Owned Facilities

Bellevue had a variety of municipally owned facilities including an old but reasonably well maintained arena and a curling rink, both of which were supplied by the same artificial ice plant. The ice-plant was not being used to capacity. Bellevue also had a playground, a ball park and fairly extensive school facilities--but no community hall.

Hillcrest had no curling rink or school, an unused baseball field and an unused covered natural-ice skating rink. The Miners' Club had facilities, and a fairly active and diverse program.

Frank too had very limited facilities: an old school building converted to a meeting place and a Masonic Hall, both of which were little used. The public playground was little used and badly in need of repair.

Blairmore had more extensive facilities--artificial ice skating arena and curling rink both of which were well used. It also had a well-situated and equipped playground needing only slight repair. It too was well used. A park area was used regularly by about 35 children and 30 senior citizens. The baseball field was in a state of disrepair--it was little used. There were no community halls, but the school was extensively used.

Coleman had an older and reasonably well-used arena and a curling rink. It had a well equipped playground but no athletic fields. There were several small infrequently used community halls, and a senior citizens lodge. Minimal facilities had been developed by the school.

Natural Areas and Features

There is a large potential for outdoor activities, some of which had been informally exploited, but little of which had been formally developed.

Commercial Recreation Facilities

The Pass was characterized by extremely limited commercial facilities. There was one pool hall--with a limited clientele in part due to lack of facilities. The three theatres (Bellevue, Blairmore, and Coleman) showed the same show in sequence (e.g., a show started in Bellevue, after two days moved to Blairmore, and then went on to Coleman). Theatres operated at about 30% capacity. There was one park, but its facilities were quite limited.

CHAPTER XIV

RECOMMENDATIONS

This chapter will consider the findings which appear to bear directly upon policy and program decisions that are required to afford development of a comprehensive recreation program for the citizens of the Crowsnest Pass.

While the findings may occasionally lead to specific recommendations, in most cases the data merely suggests what alternatives are available. In such instances the final decision regarding policy and program will have to be made by the Crowsnest Pass Recreation Board following detailed consideration of the philosophy underlying each of the options.

This chapter is subdivided into four major sub-sections: Recreation Underpriviledgment; Communications; Youth; Programs and Facilities. Each sub-section will consider data relevant to the topic and alternatives or recommendations will be suggested.

Recreation Underpriviledgment

According to the data, certain classifications of people in the Crowsnest Pass seem to be out of the "main stream" of community life and appear to be victims of social isolation. These are:

(a) Housewives

(b) Those with limited formal education

(c) Elderly persons

(d) Retired, unemployed and non-working persons

(e) Those on low incomes

One notices immediately that categories b, c, d, and e, overlap to a certain degree. It is likely that one factor (e.g. limited

formal education) may lead to another (e.g. low income). The categories will be discussed separately, however, and considerable reinforcement between categories is likely to be evident.

Housewives

The findings which serve to illustrate that housewives are socially isolated include:

1. Men belong to more organizations than women.
2. Fifty per cent of women's organizations do not meet in summer compared to 30% of men's organizations.
3. Males report having more friends than all occupations.
4. Housewives have fewer friends than all occupations.
5. Housewives spend less time visiting than any other occupational group.
6. More males than females listed visiting as a time consuming activity.
7. Twice as many males as females spent more than 1/2 of their leisure time with friends.

These findings suggest that, at least as compared to men, women may be classified as socially isolated.

This suggests that women would likely look forward to and benefit considerably from participation in programs of recreation.

Since one might feel that women suffer social isolation because all of their time is taken up with housework, it should be pointed out that:

- 32.3% of the women spent 1 to 4 hours per day doing housework
- 41.4% of the women spent 5 to 8 hours per day doing housework

It seems obvious then that not only do housewives have the time available to participate in recreation but they also have a "need" to do so. Consequently, it is RECOMMENDED that "the Crowsnest Pass Recreation Board give serious consideration to ways and means of expanding recreational opportunities for housewives in the Pass area.

Those With Limited Formal Education

Findings which lead one to conclude that this group is recreationally underpriviledged or socially isolated include:

1. The more highly educated spend much more time in organizations in winter than those with less formal education.
2. The more highly educated respondents listed more activities participated in than those with less formal education.
3. T.V. was the most time consuming activity for 81.2% of those with a low level of formal education.
4. 77.4% of the respondents with 7 years of education or less named home-oriented activities as their favourite winter activity.
5. As occupation status, educational level and income level rose, the proportion of respondents belonging to clubs or organizations in their favourite activity rose.
6. Those with less formal education spend more of their leisure time alone than those with higher levels of education.

In addition to the above, it should be noted that in terms

of education, the Crowsnest Pass has a greater than average proportion of residents with less than 5 years of schooling and comparably small proportions of residents with more than 10 years of schooling.

In view of the above, it is RECOMMENDED that the Crowsnest Pass Recreation Board investigate ways and means of "reaching out" to those with low levels of formal education and involving them in recreation programs to a much greater degree than they are involved at present. It is immediately apparent that this recommendation is not as easy to carry out as it might at first appear since people do not usually carry signs on their back indicating their level of formal education. Since this group is not easily identifiable, implementation of the recommendation will require a concerted attempt at "getting to know" a number of people in this category so that their likes, dislikes, etc. may be better understood and consequently so that programs which appeal to them can be designed.

Elderly Persons

The Crowsnest Pass has a much higher percentage of residents 55 years of age and over than has the "average" Alberta community.

In addition to this fact, the following findings suggest that this group can be considered to be socially isolated or recreationally underpriviledged:

1. Older ladies spend much less time at housework than do younger women.
2. Older men (employed) work more hours than younger men but are usually less tired after a day's work.
3. The older one gets the less time he tends to spend in church activity.
4. People over 55 have the least number of relatives in the Pass.

5. As age increases, the frequency of seeing friends decreases.
6. Older respondents listed fewer activities participated in.
7. Older respondents do much less visiting.
8. Home oriented activities (winter) were the favourite of more than 3/4 of the older respondents.
9. Older people spend more leisure time alone.
10. The older one gets the less amount of leisure time they spend with friends.
11. The older one gets the less amount of leisure time they spend with their family.

These findings very strongly suggest that a concerted attempt must be made to assist older residents of the Pass to make meaningful use of the time they have available. It is RECOMMENDED, therefore, that the Crowsnest Pass Recreation Board in consultation with othe agencies endeavor to provide increased opportunities for older residents to participate in meaningful programs of a recreational, social or community service nature.

Retired, Unemployed and Non-working

The data on this group indicate that:

1. Low occupation category and the unemployed spend little or no time in organizations.
2. Unemployed, retired and non-working listed fewer activities than did other groups.
3. Low occupation category and the non-working have 39% non-affiliation with churches.

It is apparent that many in this category will also be included in other categories - e.g. the retired and older residents are generally one in the same. It is obvious that a concerted effort should be made to seek ways of more fully involving retired, unemployed and non-working in the life of the community. Again, one must relaize that this group may be extremely difficult to distinguish from other residents of the Pass, however, there are unique programming opportunities since this group is likely to be available during the day time when many Pass residents are at work. It is RECOMMENDED, therefore, that the Crowsnest Pass Recreation Board in cooperation with other agencies seek to more fully involve the residents of the Pass who are retired, unemployed or non-working in the life of the community.

Those On Low Incomes

The final group which appears to be less involved in the life of the community is the low income group. Again it may be suggested that these people are covered in other categories - e.g. low occupation level, however, the following findings should be noted:

1. Higher income groups belong to more organizations than low income groups.
2. 39% of those earning under $2,000.00 have no relatives in the Pass.
3. Low income groups participated in fewer activities than did those in higher income groups.
4. As income level rose, the proportion of respondents belonging to clubs and/or organizations in their favourite activity rose.

One must accept the fact that the low income groups are

likely the most difficult to pick out and thus to program for. Consequently, it is RECOMMENDED that while keeping in mind the fact that low income groups appear to be in need of greater involvement, the Crowsnest Pass Recreation Board should not attempt to seek out and program specifically for this group, but should attempt to service them through programming for older residents, low occupation group and the unemployed.

Communications

If services to people are to be of any value they must be taken advantage of. In order to take advantage of services, people must be aware of what services exist and under what conditions.

While most "small" communities have a well established and reasonably effective informal communications network, evidence given by the research "participant observer" indicates that such a network either does not exist in the Pass or operates with very limited effectiveness. The following findings are important in this context:

1. T.V. is watched for leisure by 89% of Pass residents.
2. Newspapers were found to be the most heavily relied upon source of information with T.V. next and talking with friends next.
3. Approximately 92% of Pass residents subscribe to 1 or more newspapers.

In view of the above and because residents can only exercise a choice when they are fully aware of options opened to them, it is RECOMMENDED that the Crowsnest Pass Recreation Board make every effort to keep residents of the Pass fully informed of the recreation options available to them. This may be accomplished through:

(a) A regular column in the local newspaper.

(b) Close contact and communication with local reporters for major newspapers and other mass media in neighboring towns.

(c) Recreation News Bulletin and Display Boards in locations frequented by a large percentage of Pass residents.

(d) Purchasing of a certain amount of advertising in the mass media so that "public service" notices and columns might more readily be made available.

(e) Keeping officers (e.g. Public Relation Directors) of local clubs and organizations regularly and fully informed of recreation programs and developments.

Youth

Youth has been of concern in all societies through the ages, and the Crowsnest Pass in 1968 is no different. The Pass, as compared to an "average" Alberta community has a smaller percentage of their population in the 0 - 9 and 20 - 34 age groups. While this at first glance may seem to alleviate the problems of youth somewhat, closer examination (in programs and facilities sub-section) will show that these facts may compound the problems of serving youth in the Pass. Pertinent data on this topic includes:

1. 69.3% of respondents felt that recreation opportunities for youth were definitely not adequate in the Pass.
2. 48.5% of the respondents said teenagers needed more activities rather than any other group.
3. The most common reason given by 39% of those answering the question: "Why do teenagers need activities more than any other age group?", was that there was "nothing currently for teenagers to do".
4. 63% of those responding to a request for reasons why recreation opportunities for youth were inadequate stated that a lack of physical facilities was the reason.

5. 74.6% of the responding students (high school survey) studied 2 hours per day or less.
6. Most students in the Pass tend to study 3 hours per weekend or less.
7. 51.9% of the responding students reported having jobs during the summer.
8. Approximately 1/3 of the responding students held part-time jobs during the school year.
9. 34.8% of the responding students belong to no school-related club while 36.4% belong to one such club.
10. 14.9% didn't respond while 27% of the students reported no participation in school sports.
11. 52.5% of the responding students reported no club activity outside of school while 14.9% didn't respond.
12. 60.8% of the responding students felt the Pass was definitely bad for teenagers since there was "nothing to do".

From the above it would appear that young people in the Crowsnest Pass have limited activity in their discretionary time, feel they have limited opportunities and are viewed by most of the Pass residents as being in greatest need of additional recreational opportunities. It is RECOMMENDED that the Crowsnest Recreation Board take cognizance of the apparent lack of opportunities in the Pass and give serious consideration to working closely with the Pass youth to plan programs to fill this apparent gap.

Programs and Facilities

It is generally accepted within the recreation profession that while facilities may in certain cases be vital to programming (e.g. you

can't swim without water), the finest facilities are of limited value if they are unused or poorly administered and programmed. Generally the tendency, on the part of most laymen, is to call for provision of a wide range of expensive facilities as the "answer" when recreation opportunities are found to be lacking. It must be borne in mind that while modern facilities can enhance a program, they are sometimes beyond the present means of some communities. Despite this, however, a great deal can be accomplished with limited facilities if wise programming takes place.

Some findings which have a bearing on this sub-section include:

1. A vast majority of Pass respondents didn't belong to any club or organizations related to their favourite leisure activities.
2. Active sports were most often named as the first choice, most enjoyable activities, winter and summer.
3. Almost 1/2 of the respondents did not name any activities when asked if they wished to do anything (activities) that they hadn't been able to.
4. The data indicate that personal problems were a greater deterrant to participation than lack of/or inadequacy of facilities.
5. 44.3% respondents favored volunteer workers in the recreation program.
6. 85.7% of the respondents did not answer or had no idea how volunteers could be recruited.
7. The most common answer by those who had specified teenagers as the group in need of more recreation

programs suggested programs such as "more sports, bowling, curling or dancing".

8. 63% of respondents stating reasons for lack of recreation opportunities for youth suggest that "lack of physical facilities" was the problem.
9. 51% of the sample felt that facilities should be more centralized.
10. 70% of respondents did not mention taking part in any activities outside the Pass.

When asked to list desired activities (high school students), the following came forth:

42.9% named individual athletics (Active Participation)
14.3% named group athletics (Active Participation)
15.9% named Excitement Activities (dare-devilish)
4.8% named Sociability Activities (Wild)
1.6% named Sociability Activities (Acceptable)
14.2% named Nature Oriented Activities

Although findings in the area of program and facilities are far from conclusive, it is RECOMMENDED that the Crowsnest Pass Recreation Board consider and set out policy statements in answer to the following questions:

1. Should future facilities be centralized or decentralized?
2. Should the Recreation Programming be such that it meets only the expressed needs and previous experience of Pass residents or should attempts be made to a comprehensive range of recreation options?
3. Should the Pass Recreation Board consider the natural environment in the immediate vicinity as a Pass recreation

resource with a view to programming for the recreation use of that resource?

4. What should be the degree of cooperation (in terms of program and facilities) between the Pass Recreation Board and the School Boards in the area?
5. Is it wise to program for specific age groups exclusively? e.g. for Youth or for the Aged?
6. How can the tendency to program primarily for the "middle class" be overcome?
7. Should future leadership be paid or voluntary?

While results obtained in the survey do in some cases provide guidance to a certain number of these questions, the Pass Recreation Board should take other factors into consideration when deciding upon the direction they feel is best for the Pass and its residents. Some of the factors are:

1. Should future facilities and programs be centralized? As will be noted from the data, residents of the Pass are pretty evenly distributed as to whether or not facilities are "too centralized presently", and as to the value of centralization versus decentralization with regard to future facilities. Consequently, it appears that the Board will have to base its decision on other factors, some of which might include:

(i) Is it desirable to encourage cohesiveness or "oneness" among the people of the Pass? Can it be accomplished?

(ii) Can all recreation facilities be centralized? e.g. Would it be wise and proper to expect all Pass youngsters to go to one central playground?

(iii) Can all recreation facilities be decentralized? e.g. Is it necessary and economically feasible to have a separate swimming pool, ice arena, curling rink, auditorium, etc. in each community of the Pass?

(iv) Do Pass communities differ sufficiently one from the other so that individual programming is mandatory? Coleman, for example has a large percentage of miners and Roman Catholics. Does this mean that Coleman should be programmed separately or do miners, Roman Catholics, etc., have sufficient in common to justify programming specifically for them?

2. Should the recreation programming be such that it meets only the expressed needs and previous experience of Pass residents or should attempts be made to offer a comprehensive range of recreation options?

The data show that, at present, athletics are not only the activities most participated in and most liked, but they are also the new activities most desired (especially among high school students). While this might suggest to some that the athletic offerings should be broadened, one would be wise to analyze why athletics hold such an important place in the recreation life of Pass residents. One answer might be that competitive athletics are often part of the traditions or culture of mining communities. A historical analysis of hockey in the Crowsnest Pass will reveal the importance that being a member of the Pass hockey team once held.

Another reason for the prominence of athletics might be the lack of alternatives. If a person is given a choice between brown bread and white and has never tasted brown, he will probably choose white. Results of the survey show relatively little in the way of the "Arts" in the Pass. One reason for this apparent lack of opportunity may be related to the "toughness" image of miners and their communities.

It is apparent that athletics have, over the years, been the major part of any Pass recreation programs. Consequently, it is RECOMMENDED that the Crowsnest Pass Recreation Board give consideration to ways and means of broadening the Pass recreation program to include offerings in the Arts as well as athletics.

3. Should the Pass Recreation Board consider the natural environment in the immediate vicinity as a Pass recreation resource with a view to programming for the recreation use of that resource?

It is apparent that the Crowsnest Pass lies in the heart of some of the most beautiful natural country on the North American Continent. The results of the survey did not indicate that extensive use was being made of this resource. Since, undoubtedly many people choose to live in the Pass because of the natural environment, it seems only logical that residents be encouraged and assisted to make optimum use of that environment. Some may say "the resource is there; if people want to use it they will". While this may be so to a certain extent, it is also true that people must know how to use and preserve such a resource if they are to obtain the greatest benefit from that resource.

As a result, it is RECOMMENDED that the Crowsnest Recreation Board consider the natural environment in the Pass as a desirable recreation facility and offer those programs which will assist Pass

residents to make meaningful and wise use of the resource.

4. What should be the degree of cooperation (in terms of programs and facilities) between the Pass Recreation Board and the School Boards in the area?

The survey findings show that extra curricular programs are reaching a limited number of Pass high school students. It is now generally accepted that no community, and especially one the size of the Pass, can afford to duplicate programs and facilities in recreation. In view of this, it is RECOMMENDED that the Crowsnest Pass Recreation Board make every effort to work cooperatively with the appropriate School Boards to provide a comprehensive range of recreation programs and facilities, both at present and in the future.

5. Is it wise to program for specific age groups exclusively? e.g. for Youth or for the Aged?

Society has a tendency to categorize people - e.g. Youth, Senior Citizens, Handicapped, Slow Learners, etc. While there are certain advantages to working with a group who have similar needs and characteristics, it is increasingly being recognized that there are serious disadvantages to such an approach. It was suggested earlier in this chapter that special attention should be paid to certain categories of Pass residents, particularly the Aged and the Youth. It is RECOMMENDED that when programming for these groups, the Pass Recreation Board make every attempt to avoid setting out such groups as being "different" or "special". In addition, it is suggested that attempts be made at programming across such artificial lines...e.g. by having Youth work with, and program for, the Aged.

6. How can the tendency to program primarily for the "middle class" be overcome. Many of the findings of this study suggest that Recreation programs have been aimed largely at the "middle class".

It is RECOMMENDED, therefore, that the Crowsnest Pass Recreation Board give careful study to ways and means of informing all Pass residents of and attracting them to broad programs of recreation. e.g. it is primarily "middle class" residents who belong to clubs associated with the recreation activities they participate in.

7. Should future leadership be paid or voluntary?

Survey findings indicate that while the majority of Pass residents favor voluntary recreation leadership, hardly any have suggestions as to how or where such volunteers may be recruited. Since approximately 1/3 of Pass residents favored paid leadership, it appears likely that regardless of whether paid or voluntary leadership is used some Pass residents will be satisfied while others will be unhappy. It is RECOMMENDED that the Crowsnest Pass Recreation Board embark upon a program using new and imaginative ideas designed to recruit, train, reward and retain a large and qualified corps of volunteer recreation leaders.

APPENDICES

ESTIMATED BUDGET FOR FIRST YEAR OF PROJECT

Provincial Government	$12,000.00
Participating Municipalities	$15.
(Admissions, etc. will be calculated locally)'	

Expenditures:

Personal Services

Director's Salary

APPENDIX A

Ten

Contractual Services

Office Upkeep

Telephone, postage

Printing

Office

Equipment Repairs

Janitorial Services

APPENDIX A

ESTIMATED BUDGET FOR FIRST YEAR OF PROJECT

Revenue:		
Provincial Government	$12,000.00	
Participating Municipalities	$15,600.00	
(Admissions, etc. will be calculated locally)*		
TOTAL		$27,600.00
Expenditures:		
Personal Services		
Director's Salary	$ 8,000.00	
Secretary-Acct's. Salary	$ 3,600.00	
Temporary Leadership	$ 1,000.00	
TOTAL		$12,600.00
Contractual Services:		
Office Upkeep		
Telephone, postage		
Printing		
Office Supplies		
Equipment Repairs		
Janitorial Services		
TOTAL		$ 600.00

---

*Revenue must be considered in overall budget.

Commodities:				
	Program Supplies			
	Equipment			
		TOTAL	$ 750.00	
Current Charges:				
	Rents, Insurance			
	Staff travel allowances			
	Awards, subscriptions			
		TOTAL	$ 600.00	
Current Obligations:				
	Pensions, grants			
	Subsidies of leaders to courses			
	Interest Charges			
		TOTAL	$ 400.00	
Properties:				
	Office Equipment			
	Furniture and Fixtures			
	Tools			
	Motor Vehicle Repairs			
	Others			
		TOTAL	$ 1,050.00	
*Maintenance:				
	Capital Outlay			
	Major Repairs			
		TOTAL	$11,600.00	
		TOTAL		$27,600.00

---

*The present amount being expended by Municipal government to be continued by them.

APPENDIX B

APPENDIX B

RECREATION SCHEDULE

Date ______________________ No. ______________________

Community _________________ Respondent ______________________

Interviewer ______________________

1. Respondent's sex M or F.

2. How old are you? ______________

3. (a) Are you single, married, widowed, divorced or separated? (circle one)

   (b) How old were you when first married? ______________________

   (c) Have you been married before? ______ How many times? ______________

   (d) How did that (those) marriages end? ______________________

   ____

4. Where were you born? (City, Province, Country) ______________________

5. Where was your father born? (City, Province, Country) ______________

6. Where was your mother born? (City, Province, Country) ______________

   Where were your grandfathers born? (City, Province, Country)

7. Paternal Grandfather ______________________________________

8. Maternal Grandfather ______________________________________

9. What was the last grade you completed in school? ______ University? ______

10. What additional training have you had?

	Type of Training (list certificates, diplomas)	Years completed
(a) apprentice or practical		
(b) vocational		
(c) other		

11. How much formal schooling did your father have? ______________________

12. How much formal schooling did your mother have? ______________________

13. What was your father's job?______________________________
(precise occupational title)

14. When did you first come to this area?______________________

15. Why did you come here?______________________________

____

16. Have you lived here ever since?______If not, how long have you lived in this area?______________________

17. What communities in the Pass have you lived in and how long have you lived in each? (Record in sequence, starting with the present, and working backward).

____

____

____

____

18. What would you say are the biggest advantages, what do you like most about living here in the Pass area?______________________

____

____

19. What would you say are the biggest disadvantages, what do you dislike about living here in the Pass area?______________________

____

____

20. What would you say are the biggest advantages, what do you like most about living here (Community)______________________

____

____

21. What would you say are the biggest disadvantages, what do you dislike most about living here? (Community)______________________

____

____

22. What kind of work do you do? (specific)____________________

23. Where do you work? (name of nearest town)____________________

24. What other paying jobs do you have?____________________

How many hours a week do you work at them?____________________

** Questions 25-27 are to be asked about each job the respondent reports:

25. Does this job last all year

1.______________ 2.______________ 3.______________

(a) If not, what months are you laid off?

1. from______________to______________

2. from______________to______________

3. from______________to______________

26. Roughly, how many hours a week do you work at this job in summer? In Winter?

1. Summer______________Winter______________

2. Summer______________Winter______________

3. Summer______________Winter______________

27. What hours of the day do you work in summer? In Winter?

1. Summer from__________to__________Winter from__________to__________

2. Summer from__________to__________Winter from__________to__________

3. Summer from__________to__________Winter from__________to__________

28. How much free time a week do you usually have in summer? In Winter?

Summer______________Winter______________

** Mates Work (if R is married)

29. Is your mate working? No Yes Full time?________Part time?__________

30. Where does your mate work (name of nearest town)?____________________

31. What other paying jobs does your mate have? (specific)____________________

32. Is he (she) often laid off at some time during the year?____________________

If so, during which months?____

33. About how many hours a week does he (she) normally work in summer?________

in winter?________

FOR THOSE REPORTING PRESENT OCCUPATION AS SMALL BUSINESS OWNER:

34. a) What kind of business are you in?________________________________

b) How many years have you been in it?______________________________

35. How many employees do you have? Full time____________Part time__________

QUESTIONS FOR HOUSEWIVES:

36. About how many hours a day would you say you spent in housework?__________

37. About how many hours are there between the bedtime of children under 12 years of age and your bedtime during the school year?____________________

38. What do you usually do during these hours?____________________________

____

39. Are your children all in school?_______________

If yes:

How many hours during the school day are you completely free to do as you like?____

Total work hours: S______________ Total leisure hours: S________________

W______________ W________________

MALE

RESPONDENT'S LEISURE ACTIVITIES

40. I am interested in knowing what people do when they are not working at their regular jobs. Could you tell me what sort of things you do during your free time?

LIST OF ACTIVITIES	Hours Spent Per Month: Alone		With Friends		With Family		In a Club		TOTAL HOURS		Would you like to participate more?	If so -why don't/can't you?
	S	W	S	W	S	W	S	W	S	W		
1. Attend Movies												
2. Go to sporting events												
3. Work in garden												
4. Putter around house												
5. Take holiday trips out-of-town												
6. Drive to nearby city or town												
7. Take pleasure drives												
8. Drink beer at Hotel												
9. Hunting or Fishing												
10. Read books or Magazines												
11. Visit with friends												
12. Watch T.V.												
13. Participate in athletics												
14. Go bowling												
15. Go curling												
16. Play musical instrument or sing												
17. Play cards												
18. Oil or water painting												
19. Carpentry												
20. Golf												
21. Other												
22. Other												

(TOTALS:) WINTER SUMMER

Time Spent Alone ____________________

Time Spent with Friends ____________________

Time Spent with Family ____________________

Time Spent in a Club ____________________

Total Time ____________________

____

FEMALE

RESPONDENT'S LEISURE ACTIVITIES

40. I am interested in knowing what people do when they are not working at their regular jobs. Could you tell me what sort of things you do during your free time?

LIST OF ACTIVITIES	Hours Spent Per Month								TOTAL HOURS		Would you like to participate more?	If so -why don't/can't you?
	Alone		With Friends		With Family		In a Club					
	S	W	S	W	S	W	S	W	S	W		
1. Attend Movies												
2. Attend sporting Events												
3. Work in garden												
4. Putter around house or kitchen												
5. Take holiday trips out-of-town												
6. Drive to nearby city or town												
7. Go for pleasure drive												
8. Drink beer in Hotel												
9. Go to dances												
10. Play with my children												
11. Read books or Magazines												
12. Listen to Records												
13. Watch T.V.												
14. Sewing and needle work												
15. Knitting												
16. Bridge & other card games												
17. Visit with friends												
18. Skating												
19. Swimming												
20. Bowling												
21. Other												
22. Other												

(TOTALS:) WINTER SUMMER

Time Spent Alone ____________________

Time Spent with Friends ____________________

Time Spent with Family ____________________

Time Spent in a Club ____________________

Total Time ____________________

____

QUESTIONS REGARDING SPECIAL INTERESTS:

41. Of all these activities which do you enjoy the most in Summer? In Winter? (Rank these)

Summer	Winter
1.______________	1.______________
2.______________	2.______________
3.______________	3.______________
4.______________	4.______________

Ask for each activity:

42. Are you active in an organization or club that is related to this activity?

Summer	Winter
1.______________	1.______________
2.______________	2.______________
3.______________	3.______________
4.______________	4.______________

43. What problems have you experienced in participating in each of these activities

Summer

1.______________________________

2.______________________________

3.______________________________

4.______________________________

Winter

1.______________________________

2.______________________________

3.______________________________

4.______________________________

RESPONDENT'S DESIRED ACTIVITIES

44. What kinds of things would you like to do in your free time that you have not been able to do?

LIST OF ACTIVITIES	Would you like to do this activity alone?	Would you like to do this activity with family or friends?	Structure vs. Non Structure Would you like to do it with a group?		Why haven't you been able to do this activity?
			a In a group with elected leaders and scheduled meetings?	b In an informal group whenever you felt like it?	
1.					
2.					
3.					
4.					
5.					
6.					
7.					
8.					
9.					
10.					

QUESTIONS REGARDING DESIRED INTERESTS:

45. Which three of all these activities would you most like to try?

(Rank these in order of preferences)

1.____________________ 2.____________________ 3.____________________

Questions regarding each:

46. Have you talked to knowledgeable people about this activity?

(where appropriate)

1.____________________

2.____________________

3.____________________

47. Do you read any books or magazines related to this activity?

(Record names if possible)

1.____________________

2.____________________

3.____________________

48. Have you ever tried to organize a group of people interested in this activity?

1.__________etc.

2._____________etc.

3.________________etc.

49. What do you really need in order to participate in this activity?

(i.e. equipment, more time, facilities, etc. --- be specific)

1.____

2.____

3.____

REMARKS:

TIME SPENT IN FORMAL ORGANIZATIONS

50. Questions b - g are asked for each organization.

a) What organizations or clubs do you belong to?	b) Offices held and regular duties performed.	c) How many regular meetings are there per month?		d) Number of meetings attended a month?		e) How many do you spend a month in club activities		f) How many special club duties did you assume last year?	g) Do you expect to be more active or less active in the group in the future? Why so?
		S	W	S	W	S	W		
1.									
2.									
3.									
4.									
5.									
6.									
7.									
8.									
9.									
10.									

51. Would you like to join any organizations or clubs?_____If yes:

which ones? ____

52. Are there any other official positions you have ever held in the community, on the School Board, Church Executive, other organizations? If yes, what positions, in what organizations?

____

____

____

TIME SPENT WITH CHURCH

53. Are you a member of a church or do you attend church?________________

If so, what church do you belong to or attend?____________________

54. What church offices do you have, or what regular church duties do you perform?____________________________________

____

____

55. About how often do you attend church? (Check one answer in each column.)

more than once a week ________

about once a week ________

about 2 or 3 times a month ________

2 or 3 times a year ________

never________ other ________

Every time there is a service, etc. ____________

Less than every time there is a service ____________

56. How many hours do you spend a month in church affairs? (include time spent in services)

During summer?________________ During winter?______________

57. What special church projects did you participate in last year?

____

58. Do you expect to be more active or less active in the future?____________

Why so? ____

MISCELLANEOUS QUESTIONS ON:

LEISURE ACTIVITIES

59. Below you will find two lists of leisure time activities, please rank these pastimes (Hand R. card #2.3 here)

Which do you like best?
Which do you like next to the best?
Which do you like least?
Which do you like next to the least?

FEMALE

Rank:

____Putter in kitchen
____Go to parties
____Watch T.V.
____Play in musical group
____Oil or water paint
____Badminton
____Putter in garden
____Visit with friends
____Read
____Amateur Theatre
____Ceramics
____Volleyball

MALE

Rank:

____Tinker with car
____Go to parties
____Watch T.V.
____Play in musical group
____Oil or water paint
____Baseball
____Hunt or fish
____Chat with friends
____Read
____Amateur Drama
____Ceramics
____Hockey

60. What leisure time opportunities are there in this area for people in your age group that you know of?

61. Do you regard these as adequate for the area? If NO, ask: What do you think is needed?

62. Do you feel that recreation facilities are run in a fair manner so everyone has an equal chance to use them? If no — why not? (Record complete details)

63. Is there anything about the way your recreation facilities are run that prevents you from using them as much as you would like? (If so, record complete details)

64. Do you think that there are adequate recreation opportunities for young people in this area? If not, why not? (in detail)

65. What new opportunities or facilities are needed for youth?

HOUSING AND EDWARD'S SCALE

66.

(1) Type of dwelling: ______________________________

(2) Number of Rooms: ______________________________

(3) Type of lighting in house: ______________________________

(4) Type of heating in house: ______________________________

(5) Adequacy of fire protection: (exits, stove protection) ______________

(6) Type of water supply: ______________________________

(7) Type of toilet facilities: ______________________________

(8) General cleanliness of house: ______________________________

Conveniences, construction for Edward's scale. Total: ______________

Number of Persons: ______________ Number of Rooms: ______________

( ) 1. Construction: Brick, stucco painted frame, stained shingle

( ) 2. One room or more per person

( ) 3. Central heating system

( ) 4. Electricity or mantle lamp

( ) 5. Improved full or part basement

( ) 6. Cistern

( ) 7. Storm windows for some or all windows

( ) 8. One or more clothes closets

( ) 9. Flooring on all floors

( )10. Telephone

( )11. Power washing machine

( )12. Bathroom

( )13. Kitchen sink

( )14. Separate dining room

( )15. Linoleum on kitchen floor

( )16. Living room floor finished, lino, rug, paint, wax, tile

( )17. Living room wall finished, paper paint, calcimine, plasterboard

( )18. Woodwork painted or varnished

( )19. Dining room table and buffet

( )20. Chesterfield or lounge

( )21. Easy chairs, one or more

( )22. Book case or desk

( )23. Books, ten or more - not children's

( )24. Piano

( )25. Pumping system, hand or better

( )26. Magazine subscriptions - 2

( )27. Weeklies 3 or daily

( )28. Television
( )29. Clothes Dryer
( )30. Deep freezer

SECTION A

67. Do you feel that this is a pretty good area in which to live, or, ______ do you wish that you were living in a different area? If elsewhere, ask: Where do you wish you were living? ______

68. Why do you wish you were living there? ______

______

69. Would you advise your children to stay here in the Pass area and make their homes here? ______ Why? ______

______

70. If no: Where do you think they would do best to settle down? ______

______

71. How do you feel about the people in this community? ______

______

72. How many really close friends would you say you have - people you trust and can share confidences with? ______

______

73. How many live in this community of the Pass area? ______

(b) Where do the others live? (Record a location for each close friend)

______

______

74. How often do you see each of your three closest friends?

1. ______ 2. ______ 3. ______

75. What kinds of things do you do with each of them?

1. ______

2. ______

3. ______

76. Do you have any relatives in the area? ______________

77. If yes: How often do you see them? ________________

78. Would you remain here if your relatives left the area? __________

79. Why? ____

80. What is the greatest distance that you would be willing to move from your relatives? ____

81. Who do you feel free to turn to in this area in time of trouble, when you need help? (Who would you leave your children with if you were suddenly called away for 3 or 4 days?) ____

SECTION B

82. (a) If you had it to do over again, would you again move here? __________

(b) Why? ____

(c) If not: What would you do instead? ______________________________

____

83. (a) Would you like to be able to move away from ______________ (name of town) but stay in the Pass? ______________

(b) If yes: Where would you like to move? ______________

(c) Why? ____

84. Would you like to be able to move away from the Pass? ____________

85. (a) If yes: Why? ____

(b) Where would you like to move to? ______________

(c) Why? ____

86. If no: Why not? ____

87. If yes: Where will you go? ____

88. Why are you planning to move? ____

89. How long have you thought about this? ____

90. What has kept you from moving at the present time?____________________

91. Have you discussed moving with your husband/wife?____________________

92. What does your spouse think of it? ____________________

93. How do (would) your children feel about moving from here?____________________

____

94. INTERVIEWER: Rate interviewee in terms of decisiveness to move. (Probe)

Very indecisive________ Somewhat indecisive_____ Rather indecisive_____

Very decisive ________ Not applicable _____

95. Are there people in this area whom you feel close to, or whom you depend upon, like relatives or close friends, who make it difficult to move away because you don't want to leave them behind?

(a) If yes: Who are they?____________________

(b) If yes: Would you leave the area anyway, if you had a good job opportunity elsewhere?____________________

96. Are there any other reasons why you would feel badly about leaving this area and moving to another area? ____________________

97. If yes: What are they?____________________

____

98. Do you prefer to live with people of the same nationality as yourself?____ Why? (Record any details of answer which indicate preference in neighborhoods, living arrangements)____________________

____

SECTION C

99. At the end of the work day, how tired are you?

(a) completely exhausted, can't do anything much________________

(b) tired, but able to work around the house or go out and enjoy myself________________

(c) hardly tired at all________________

(d) other (specify)________________

100. (a) What are the chances that you may lose your job within the next couple of years?________________

(b) What would you do if you did?________________

(c) What would you do if you could not find another job in this area? Why? (Record all details which reflect relative commitment to Pass Area)

101. (a) Would you say:
1) You get more satisfaction from your work, or________________
2) from the things you do when you are not working?________________

(b) Why?________________

(c) If 2: What things?________________

102. If you had a choice would you work:

(a) longer hours for more money________________
(b) the same hours for the same money, or________________
(c) shorter hours for less money________________

Why?________________

103. (a) Do you belong to a labor union now?________________

(b) If not now: At an earlier time?________ How long ago?________________

Name of union:________________ Local:________________

104. How long have you been employed at your present job?________________

105. Have you ever been unemployed ___________

106. If yes: When was it and for how long? __________________ to _________________

107. What was your main source of income in 1966 (circle it) ? Did you receive income from any of these other sources? (check)

(a) wages or salary ___________
(b) sale of farm goods _________
(c) business or professional practice (not rents) _______
(d) income from rents _________
(e) government pension _________

(g) contracting _________________
(h) income from stocks or bonds _______
(i) other interest, dividends or insurance annuities _______________
(j) regular cash contributions from outside your house, as from your children, relatives, family allowance (15 yrs. and under) _____

108. Including all regular sources, about how much would you say your total income (cash) came to in 1966 (including income from spouse)
AMOUNT $ ______________________

109. If you could do anything you wanted, what kind of work would you like

to do? ____

110. Why? ____

111. If non-farm work: What additional training do you think you would need for

such work? ____

112. If training needed: Would you need financial assistance to complete such

training? If so, how much, for how long? ______________________________

____

SECTION D

113. Tell me, are there any people whom you would say are really poor around here (in this district)? _____________ Respondent, himself? _______________

If no: Probe to make sure that there is no one whom he considers in poverty, and then go on to the next question. If yes: continue.

114. I need to ask you some questions about this, so would you please decide in

your mind just whom you would say is poor around here.

How many families come to mind? ______________________

115. How can you tell that they are poor? How does it show? (Probe for full answer) ____

____

116. What would you say, in your mind, marks the difference between families which are not doing too well and families which are really poor?

(Probe)____

____

____

117. Do you think that there is anything that the government ought to do to help families like these?________________

If yes: What kind of program do you think the government ought to set up to help such families? (specific)____________________________

____

____

SECTION E

118. Which would you prefer: to own your home, or to rent housing from a private party, or to rent housing built and managed by the government?

____

Why?____

119. If you had your choice, which of the following would you most like to live in:

(a) rented house_______________

(b) a small apartment house_______________

(c) a large apartment building_______________

Why?____

____

120. Which would you least like to live in?____________________________

Why?____

121. What would you think of a program here in the Pass area in which the government builds housing and rents it to people at a price based on their ability to pay?

122. If such housing was available here, would you want to live in it?

Why so?

SECTION F

123. Do you subscribe to any newspapers?________________

If yes, which ones?________________

124. Do you subscribe to any magazines?________

If yes, which ones?________________

125. Who would you say are the five people with the most influence in this community, in order? What does he (she) do?

NAME	OCCUPATION	WHAT DOES HE DO IN THE COMMUNITY

126. Do you own a T.V. set?________ (If not, ask for radio__________)

127. How many hours a week would you say you watch T.V.? In Winter__________

In Summer__________

128. If you (had) have ready access to a T.V. set, and had the time, which programs would you like to watch?

____

____

129. About how many hours a week do you spend reading the paper or magazines?

In summer? ____________________ In winter? ____________________

SECTION G

We are interested in how convenient it is for people to vote around here at election time. Do you remember, did you vote in the:

	Yes	No	Don't Remember	Not Eligible
130. 1967 Provincial Election?	_____	_____	_____	_____
131. 1963 Provincial Election?	_____	_____	_____	_____
132. 1965 Federal Election?	_____	_____	_____	_____
133. 1963 Federal Election?	_____	_____	_____	_____

134. Most of the time, how closely do you follow Provincial politics? (in the news)

Very closely____ Fairly closely____ Not too closely____ Not at all____ NR____

SECTION H

135. How would you describe the general condition of your health during the last three years?

excellent ____________________

good ____________________

fair ____________________

poor ____________________

very poor ____________________

136. Do you now have health problems which interfere with your activity in your daily life?

_______________yes, have health problems which do interfere

_______________yes, have health problems, but they do not interfere

_______________no, no health problems

If yes, what are they? ____

____

		Yes	No	Uncertain
137.	Do you sometimes feel happy, sometimes depressed, without any apparent reason?	___	___	______
138.	Does your mind often wander while you are trying to concentrate?	___	___	______
139.	Are you frequently 'lost in thought' even when supposed to be taking part in a conversation?	___	___	______
140.	Are you sometimes bubbling over with energy and sometimes very sluggish?	___	___	______
141.	Are you inclined to be moody?	___	___	______
142.	Do you have frequent ups and downs in mood, either with or without apparent reason?	___	___	______

SECTION I

143. How many children do you have?______________________

sex______age______ sex______age__________

sex______age______ sex______age__________

sex______age______ sex______age__________

sex______age______ sex______age__________

144. What do you consider to be the ideal number of children for a family to have?

____

145. Are there any things in your family life that you are especially worried about?

yes________no_________NR_______not applicable_______

If yes: What are they? ____

____

____

146. Do you have any disagreements at all with your children?

frequently_______________sometimes____________rarely__________never____

147. If yes: What are the things that you disagree about, in order of freqency?

____

____

____

148. What kinds of things do you and your husband sometimes feel differently or disagree about? (Probe for sources and amounts of discord)

____

____

149. INTERVIEWER: How much conflict do you sense in this family?

Between parents: great deal_____fair amount___little bit___almost none__

Between parents and children: great deal_____fair amount___little bit___almost none__

SECTION J

150. Think of the things that are most important to you. Which three things on this card are the most important to you in the long run? (Hand respondent card #3)

a. Making money and buying things
b. Doing things for other people
c. Keeping fit and health
d. Politics and community affairs
e. Religious activities
f. Being liked and respected by others

g. Being highly skilled in what I do
h. Being a just and honest person
i. Family ties and relationships
j. Being independent and one's own boss

If you had to decide, which one is most important to you?

151. Would you say that recreation facilities in the Pass area are too widely scattered among the various communities, or too concentrated in a few communities?______________________________

152. Why so?______________________________

____

153. Do you or other members of your family have trouble finding transportation to existing facilities?____________

154. When new facilities are built in this area, do you think they ought to be more or less centralized than existing facilities are?____________

____

____

155. Why so?______________________________

____

156. What kinds of recreation do you engage in outside of the Pass area? Where do you engage in them, and during what part of the year (summer or winter)

Activity	Area	Season of year

157. Would you say that there is a greater need in the Pass area for more organized recreational activities --- like bowling or curling tournaments or little league baseball --- or for unorganized activities --- like picnics, or family recreation which the family plans for itself?

____

158. Why?____

159. What age group of people in the Pass area do you think most urgently needs to have more recreation facilities or programs available to them?________________________________

160. Why?____

161. What kinds of facilities or programs do you think they need?

____

____

162. Who would you say ought to take the lead in developing these new facilities or programs?__________________________

163. Why?____

____

164. If more recreation leadership is needed --- people to coach hockey and baseball teams, sponsor teen clubs, and teenage dances, etc. --- do you think these people should be volunteers from the community or should be paid by the government?__________________________

165. Why?____

____

166. (If volunteers) It is becoming more difficult to recruit volunteers in the community. Do you have any suggestions how to get more people to volunteer?________________________________

____

____

167. Why?____

168. What kinds of people do you think are the worst people in this community?

____

Why?____

Here are some statements which some people agree with and some people disagree with. How do you feel about each one?

YES NO

169. ____ ____ Nowadays, a person has to live pretty much for today, and let tomorrow take care of itself.

170. ____ ____ In spite of what some people say, the life of the average man is getting worse, not better.

171. ____ ____ It's hardly fair to bring children into the world with the way things look for the future.

172. ____ ____ There's little use in writing to government officials, because they aren't really interested in the problem of the average man.

173. ____ ____ These days a person doesn't really know whom he can count upon.

174. If you had your choice, would you most like to be:

successful______independent______or, well liked__________?

175. (a) Would you say that it is all right for a man to take off from work now and then if there is something else he would rather do?

Yes____________________No________________

How strongly do you feel about this?

very strongly______fairly strongly______not too strongly________

176. (b) Would you say that most people spend too much time working and not enough time enjoying life? Yes________No________

How strongly do you feel about this?

very strongly______fairly strongly______not too strongly________

177. (c) If you had a choice of taking a paid vacation or working during that time and getting paid extra, would you take the vacation?

Yes________________No________________

How strongly do you feel about that?

very strongly__________fairly strongly__________not too strongly_____

MISCELLANEOUS QUESTIONS

178. Here is a list of the various ways people find out about things. Which would you say are the three most important to you? (Try to avoid defining 'things'. If pressed, say politics, important events.)

(Hand respondent card #4)

radio____________

T.V.____________

magazines________

movies___________

talking with people you know_____

books_______

personal experience_________

church______

school_________

newspapers_____

other__________

179. If you could get some financial help to get set up so that you could earn a better living, such as a loan which you would have to repay only in part, how do you think you would use that help:

____

____

180. Would you want to use that help to move where there are better opportunities?

____

If yes: Record carefully a probed and elaborated answer with these points: where, why, do what there, how does he know of opportunities?

181. Where?____

182. Why?____

183. Do what there?____

184. How does he know of opportunities? ____________________

185. Would you want to use it for further training? ____________________

186. In what? ____________________

187. Has he the prerequisites? ____________________

188. Probable cost of training? ____________________

189. Probable duration of training? ____________________

190. Would you want to use it to set up a small business? ____________________

191. What kind? ____________________

192. Cost? ____________________

193. Previous relevant experience? ____________________

194. What opportunities exist? ____________________

195. Do you have anyone besides your wife (husband) and children living with you at the present time? (Do not include hired help).

Relationship	Age	Relationship	Age
________	___	________	___
________	___	________	___

EVALUATION

Date of Interview: ____________________ Location: ____________________

Place: ____________________ Interviewer: ____________________
kitchen, barn, etc.

Did the respondent have any trouble understanding you or vice versa?

____

How good was rapport? ____________________

How highly motivated was the respondent to participate in the interview:

beginning ____________ middle ____________ end ____________

Could you easily go back to this person and get more information?

____

What kinds of interruptions occurred, and how long did they last?

____

Was the spouse present?Did he (she) influence respondent? ____________________

How would you evaluate or describe the interview, in general terms?

APPENDIX C

APPENDIX C

HIGH SCHOOL RECREATION SCHEDULE

The purpose of this questionnaire is to find out as much information as possible regarding the recreation interests and needs of high school-age youth. Research is being carried on in several communities under the direction of the Research Branch of the Alberta Department of Youth. This information will be used in the planning and development of new recreation programs and facilities. Information contained in this questionnaire is confidential and will be used for statistical purposes only.

---

1. Address ____________________

2. City or Community ____________________

3. How long have you lived there? ____________________

4. What other towns in Alberta have you lived in?

(a) ______________ (b) ______________ (c) ______________

5. How many years have you lived in each area?

(a) ______________ (b) ______________ (c) ______________

6. School ____________________

7. Sex M F (Please circle one)

8. Age ____________________

9. a. Grade in School (Check one) 10____, 11____, 1st year 12____.

2nd year 12____.

b. Program (Check one) Matriculation____, Vocational____, General_____.

c. (If Vocational) - Specify what field ____________________

10. Where was your father born?

______________ ______________ ______________

City or Village Province Country

11. Where was your mother born?

______________ ______________ ______________

City of Village Province Country

13. How many years of formal schooling did your parents complete?

Father____________________ Mother____________________

14. What is your father's or male guardian's job now or when he was last employed? (precise occupational title)

____

15. Did you have a job last summer?________________

16. (If so) What did you do?______________________________________

17. How many hours a week did you work?______________

18. What hours did you work? From__________to__________

19. How many months did the job last?______________

20. If you did not have a job during the summer, what did you do?__________

____

21. Are you currently holding a part-time job?________________________

22. (If so) What do you do?____

23. How many hours a week do you work?____________________

24. During what hours of the day do you work? on week-days only____________

on week-ends only____________

25. Roughly, how many hours each evening do you spend studying?____________

26. How many hours on a week-end?________________________

27. What church do you belong to or attend?____________________________

28. What church related groups (i.e. Teen Club) do you belong to?__________

29. How many times a month does this group meet?________________________

30. What offices do you hold (or have held) in the youth group?____________

____

31. About how often do you attend church? (Check one answer in each column)

( ) more than once a week

( ) about once a week

( ) about 2 or 3 times a month

( ) 2 or 3 times a year

( ) never

( ) other

( ) everytime there is a service

( ) less than everytime there is a service

32. How many hours do you spend a month in church affairs? (Include time spent in services)

During Summer________________ During Winter________________

33. What special church projects did you participate in last year? (service projects, camps, etc.)

____

____

34. Regarding church affairs, do you expect to be more active or less active in the future?

____

35. Why so?____

____

36. Do you feel that this is a pretty good area for teenagers to live in? ____

37. Why so or why not?____

38. How many really close friends would you say you have - people you trust and can share confidences with?

____

39. How many of them attend your school?

____

40. About how often do you see each of your three closest friends? (Check one box for each friend)

Friends	Daily	Weekends Only	5 days per wk.	1 or 2 times/wk.	1 or 2 times/month	less than once a month
1						
11						
111						

41. What kinds of things do you do with each of them?

1 ____

11 ____

111 ____

42. If you had (have) access to a T.V. set, and had the time, which programs would you like to watch?

____

____

____

43. Would you say that recreation facilities in this area are too widely scattered among the various communities or too concentrated in a few communities?

(Check one) ( ) too widely scattered ( ) too concentrated

Why so? ____

____

44. Which would you say is the more important to you personally: organized recreational activities, like bowling or curling tournaments, league baseball, school or community sponsored and supervised dances and parties, or informal get-togethers in which there are no special plans or arrangements? (Please check one)

( ) organized activities
( ) informal activities

Why?____

____

45. What is your most common means of transportation to recreation facilities?

In Winter____

In Summer____

46. How often do you have trouble finding transportation to recreation facilities?

In Winter: Never______________ In Summer: Never________________

1 - 3 times a month____ 1 - 3 times a month_______

4 or more times per month ________ 4 or more times per month __________

47. About how often do you have use of a car?

___________________never

___________________1 - 3 times per month

___________________4 - 10 times per month

___________________11 or more times per month, including always.

48. We are interested in knowing what you do when you are not attending school or working. This would include after school sports and club activities, but NOT activities during school hours. (i.e. physical education, etc.)

Enter the appropriate NUMBER OF TIMES PER MONTH you participate in each of the following activities. Make sure you indicate whether you do this activity in Summer or Winter.

List of Activities	Times Spent Per Month	
	Winter	Summer
Sample:		
A. Bowling		
1. Bowling		
2. Camping		
3. Riding		
4. Football		
5. Golf		
6. Track and Field		
7. Archery		
8. Soccer		
9. Tennis		
10. Softball or Baseball		
11. Skating (Ice)		
12. Skiing		
13. Tobogganing		
14. Ice Hockey		
15. Hunting or Fishing		
16. Gymnastics		
17. Badminton		
18. Table Tennis		
19. Volleyball		
20. Basketball		

List of Activities	Times Spent Per Month	
	Winter	Summer
21. Swimming		
22. Curling		
23. Folk Dancing		
24. Painting, sketching or ceramics		
25. Drama		
26. Musical Instrument or Vocal		
27. Sewing & Needlework		
28. Cooking		
29. Cards, bridge, etc.		
30. Go to cafe or drive-in restaurant		
31. Drinking		
32. Go to dances or parties (hours not time)		
33. Visit with friends		
34. Take holiday trips out of town		
35. Drive to nearby town or city		
36. Go for pleasure drive		
37. Read Books (no. read per month)		
38. Listen to Records (No. of hours per month)		
39. Watch T.V. (no. of programs per month)		
40. Collecting stamps & other collecting hobbies		
41. Attend sporting events		
42. Attend movies		
43. Work on cars		
44. Other (specify)		
45. Other (specify)		

49. Of all these activities, which three do you enjoy the most in Summer? In Winter? (Starting with the most preferred activity, list in order of preference)

Summer	Winter
1. ____	1. ____
2. ____	2. ____
3. ____	3. ____

50. Are you active in an organization or club that is related to each of these activities? If so, indicate the club related to each activity listed in Item 49 in which you are active.

Summer	Winter
1. ____	1. ____
2. ____	2. ____
3. ____	3. ____

51. About how many times a month do you go on dates?

____

52. Do you usually date the same person (going steady) or date different persons?

____

53. Do you feel that recreation facilities in this area are run in a fair manner so everyone has an equal chance to use them?

____

(If no, why not?) ______________________________

____

54. What recreation facilities do you use which charge fees?

List: ______________________________

____

____

55. Do you consider any of these fees unfair? ______________

(If so, which ones?) ______________________________

____

____

56. What kinds of things would you like to do in your free time that you have not been able to do? (List these at the left and fill out the boxes to their right)

LIST OF ACTIVITIES	Would you like to do it with a group?		Why haven't you been able to do this activity?
	a. In a group with elected leaders and scheduled meetings? (Yes or No)	b. In an informal group whenever you felt like it? (Yes or No)	
SUMMER			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
WINTER			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			

57. Which three of all these activities would you most like to try?

1. ____________________ 2. ____________________ 3. ____________________

58. What do you really need in order to participate in this activity?

(i.e. equipment, more time, facilities, etc. Be specific)

1. ____

2. ____

3. ____

59. How much schooling do you hope to complete?

____

60. What do you expect to be doing after you leave high school?

____

61. If you had your choice, what kind of work would you like to do?

____

62. What is your family's approximate yearly income? (Check income category)

( ) $3000 or less
( ) $3001 - $4000
( ) $4001 - $5000
( ) $5001 - $6000
( ) $6001 - $7000
( ) $7001 - $8500
( ) $8501 - $10,000
( ) $10,001 - $13,000
( ) $13,001 - or above

63. What recreational opportunities are there in this area for people in your age group?

SUMMER? ____

WINTER? ____

		How many times each month do you attend meetings or events?	How many hours each month do you spend in these club activities?
64. What school-related clubs or organizations do you belong to? (For example: Science club, Student Council, Debating Club, Booster Club, etc.)	List: 1.________		
	2.________		
	3.________		
	4.________		
65. What interschool sports to you participate in?	1.________		
	2.________		
	3.________		
	4.________		
66. What intramural sports have you participated in?	1.________		
	2.________		
	3.________		
	4.________		
67. What clubs or organizations do you belong to which are neither related to school or church? (for example Scouts, 4-H, etc.)	1.________		
	2.________		
	3.________		
	4.________		

68. What official positions (do you hold/have you held) in these clubs or organizations? (For example: President, Secretary, etc.)

List:

Office	Club

69. Have you ever seriously considered or are you presently considering dropping out of school?

70. Have any of your friends dropped out of school?

71. If you had your choice, would you most like to be:

( ) successful ( ) independent ( ) well-liked

72. (a) Would you say that it is all right for a man to take off from work now and then if there is something else he would rather do? ( ) yes ( ) no
How strongly do you feel about this?
( ) very strongly ( ) fairly strongly ( ) not too strongly

73. (b) Would you say that most people spend too much time working and not enough time enjoying life? ( ) yes ( ) no
How strongly do you feel about this?
( ) very strongly ( ) fairly strongly ( ) not too strongly

74. (c) If you had a choice of taking a paid vacation or working during that time and getting paid extra, would you take the vacation? ( ) yes ( ) no
How strongly do you feel about this?
( ) very strongly ( ) fairly strongly ( ) not too strongly

Here are some statements which some people agree with and some people disagree with.

How do you feel about each one?

	YES	NO	
75.	______	______	Nowadays, a person has to live pretty much for today and let tomorrow take care of itself.
76.	______	______	In spite of what some people say, the life of the average man is getting worse, not better.
77.	______	______	It's hardly fair to bring children into the world with the way things look for the future.
78.	______	______	There's little use in writing to government officials because they aren't interested really in the problems of the average man.
79.	______	______	These days a person doesn't really know whom he can count upon.

80. How do you feel about students who drop out of school?____________________

____

____

APPENDIX D

Appendix D

Department of Youth

Research Branch

RECREATION SURVEY

NAME OF OUTLET: ______________________

ADDRESS: ______________________

PHONE: ______________________

MANAGER AND/OR OWNER: ______________________

1. FACILITIES (ROOMS, POOLS, RINKS, BLEACHERS, ETC.)

TYPE	SIZE	CAPACITY	OTHER INFORMATION (equipment, etc.)

2. HOURS OF OPERATION

a. SEASON ______________________

____

b. GENERAL OPERATION ______________________

____

3. RECENT CHANGES IN HOURS OF OPERATION FOR THIS PROGRAM

____

____

4. RESULT

____

5. FEE STRUCTURE (SPECIFY UNIT)

TARGET GROUP	MEMBERSHIP	USER	RENTAL	ENTRANCE	ADMISSION

6. PROGRAM

NAME/TYPE	AGE GROUP	PROGRAM TYPE	PROGRAM FREQUENCY PER YEAR	AVERAGE ATTENDANCE	PARTICIPANTS		
					MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL

7. WHAT PROPORTION OF YOUR OPERATING HOURS WOULD YOU CONSIDER PEAK TIME?

8. AT WHAT PERCENTAGE OF YOUR CAPACITY DO YOU OPERATE:

DURING PEAK PERIODS____________ DURING SLACK PERIODS____________

9. CAN FACILITIES BE RENTED? YES________ NO________

10. CONDITIONS OF RENTAL?____________________

11. STAFF

NUMBER	FUNCTION (INSTRUCTOR, COACH, ETC.)	SALARY RANGE (LEADERSHIP ONLY)

12. QUALIFICATIONS REQUIRED FOR LEADERSHIP STAFF (EXPERIENCE, TRAINING, ASSOCIATION)

13. IN-SERVICE TRAINING FOR LEADERSHIP STAFF? YES________ NO________

14. HAS PUBLIC SUPPORT FOR THIS PROGRAM MADE IT HIGHLY PROFITABLE?________

PROFITABLE____________ MARGINAL____________

APPENDIX E

APPENDIX E

Department of Youth

Research Branch

RECREATION SURVEY

INVENTORY OF CHURCHES

NAME OF CHURCH: ____________________

ADDRESS: ____________________

CLERIC: ____________________

PHONE: ____________________ AREA NO. ________

1. a) Church Membership ____________ b) Church Affiliation ____________

2. What facilities are available: (Church Proper, General Purpose Rooms, Kitchens, etc.)

TYPE	SIZE	CAPACITY	EQUIPMENT

3. Can these facilities be rented? YES ____________ NO ____________

4. What are the conditions of rental (other than fees?) ____________

____

____

____

5. List non-church groups that use facilities.

____

____

____

6. Name and describe the activities conducted by your church which are predominantly religious in content --- the activities which are predominantly recreational in content. (See chart)

NAME/TYPE	TARGET GROUP	MEMBERSHIP	AVG. % ATTENDANCE	PARTICIPANTS		TIME OF OPERATION
				M	F	
RELIGIOUS						
RECREATIONAL						

SEASON OF OPERATION	METHOD OF FUNDING & AMOUNT	STAFF		
		NUMBER	FUNCTION	SALARY - IF NON-VOL
RELIGIOUS				
RECREATIONAL				

7. Are other programs anticipated for ensuing year? (1968) List!!

____

____

____

8. What qualifications do you require for leadership staff (experience, training, church affiliation?)

Religious__________________________________

____

____

Recreational________________________________

____

____

9. Do you conduct in-service education programs for leadership staff?

Religious YES__________ NO__________

If YES, please describe.

____

____

____

Recreational YES__________ NO__________

If YES, please describe.

____

____

____

APPENDIX F

APPENDIX F

Department of Youth

Research Branch

INVENTORY OF RECREATIONAL PROGRAMS (INSTRUCTIONAL)

Section: ____________________

Title of Program: ____________________

1. Number of Classes

	City Wide Initiated	City Wide Cancelled	%	Area Initiated	Area Cancelled	%
II April - June						
III July - August						
IV Sept. - Dec.						
I Jan. - March						

2. Please list the neighborhoods and describe the facilities where classes are currently being held.

Neighborhood	Facility Building	Facility Space	Facility Capacity	Facility Equipment	Facility Comments

3. If the facilities are not owned by the city, what contractual arrangements have been made for their use?

4. Have any matters of policy resulted in cancellations of classes in this program during the past year? (written or unwritten?)

5. Have there been any cancellations for reasons other than policy (attendance, time conflicts, lack of leadership?) How frequent have such cancellations occurred?

II 67

III 67

IV 67

I 68

6. Is the program seasonal? Why?

7. Is the program offered daily, weekly, monthly? Why? State Policy.

8. What is the per class program time (in hours?) State policy. State reasons.

9. Is there a fee levied for the program? State policy. State reasons.

10. Is the program co-educational or not? State policy. State reasons.

11. May out-of-town persons participate in this program? Are there special conditions they must meet? State policy.

12. Registration and Attendance

	Registration			Registration			Attendance			Classes	Att./Classes
	C	O	T	C	O	T	C	O	T		
II											
III											
IV											
I											

C = City   O = Out of Town   T = Total

13. What age restrictions are placed on the program? State policy. State reasons.

14. What is the actual age distribution of participants in this program?

pre-school ____________________ High school ____________________

elementary ____________________ young adult ____________________

junior high ____________________ senior citizen ____________________

15. Allocation of programs. What conditions have to be met before a request for this program is considered legitimate? (How do you establish priorities?) Is this policy?

16. Are the objectives of this specific program written? If so, attach a copy. If not, state them here.

17. Is there a written content outline for this program? If so, attach here. If not, state.

18. What other agencies are involved in setting up this program? (school boards, service clubs, etc.) What are their functions in the ongoing program? State reasons. State policy.

19. Use of Program Time. What percentage of the instructor's time is spent teaching (leading) the group?

20. What percentage is spent teaching (leading) individuals?

21. What percentage of his time is spent supervising activities?

22. State policy as to the number of participants per instructor.

____

____

____

23. What was the actual number of registrants per instructor (final session)?

II______________ IV______________

III______________ I______________

24. Is there a written outline of the objectives, and curriculum of the most recent major instructor education program? If so, attach; if not, draw up and attach.

____

25. What percentage of instructors currently working in this program have taken at least one in-service education program (for this program)?

____

____

____

26. What is the salary range for instructors?

____

____

____

27. What is the policy with respect to using volunteers as instructors?

____

____

____

28. Can a volunteer act in the place of the instructor? State policy.

____

____

____

____

29. Is there a minimum age for volunteer instructors (Policy)?

30. If volunteers have been used in this program, how old were they?

31. Is preference given to males or females for volunteer positions?

Males__________ Females__________ None__________

32. State policy. State reasons.

33. What has been the percentage of males among volunteer leaders?

34. What are the minimal academic qualifications set down by policy for volunteers?

35. How well are the conditions of this policy met?

36. What is the minimal activity skill qualifications of volunteers required by policy?

____

____

____

37. What personality traits (skills) are desired in volunteer instructors?

____

____

____

APPENDIX G

APPENDIX G

INDEX OF SOCIAL POSITION

A.B. Hollingshead - Yale University

SEVEN SOCIO-ECONOMIC POSITIONS

1. Higher Executives of Large Concerns, Proprietors and Major Professionals

a. High Executives: (Value of corporation $500,000 and above as rated by Dunn and Bradstreet).

Bank Presidents, Vice-Presidents, and Assistant Vice-Presidents
Businesses - Directors, Presidents, Vice-Presidents, Assistant Vice-Presidents, Executive Secretaries, Research Directors, Treasurers
High School Principals and School Superintendents.

b. Proprietors: (Value over $125,000 by Dunn and Bradstreet).

Brokers Contractors Dairy Owners Farmers Lumber Dealers

c. Major Professionals:

Accountants (C.P.A.)
Actuaries
Agronomists
Architects
Artists, Portrait
Astronomers
Auditors
Bacteriologists
Chemical Engineers
Chemists
Clergymen (Professionally Trained)
Dentists
Economists
Editors of Newspapers
Engineers (College Graduates)
Foresters
Geologists
Judges (Superior Courts)
Lawyers
Metallurgists
Military, Comm. Officers - Major and Above, Officials of the Executive Branch of Government, Federal, State, Local, E.G. Mayor, City Manager, City Plan Director, Internal Revenue Directors
Nutritionist (with PH.D)
Physicians
Physicists, Research
Psychologists, Practicing
Symphony Conductor
Teachers - University, College
Veterinarians (Veterinary Surgeons)

2. Business Managers, Proprietors of Medium Sized Businesses, and Lesser Professionals

a. Business Managers in Large Concerns (Value $500,000 plus)

Advertising Directors
Branch Managers
Brokerage Salesmen
Directors of Purchasing
Manufacturer's Representatives
Office Managers
Personnel Managers
Police Chief: Sheriff

District Managers
Executive Assistants
Assistant Editors
Govt. Officials, minor, e.g.
  Internal Revenue Agents D.A.
Farm Managers

Postmaster
Production Managers
Publicity Director for University
Sales Engineers
Sales Managers, National Concerns
Store Managers

b. Proprietors of Medium Businesses (Value $50,000 - $125,000)

Advertising
Clothing Store
Contractors
Express Company
Fruits, Wholesale
Furniture Business
Jewelers

Farm Owners
Poultry Business
Real Estate Brokers
Rug Business
Theatre
Hardware Store

c. Lesser Professionals

Accountants (not C.P.A.)
Chiropodists
Correction Officers
Director of Community House
Engineers (not College Grad)
Finance Writers
Health Educators
Labour Relations Consultants
Librarians

Military Comm. Officers - Lts.,
  Captains
Musicians (Symphony Orchestra)
Nurses
Opticians
Pharmacists
Program Directors, radio & T.V.
Public Health Officers (M.P.H.)
Research Assistants, Univ. (full time)
Social Workers
Teachers, Elementary & High School

3. Administrative Personnel, Owners Small Businesses, and Minor Professionals

a. Administrative Personnel

Advertising Agents
Chief Clerks
Credit Managers
Insurance Agents
Managers, Departments
Managers, Finance Companies
Passenger Agents - R.R.
Private Secretaries
Purchasing Agents
Traffic Managers
Grain Elevators Operator

Sales Representatives & Salesmen of
  heavy goods, e.g. autos & major
  electrical appliances
Section Heads, Federal, State & Local
  Government Offices
Section Heads, Large Businesses &
  Industries
Service Managers
Shop Managers
Store Managers (Chain)

b. Small Business Owners ($10,000 - $50,000)

Art Gallery
Auto Accessories
Awnings
Bakery
Beauty Shop
Boatyard
Brokerage, Insurance
Car Dealers
Cigarette Machines
Cleaning Shops
Clothing
Coal Businesses
Contracting Businesses
Funeral Directors
Furniture
Garage
Gas Station
Glassware
Grocery-General
Hotel Proprietors
Jewelry
Machine Brokers
Manufacturing
Monuments
Music
Packing Store (liquor)
Paint Contracting
Plumbing
Convalescent Homes
Decorating
Dog Supplies
Dry Goods
Engraving Businesses
Food
Finance Company, local
Fire Extinguishers
5$ and 10¢ Stores
Florist
Food Equipment
Food Products
Foundry
Poultry
Real Estate
Records and Radios
Restaurants
Roofing Contractor
Shoe
Signs
Tavern
Taxi Company
Tire Shop
Trucking
Trucks and Tractors
Upholstery
Wholesale Outlets
Window Shades

c. Semi-Professionals

Actors and Showmen
Professional Athletes
Army M.Sgt., Navy, C.P.O.
Artists, Commercials
Appraisers (Estimators)
Clergymen (not professionally trained)
Concern Managers
Deputy Sheriffs
Interior Decorators
Interpretors, Court
Laboratory Assistants
Landscape Planners
Morticians
Oral Hygienists
Recreation Therapists
Merchant
Photographers
Physio-therapists
Piano Teachers
Pilots, not major airlines
Publicity and Public Relations
Radio, T.V. Announcers and Engineers
Reporters, Court
Reporters, Newspapers
Surveyors
Title Searchers
Tool Designers
Travel Agents
Yard Masters, R.R.
Dispatchers, R.R.
Grain Buyer - mechanical enginee
Mechinal Engineer

d. Farmers and Ranchers

Farm of Ranch Owners ($20,000 - $50,000)

4. Clerical and Sales Workers, Technicians, and Owners of Small Businesses (Value under $10,000)

a. Clerical and Sales Workers

Bank Clerks and Tellers
Bill Collectors
Bookkeepers
Business Machine Operators; Offices
Claims Examiners
Clerical or Stenographic
Conductors, R.R.
Employment Interviewers
Factory Storekeepers
Factory Supervisors
Salesman
Livestock Dealer
Stockkeeper
Post Office Clerks
Route Managers
Sales Clerk e.g. Sales of sporting goods, light goods, etc.
Sargeants and Petty Officer, Military Service.
Shipping Clerks
Supervisors, Utilities, Factories
Tour Foreman, Post Office
Toll Station, Supervisors
Warehouse Clerks
Ticket Agents for R.R.

b. Technicians

Dental Technicians
Draftsmen
Driving Teachers
Expeditor, Factory
Experimental Tester
Instructors, Telephone Co., Factory
Inspectors, Weights, Sanitary Inspector, R.R., Factory
Investigators
Laboratory Technicians
Locomotive Engineers
Operators, P.B.X.
Proofreaders
Safety Supervisors
Supervisors of Maintenance
Technical Assistants
Telephone Co. Supervisors & PBX Sup
Timekeepers
Tower Operators, R.R.
Truck Dispatchers
Window Trimmers (Store)
Projectionists

c. Owner of Little Businesses ($5,000 - $10,000)

Cabinet Shop
Flower Shop
Grocery
Newstand
Tailor Shop

d. Farmers

Owners ($10,000 - $20,000)

5. Skilled Manual Employees

Auto Body Repairers
Bakers
Blacksmiths
Boat Captains (private yacht)
Bookbinders
Boilermakers
Brakemen, RR
Brewers
Bulldozer Operators
Butchers
Cabinet Makers
Cable Splicers
Carpenters
Casters (Founders)
Cement Finishers
Cheese Makers
Chefs
Compositors
Diemakers
Diesel Shovel Operators
Electricians
Engravers
Exterminators
Fitters, Gas, Steam
Firemen, City
Firemen, R.R.
Foreman, Construction, Dairy
Gardeners, Landscape (trained)
Glass Blowers
Glaziers
Apprentice Projectionist
Repairmen, Home Appliance
Rope Splicer
Sheetmetal Workers (trained)
Shipsmiths
Shoe Repairmen (trained)
Stationary Engineers (licensed)
Stewards, Club
Switchmen, R.R.
Tailors (trained)
Telegraphers
Gunsmiths
Gauge Makers
Hair Stylists
Heat Treaters
Horticulturists
Linemen, Utility
Linotype Operators
Lithographers
Locksmiths
Loom Fixers
Machinists (trained)
Maintenance Foremen
Linoleum Layer (trained)
Masons
Masseurs
Mechanics (trained)
Milkmen
Millwrights
Moulders (trained)
Painters
Paperhangers
Patrolmen, R.R.
Pattern and Model Makers
Piano Tuners
Plumbers
Policemen, City - prison guard
Postmen
Printers
Radio, T.V., Maintenance
Diesel Engine Repair, Maintenance
(trained)
Teletype Operators
Tool Makers
Track Supervisors, R.R.
Tractor-Trailer Trans.
Typographers
Upholsters (trained)
Watchmakers
Weavers
Welders
Yard Supervisors, R.R.

Small Farmers

Owners (under $10,000)

6. Machine Operators and Semi-Skilled Employees

Aides, Hospital
Apprentices-Electricians, Printers, Steam Fitters, Toolmakers
Assembly Line Workers
Bartenders
Bingo Tenders
Building Superintendents (Cust.)
Bus Drivers
Chauffe
Checkers
Coin Machine Fillers
Cooks, Short Order
Delivery Man
Dressmakers, Machine
Elevator Operators
Enlisted Men, Military Services
Filers, Benders, Buffers
Foundry Workers
Garage and Gas Station Assistants (Service Station Attendants)
Greenhouse Workers
Guards, Doorkeepers, Watchmen
Hairdressers
Housekeepers
Meat Cutters and Packers
Meter Readers
Operators, Factory Machines
Bridge Tenders
Wrappers, Stores and Factories
Oilers, R.R.
Practical Nurses
Pressers, Clothing
Pump Operators
Receivers and Checkers
Roofers
Roller skating Instructors
Set-up-men, Factories
Shapers
Signalmen, R.R.
Solderers, Factory
Sprayers, Paint
Steelworkers (not skilled)
Stranders, Wire Machines
Strippers, Rubber Factory
Taxi Drivers
Testers
Timers
Tire Moulders
Trainmen, R.R.
Truck Drivers, General
Waiters, Waitresses (Better Places)
Weighers
Welders, Spot
Winders, Machine
Wiredrawers, Machine
Wine Bottlers
Wood Workers, Machine
Section Man R.R.

Farmers

Smaller Tenants who own little equipment

7. Unskilled Employees

Amusement Park Workers (Bowling Alleys, Pool Rooms, Life Guards)
Ash Removers
Attendants, Parking Lots
Cafeteria Workers
Car Cleaners, R.R.
Carriers, Coal
Countrymen
Dairy Workers
Deck Hands
Domestics
Farm Helpers
Fishermen (Clam Diggers)
Freight Handlers
Garbage Collectors
Grave Diggers
Grocery Boy
Hog Carriers
Hog Killers
Laborers, Construction
Laborers, Unspecified
Laundry Workers
Messengers
Platform Men, R.R.
Peddlers
Porters
Roofer's Helpers
Shirt Folders
Shoe Shiners
Sorters, Rag and Salvage
Stage Hands
Stevadores
Stock Handlers
Street Cleaners
Unskilled Factory Workers
Struckmen, R.R.
Waitresses -- Hash Houses
Washers, Cars

Hospital Workers, Unspecified
Hostlers, R. R.
Janitors (Sweepers)

Relief, Public, Private
Unemployed (no occupation)

Farmers: Share Croppers

Window Cleaners
Woodchoppers
Coal Miners, Unspecified

APPENDIX H

APPENDIX H

SCHEDULE OF FEES FOR THE USE OF SCHOOL BUILDINGS UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF THE CROWSNEST PASS SCHOOL DIVISION # 63

DEFINITIONS:

ADEQUATE SUPERVISION: Leaders in complete control of a group thus eliminating any misuse of facility and equipment.

CLEANING: Leaving a facility in the same condition as found prior to using it. (If groups do not clean up after using a facility, the School Division reserves the right to hire the cleaning done and charge it back to the group responsible).

FIRST AND SECOND PRIORITY: Free of charge. Subject to adequate supervision and cleaning.

THIRD PRIORITY:

A. AFFILIATED GROUPS: 18 years and under, free of charge. (Subject to adequate supervision and cleaning).

Banquets, Dances and Public Meetings - $15.00 per day, (If all proceeds are to be used as a public service towards community development).

B. AFFILIATED GROUPS: Over 18 years, $15.00 per month, (Subject to adequate supervision and cleaning).

Banquets, Dances, and Public Meetings - $15.00 per day, (If all proceeds are to be used as a public service towards community development).

Otherwise:	Banquets	$75.00
	Dances	$60.00 plus 10% of new profit
	Public Meetings	$60.00

FOURTH PRIORITY:

A. Groups 18 years and under free of charge (Subject to adequate supervision and cleaning).

Banquets, Dances and Public Meetings - $15.00 per day, (If all proceeds are to be used as a public service toward community development).

Groups over 18 years - $15.00 per month, (Subject to adequate supervision and cleaning).

Banquets, Dances and Public Meetings - $15.00 per day, (If all proceeds are to be used as a public service towards community development).

Otherwise:	Banquets	$75.00
	Dances	$60.00 plus 10% of new profit
	Public Meetings	$60.00

SPECIAL CONSIDERATION: Crowsnest Pass Musical Festival - Free of Charge
Lion's Band Concert - Free of Charge
Juenesses Musicales - Free of Charge
Weddings or Showers - $15.00 per day (If janitor required for cleaning, $20.00).

SIXTH PRIORITY:

Auditorium Rental - Subject to adequate supervision and cleaning.

Banquets	$75.00
Dances	$60.00 plus 10% of net profit
Public Meetings	$60.00

Classroom Rental _ Subject to adequate supervision and cleaning.

Art and Music Room - $5.00 per hour.